The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

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licit the orders of all who desire OOD Shirts, well manufactured, d at reasonable prices. Our faies for producing satisfactory Our Spring Importations of FAN-

SHIRTINGS are very large, the patterns are unusually We carry in stock full lines of White and Fancy Shirts and Night

hirts of our own make, in sizes to our lines of

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS

inde all the latest styles of the est known manufacturers. We offer a choice selection nglish and French Fancy

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS. Also a late importation of genuine CHINESE Pongee Silk Hdkfs. in White and Red. Our

VINTER UNDERWEAR And HALF-HOSE

re still offered at LAST FALL'S which are fully 25 PER low their PRESENT

Pirst Floor. Wholesale--Upper Floors.

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'The Kids are on Review.

One More-The Last Chance.

29 cts. # KID GLOVES.

S-BUTTON
STREET SHADES,
OPERA SHADES,
BLACK, WHITE,
BLACK, WHITE, Costing a French Importer \$7.50 per dozen pairs. Usual Retail Price, \$1.00. Our Price,

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PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agenta.
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reien by this line avoid both transit by English
y and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in
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RANCE Trudelle... Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 a. m. ABRADOR, Sanglier. Wednesday, March 3, 10 a. m. CANADA, Franguel... Wednesday, March 17, 9 a. m. PRIOR OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE FIRST Cabin, 100 and 80; Second Cabin, 56.

Secrap. 45. including wine, bedding, and utensila. Cacks drawn of Oredit Lyonala of Farlin amount to mil.

LOUIS DE BIEBIAN, Agent.

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CRCASSIA. Feb. 7, 2p.fh. | BOLIVIA. Feb. 21. 1 p.m. |
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VIOTORIA. Feb. 15, 2p. m. | ALSATIA. Feb. 14, 8a. m. |
Cabina. 81 o Esc. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st. NORTH CERMAN LLOYD.

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Isamir sail every saturday from New York for
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ADE OF PASSAGE—From New York to South
Hon, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin,
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880-SIXTEEN PAGES.

LE INSUBANCE STATEMENT. THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Assurance Society of the U.S.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

For the Year Ending December 31, 1879.

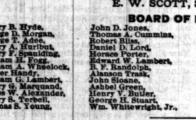
DISBURSEMENTS \$4,988,871.00 7,000.00 588,849.05 586,918.34 81,286.98

3,673,700.00

Risks Assumed in 1879, \$26,502,541.00.

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udiphone is bringing me into a new world of thank God."—Rev. B. C. Dennis, Pre-emp-

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be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with
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TRUSS, patented July 2 1878.
TRUSS, patented July 2 1878.
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Dr. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty years' experience, and is curing many of the worst cases of
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kinds and quantities they be made at the various posts here stored. The Department reserves the right to reject all bids lich are not deemed satisfactory. Frior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be proved by the War Denartment. Terms Cash. Ten re cent at the time of award and the remainder hen the property is delivered. Thirty days will be lowed for the removal of stores. Packing boxes will be charged at prices to be determed by the Department.

Proposils will be advanted to the U.S. Ordannes cancy, New Department. Box 1811), and must be increased. The proposils of Department. So the Commanding stores. With the cancer of the Amenalia, Forts, or Depots where stored, the Amenalia, Forts, or Depots where stored, and the names of States or Territories in which the lores are located.

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Proposals for the Purchase of Ordinance

1880. SALE 1880. LADIES' COTTON

SUPREMACY! WORKMANSHIP STYLES! PRICES!

In calling special attention to our con nes of Ladies', Children's, and Infants'

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Including our regular assortment we offer a SAMPLE LOT of 1,000 Ladies' Cotton Undergarments, consisting of Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, and Night Dresses,

At \$1.00 Each! The intrinsic value of these garments is from

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES

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SELL A BETTER FLOUR FOR LESS MONEY

Than it can be sold for elsewhere in the city.

Patent Flour. Cracked Wheat, Winter Wheat Flour, Pearled Wheat, Spring Wheat Flour, Corn Meal, Graham Flour,

Granulated White Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Bran, And Feed of all kinds.

Oat Meal--a specialty--Coarse, Medium, or Fine, fully equal to Scotch or Irish, and half the price. All Goods fresh--quality the very best. Prompt delivery.

Prompt attention to orders by mail or

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The Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
Is prepared to loan money on improved predictive property in the City of Chicago, and o improved property in the City of Chicago, and o improved property in Cook County, at lowest cut wards, free from commissions. Applications for such commanders, free from commissions. Applications for such commanders, and the Company a its office in Milwaukee, or to the undersigned, who are provided with bismiss for that purpose, and who will furnish all needful information.

OFFICE—Corner Randelph & Dearborn standard REDMOND PRINDIVILLE, Special Agents.

Chicago, Jan. 2, 1830.

MONEY TO LOAN

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SILKS!

FIRST IMPORTATIONS 1880.

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State and Washington-sts., Will open this (Saturday) morning, Feb. 7, their first importations for 1880, of

BLACK **BROCADE SILKS!** In Rich and Elegant Designs.

Fine Watches. N. MATSON & CO.

Are selling every manufacture of. American-made Watches having real merit, and the best of Foreign Watches at their LOWEST POS-SIBLE COST, warranting every Watch to prove satisfactory to the

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WASHINGTON.

Efforts to Promote the Move ment in Behalf of the Poncas.

Correspondence Between a Colorado Lady and Secretary Schurz.

The Latter's Reasons for Oppos ing the Legal Fight of These Indians.

suit Might Better Go to Buying Them Land.

Subscriptions to [Help On Their Law-

Exciting Scene Over a Petition to Remove Political Disabilities.

Negro-Exodus Committee Still Grinding Out Its Testimony;

Which Was Enlivened Yesterday by a Superannuated North-Carolinian.

The Georgia Delegation in Congress Very Inharmonious Council.

Debate Which Fully Develops an Independent Movement in That State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Secretary Schurz has lately had a correspondence with Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, a well-known mrs. Reien flunt Jackson, a well-known authoress, concerning the Ponca Indians. This correspondent having been referred to at public meetings in behalf of the Ponca Indians in the West, the Secretary has deemed it expedient to give it to the public. Mrs. Jackson wrote to Secretary Schurz, under date of Jan. 9, that she had received a letter from a Boston lady who said that there were many persons who would give largely to the many persons who would give largely to the Ponca cause if they had confidence in the Secretary of the Interior as a friend of the Indians, to aid them by publicly and cordially indorsing the effort now making on behalf of the Poncas, or to give his reasons for not doing so in a clear and explicit form for not doing so in a clear and explicit form so that they could be understood. As a friend of the Indians he could not afford to ignore or lose the benefit of public interest now excited in the case. The boston lady, whom Mrs. Jackson quotes at length, strongly urges the latter to secure the Indians an opportunity to defend their rights in the

"If Secretary Schurz will give countenance to the effort, the \$3,000 required to complete the \$10,000 asked for this purpose can be raised in Boston in twenty-four hours." Mrs. Jackson says the lady herself will make up the sum wanted. To this letter Secretary Schurz replied, Jan. 17, apologizing for the delay, and saying that there is no case to be carried to the United States Supreme Court, there being no appeal from Judge Bundy's decision by the Government. The appeal entertained was withdrawn by his (Schurz's) advice, because he did not agree with the principles upon which the argument was based. As to the right of the Foncas to their old reservation in Missouri, the Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that an Indian tribe cannot sue the United States or a State. This is apparent in the case of the Cherokee Nation vs. The State of Georgia [5th Peters]; opinion delivered by Chief-Justice Marshail. The Secretary of the Interior says he has consulted many lawyers, and that none have a different view; therefore it is idle to collect money for feeling lawyers to do a thing that cannot be done.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

vading the Indian Terr formidable proportions, the subject of a somew cussion at the Cabinet

AMNESTY.

How an old rebel was recrived.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The advocates of the policy of silence within the Democratic ranks were at one time to-day in danger of having their policy set at defiance and the padiock drawn from the lips of some of the more possionate of their policy. and the padiock drawn from the lips of some of the more passionate of their party followers. If there had been any doubt that such a policy had been agreed upon before by the Democratic party managers, the action of those managers in the House this afternoon would remove such doubts. In what is usually the duliest portion of the week's proceedings, the consideration of bills on the private calendar, there was a very spirited debate. This arose on a bill accompanied by a petition to remove the political disabilities of John Owens, of Portsmouth, Va. The petition, which was unusual, and Va. The petition, which was unusu was careful to avoid any acknowledge wrong, was in these words:

It is respectfully, represented that on day of March, 1842, I entered the United army as warrant-officer and gunner, a signed on the 10th day of April, 1861, to en Confederate service. I now respectful that my political disabilities be removed i henorable body.

MR. CONGER
at once objected to the bill because the petition alluded to the Confederacy, He believed it was known as the "War of the Relieved it was known as the "War of the Rebellion." It was an insurrection and a war between States. "Conger's irrative style soon fired the blood of Goode, who sprang to his feet to reply. "If," said he, "the gentleman from Michigan will pay aftention to the language of the petition he will see that, while it contains but four lines, the word "respectful" occurs in it three times. It would be impossible for any citizen to make a more respectful application to this House than is contained in that petition."

Mr. Conger retorted that he thought the word might be there often enough. It was not respectful to call the Rebellion "a war between the States."

To this rebuke Mr. Goode retorted: "I submit to the gentleman that there is nothing in the Fourteenth Amendment that requires any petition. The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States disqualifies certain classes, and provides that they may be relieved of their disabilities by a two-thirds vote of each House. I submit further to the gentleman that, while it has been the practice of Congress to require each person desiring

THE EXODUS.

YESTERDAY'S WITNESSES.
Special Dispatch to The Odicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Dan Voor-

SUALTIE

utely Pure.

VERWARE. IN STYLE AND FINISA

ul ; & Con Randolpu-sts., | Opposite New

at 9:30 o'clock VITURE,

HAMBER SETS,

SIMMONS.

held a long private meeting purpose of conferring with a Georgia Congressional deleg to the famous contested nomination Rev. Thomas J. Simmons as Census was carnestly supported, however, by resentative Alexander H. Stephens and tor Hill, while Senator Gordon and Rep nd with equal earnest ed that the nor

re grounds that he is illiterate and wholly impetent to discharge the duties of the properly, and that by his free ise of the properly, and that by his free ise of the properly, and that by his free ise of the properly of the other hand, that, although nons' orthografy is by no means faulthe is quite competent to supervise the gof the census; that he is recommended nod people, and that the charges of slanetc, are not of sufficient gravity to warhis rejection. They also argued that the ction of Simmons upon the ground is having called the people "Secession ors" would have a bad party effect as North. This suggestion of a Gordon hatically repudiated, declaring that no on of the Northern people "sild desire infliction of such a man up any South-

UPT SECESSION TRAITORS,

Gordon) believed that he audiente dity, ins of that city, entation of this

dependents."

Stephens, in the course of the discussion to day, stated that the President denied ever having seen the autograph application of Simmons which contains the offensive matter complained of, and Senator Gordon replied that he did not believe the President would have ever sent in the nomination had he seen the language referred to.

COMMITTEE WORK.

CRIME ON THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. c.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed upon the terms of a bill. so provide for the punishment of crimes upon the various Indian reservations. It provides that the laws of the respective States and Territories (in which are located the Indian reservations) relating to the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, burglary, and robbery, shall be deemed and taken to be law, and in force in such reservations, and the United States District and Territorial Courts within and for the respective districts and Territories in which the reservations may be located shall have original jurisdiction over all such offenses which may be committed within such reservations. In respect to all that portion of the Indian Territory not set apart and occupied by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indian tribes, the provisions of the laws of the State of Kansas relating to the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, burglary, and robbery, shall be deemed and taken to be the law and in force therein, and the United States District Court for the Western District of Kansas, at Fort Scott, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over all such offenses shall be the same as for other like offenses arising in said portion of the Indian Territory. The place of punishment of all such offenses shall be the same as for other like offenses arising within the jurisdiction of the Indian Territory. The place of punishment of all such offenses shall be the same as for other like offenses arising within the jurisdiction of the Indian Territory. The place of punishment of all such offenses shall be the same as for other like offenses arising within the jurisdiction of the Indian Territory. The place of punishment of all such offenses shall be the same as for other like offenses arising within the jurisdiction of the Indian Territory to transmit to the House the testimony taken before the Indian Commission, consisting of Gens. Adams an

NOTES AND NEWS. REAGAN'S BILL.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Immediately after the House Commerce Committee fin-ished the hearing of the railroad men on Reagan's bill, two Sub-Committees were appointed. Of these, the one of which Mr. Reagan is Chairman was charged with the duty of examining the Reagan bill itself, with a view to discovering whether the bill cannot be amended so as to meet some of the many objections which have been urged against it by the railroad-men. The other Sub-Com-mittee took up the McCoid bill, which prorides for the appointment of a Board of three Commissioners to be made a branch of the Interior Department, and to exercise a super-vision over all inter-State lines of railway. The two Sub-Committees were to have re-ported to the full Committee to-day. Mr. Reagan's Sub-Committee was ready with its report, but the other was not, and the its report, but the other was not, and the whole matter thus far goes over until the next regular meeting. The report of Mr. Reagan consists of the original bill amended tials. Mr. Reagan says the bill, he thinks, will pass the full Committee, when it will be reported to the House with privileges of

The statement attributed to the President that he would not pardon Gregoor Golsen if papers in their favor should be piled mountain high seems to have been based upon a declaration of the President six weeks ago to a person who inquired about Golsen's changes. It seems avident that Col ces. It seems evident that Go sen has no prospect of secur-ing a pardon; but this is not so certain as to Gregg. The President is known to have been deeply moved by the known to have been deeply moved by the piteous pleas of Gregg's father for the release of his son, and has inquired what his condition is in jail, and has in other ways manifested an interest in his condition, and it is by a present in the condition, and it is by no means improbable that a pardor may be secured for Gregg.

M'DOWELL'S INVESTIGATION. Denster has not yet had a meeting of his Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to ascertain what the purpose of nittee might be as to the const Superintendent McDov A. B. King. It is almost certain that there

THE BENO SENTENCE.

At the Cabinet meeting to day the sentence of the Court-Martial which recently tried Maj. Reno, recommending his dismissal from service, was affirmed, and the proper orders to that effect will soon be issued.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—After some miscellaneous business, private bills were considered. There was a narrow escape from a political debate over the Political Disability bill, but after Goode and Conger had spoken briefly, F. Wood objected to further debate, and the bill passed. debate, and the bill passed.

The following bills were introduced and

By Mr. Dickey-Appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of Fraye's equestrian picture of Gen. Winfield Scott. By Mr. Washburn—For the relief of settlers on public lands.

By Mr. Townsend—Resolutions of the Ohio for the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River.

Detroit River.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, the testimony taken by the Committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the Chiennant election was ordered printed.

Mr. Whitthorne offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for Information as to the proceedings of the International Polar Congress held at Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 1, 1876.

The Speaker laid other the Houses letter that the proceedings of the International Polar Congress held at Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 1, 1876.

The Speaker laid other the Houses letter that the purpoprisition of \$30,000 to enable him to maintain a revenue-steamer on the coast of Alaska. Referred.

Mr. Upson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authoriting the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report to Congress the amount of money expended and indebtedness assumed by Texas in repelling and guarding against Indian and Mexican radis. Printed and recommitted.

Consideration was then resumed of the bill removing the political disabilities of John One, of military in the Fourteenth Amendment which required any petition, and, while it had been the practice of Congress to require every person to make application for relief in respectful terms, no form of petition had been the practice of Congress to require every person to make application for relief in respectful terms, no form of petition had been the practice of Congress to require every person to make application for relief in respectful terms, no form of petition had been increased in the day fritten years after the fluority and the petition and release the first of the practice of Congress to require every person to make application for relief in respectful terms, no form of the War—to take a departure like the practice of Congress to require every person to make application for relief in respectful terms, no form of the War—to take a departure like the practice of Congress to require every person to make application of the first person to this congress of the person of the process

FOREIGN.

The Commons' Address in Reply to the Queen's Speech.

Opening of the Debate Yesterday on the Proposed Home-Rule Amendment,

Which the Irish Land Question Becomes Very Prominent,

the Government Shows Some Anxiety to Make Up for

Improving the First Opportunity to Introduce a Relief Bill.

Important Correspondence Relative to the Afghan Controversy.

Eighty-two Afghan Chiefs Thus Far Executed by Gen. Roberts.

Twenty-two Persons Killed and 116 Injured by the French Railway Disaster.

> GREAT BRITAIN. PROCESS-SERVERS BEATEN OFF.

DUBLIN, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Galway states that a large body of tenantry in the town of Atheury, headed by Father McWhillim, beat off a number of cess-servers, who were under the protect of a small detachment of conabulary. Great excitement prevailed among populace, and some shots were but no serious damage was The constabulary acted with modermeasures. The process-servers were thoroughly frightened, and withdrew, carrying heir papers with them. Rumors prevail ere, but are not traceable to any authoritaive source, that attempts have been made to aate the Bailiffs of Dunstandle.

CRSSION OF TERRITORY.
To the Western Associated Press.
LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Colonial Secretary, confirmed the repor published Jan. 10 that England had secured from the King of Agbosomes, on the gold coast of Africa, the cession of a strip of his seaboard, extending two miles inland, as a asure of prevention of smuggling spirits nto the British possessions on the gold coast by American traders.

HOME-RULE DEBATE.

The debate on the Home-Rule amendment to the address then begun. William A. Redmond, Home-Rule member

for Wexford, moved, and The O'Gormon Mahon, Home-Rule member for Clare, secnded, the amendment to the address. William Shaw, in his speech in support of the amendment, said he did not wish to condemn the Government for what they were going to do in the future, but for what they had offered to make advances to the Irish farmers, in the first instance, at the rate of 1 per cent, they might have done much to avert the calamity which is now upon Ireland. The Government ought also to have given greater powers to Boards of Guardians. He said the gradual process of starvation has been going on in Ireland for some time. He did not wish the Government to lavish too much money on public works, because the people money had been wasted in 1847. It was discreditable to England's greatness that in Ireland three-fourths of the people should be reduced to a condition barely re-moved from actual famine by two or three bad harvests. He acknowledged that the problem to be solved was a difficult one, but the difficulty was not insuperable.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE
next spoke. He said he found no fault with portunity for drawing attention to so important a matter, but they would be going beside the question of distress by occupying themselves with such points as those dealt with in the amendment. He distinctly denied that the Government had allowed the matter to sleep. He said the report of the Registrar-General for the past year, just received, disclosed a very unsatisfactory state of things. The extent of the land under crops in Ireland was less than during any preceding ten years. The total value for the principal crops for 1879 is estimated at £3,000,000, against £33,000,000 the preceding year. The potato crop of 1878 was estimated at £30,500,000 hundredweight, whereas it is expected that the yield for 1879 will be only £0,000,000 hundredweight,—a most alarming decrease. Toward the end of last October the Irish Government forwarded to the Cabinet information which the Government took into serious consideration, inviting the Lord Lieutenant and others to attend in London. The Government found that there was considerable apprehension of famine in some parts of Ireland. They thereupon took the precautions necessary until the meeting of Parliament. The Chancellor said in a bill which he intended at a later period to introduce there would be provisions authorize the Boards of Guardians to issue food and fuel by way of out-door relief. It would also be proposed to allow the Boards of Guardians to issue food and fuel by way of out-door relief. It would also be proposed to allow the Boards of Guardians to be used for that purpose. The Baronial Sessions would also be asked to make presentments.

The O'Donoghue, Liberal, said the proper course was to lend money to the farmers, not to the landords.

The Br-Hon. D. D. PLUNKET
(Conservative), Dublin University, said Parnell's utterances would only be received with loathing, and their result might be an agitation which would end in bloody resistance to law.

The D'Donoghue, Liberal, said the proper course was to lend money to the farmers, not to the landords.

The Br-Hon. D

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Walters, one of the prin

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Gen. Roberts sends the

London, Feb. 6.—Gen. Roberts sends the following: "Before Nov. 12, 1879, about seventy-three men were executed—viz.: the City Kotwal (magistrate) and six others, convicted for dishonoring the bodies of the officers of the British Embassy; seventeen convicted for attacking the escort to the Embassy and having property of the Embassy in their possession; and forty-five for proved murders of camp followers and implication in the attack on the British residency. Since Nov. 12 nine were executed on conviction for attacking the residency, and fifteen more have been sentenced to death for killing wounded soldiers and implication in the attack on the residency,"

THE ENGLISH BLUE BOOK.

London, Feb. 6.—The blue book, containing the diplomatic correspondence which has accumulated since the prorogation of Parliament was, according to custom, laid before both Houses to-day. Among the more important and interesting of its contents was a dispatch from Lord Dufferin, Minister to St. Petersburg, recording a conversation which took place in July last between his Lordship and Gen. Jornini, in which the latter disclaimed any intention on the part of Russia to go to Merv, but stating that the proposed expedition was meant to be used as a basis of operations against England in case the British forces should occupy Herat and thus menace Russian interests in Asia.

Lord Dufferin's dispatch further states the Czar also said he entertained the same view of the situation in Bokhara, and had no disposition to press the scheme of occupying Merv so long as the English confined their operations in Afghanistan to the eastern part of the country. Lord Dufferin's dispatch from the Rt. Hon. Viscount Cranbrook, Secretary of State for the Indian Department, addressed to him at St. Petersburg, stating that the English Government considers it impracticable to establish one government in Afghanistan which will be likely to prove permanent and possess a reasonable prospect of being able to maintain peace throughout the entire country.

It is underst

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

In the House of Commons to-day Stanhope. Under Secretary of State for India, replying to a question, stated he could produce a dispatch in which the Duke of Argyll, telegraphing Shere Ali in 1803, when he was Indian Secretary, had styled Queen Victoria "Empress of India." Stanhope confirmed the report that certain correspondence between the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Russian Government had been discovered in Cabul, but said it is not in the interest of the

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Lahore sserts that Mahomed Jans is reenlisting there Ali's Argendah regiments.

DERLIN, Feb. 6.—The North German Gazette denies the statement made by the Russian Journal, Novoc Vremya, of St. Petersburg, to the effect that Prince Bismarck intrigued with the Polish revolutionary Government, in 1863, and declares that the publication of such fabrications shows the hostile feeling existing in Russia against Germany.

many.

THE BUDGET.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The budget of the German Empire has been submitted to the Bundesrath. The amount of revenue and expenditure are fixed, at 544,888,184 marks. The items of permanent expenditure amount to 467,409,487 marks, and the temporary expenditure in 77,472,807 marks. penditure to 77,478,697 marks. THE ALLIANCE WITH AUSTRIA AGAINST FRANCE AND RUSSIA—TROUBLE WITH THE ULTRAMONTANE PRIESTS.

PRANCE AND RUSSIA—TROUBLE WITH THE ULTRAMONTANE PRIESTS.

Special to London Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The great political speech delivered by Baron von Haymerle to the Austrian delegation has been received here with expressions of the greatest sympathy, for it is regarded as the clearest manifolds. festation that peace will be preserved. The most important conclusions to be drawn from his address are: First, that no formal written treaty exists between Garnany written treaty exists between Germany and Austria, but that the two respective Ministers have only elaborated a memorandum, which has been laid before the two Emperors which has been laid before the two Emperors and approved by them; secondly, that the alliance between the two Empires has been made with a view to counteract the circulation of rumors from Russia, France, and Italy calculated to undermine among the people the belief in the possibility of preserving peace; thirdly, that Germany and Austria are fully determined side by side to resist the aggressions of certain side to resist the aggressions of certain Powers; and, fourthly, that any Power will-ing to recognize the status quo is welcome to ally itself with Germany and Austria towards preserving peace.

thereupon took the precautions necessary in until the meeting of Parliament. The Chancellor said in a bill which he intended the provisions and in a bill which he intended the provisions and in a bill which he intended the provisions and in a bill which he intended the provisions and in a bill which he lintended the provisions and he introduce there would be provision as the provision of the provision of the provisions and the provision of the provision therefor. He advances would come out of the fund at the provision therefor.

burg asserts that one of the ref enty-fifth anniversary will be to allow the equent insertion of leading articles in the

large army, and with numerous implications, is obliged to turn its atter an enemy who acts in the dark and car reached, though all thought and solicitu are called into play to crush him. No are called into play to crush him. No reforms, however necessary, can be discussed, and the great progress which was being made in cultivation and civilization has been stopped. At the same time it is much to be regretted, continues the Russian paper, that the reserve exercised by Russia in all her internal questions provokes the belief abroad that the country is suffering from a secret and internal illness. It is certainly not without reason that the German press lays great stress on the sad state of affairs in Russia. The fact that Russia is embarrassed by such a general panic, and that she does not make one decisive step either in home or in foreign policy, must be welcome to her enemies and rivals. The advantage which the latter reap from the embarrassed situation in Russia has from the embarrassed situation in Russia has led to the belief in many circles that the at-tempts on the life of the Czar were inspired by the moral and material influence of foreign countries.

FRANCE.

REPEAL OF THE ARMY CHAPLAIN LAW. PARIS, Jan. 21.—Two of the new Ministers hade their debut in the Chamber yesterday. A Bonapartist Deputy having again raised the Conversion question, the Chamber de-cided for immediate discussion, and M. Magin called for the order of the day pure and dmple, and this was carried by 301 to 121. Jen. Farre had afterwards to speak on the Gen. Farre had afterwards to speak on the Repeal of the Army Chaplains law of 1874. He stated, in four sentences, much applauded by the Left, that he should himself have proposed the repeal had nobody else already done so, and that a chaplain's presence with a regiment was undestrable from a military standpoint, for whatever influence he acquired would be at the expense of the officers. The repeal was adopted by 342 to 11f, but the bill provides that chaplains may be attached to camps or forts, with upwards of 2,000 soldiers, five kilomètres from any church, and that, in case of mobilization, ministers may be attached to army corps in the field. This reform will save considerable money.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA, Feb. 6.—The Austrian Delegations dopted the army and navy estimates of the Government without amendment. Relative to the rumored intention of the overnment to fortify Vienna, the Minister of War said to the Delegations that the question of the defense of the whole monarchy had been disposed of two years ago, and had not since hear recognized.

London, Feb. 6.—A Vienna corresponding says: "Parnell's reception at Washing regarded here as mere a comedy."

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Feb. 6.—The Great Conneil of the Canton of Appenzel has voted for the restablishment of capital punishment.

INDIA FINANCES. IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE GREAT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.—The con of the new year marks a fime of considera-ble interest for all those who concern them-selves with the financial prosperity of our Indian Empire. An unprecedented series of had harvests, and a long continuance of al-most rulnous rates of exchange, have commost ruinous rates of exchange, have com-bined to give color to the gloomiest predic-tions. Yet the financial facts of the present year in India, as far as we may judge from the latest accounts that have reached us, do not support the opinion that the country is either bankrupt or on the high road to bank-ruptcy. After all these years of famine and general depression, a single season of agri-cultural prosperity and reviving trade has had such appreciable effect on the well-being of the people that every branch of the revenue which is affected by the prosperi-ty of the masses shows a considerable im-

ty of the masses shows a considerable improvement on the estimates which were formed in March last. The salt revenue, which is, perhaps, the best indicator of the condition of the poorest classes of the people, shows an improvement of more than £200,000 on the March estimates; this improvement, supervening on the racent reduction of the duty, is said to be general throughout India, and shows for the first six months of the year an increased consumption of 10 per cent on the same period of the previous year. The land revenue is yielding about £350,000 more than it was expected to yield last March; and this improvement is doubtless due to the payments of arrears, become possible by the improved agricultural position. The contribution to the Imperial exchequer from the sources of revenue which have been provincialized, and mainly handed over to local Governments, have perceptibly increased under the heads of excise, registration, and stamp. All these improvements are tangelle and highly satisfactory indications of a general revival of prosperity. The year has, moreover, been a fortunate one in showing a large increase of the optium revenue, to the extent of at least a million; and a large decrease, for the first time in a long and dreary period, of the loss on exchange. The net result of all this is that the Indian revenues will, during the extimates were firmed last spring.

The results on the side of expenditure are no less satisfactory. The decrease of the loss on exchange, amounting to something like £700,000, is due to the more favorable state of the silver market, and cannot be confidently relied on in the future. But a diminuition of expenditure caused by the recent retrenehments, mainly in the public works outlay, may be resarded as a permanent improvement quite within control. The spain under this head, which in the grees a nearly £000,000, is considerably reduce for all, of numerous gratuities on reduction of second provents. The unforeseen events of the year have been the renewal of head of the provider

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—A San Diego dis-patch says it reported that Marquez ha-taken San Ramed, the Capital of Frontera The report lacks confirmation, but it is be-leved to be true by usually well-posted men

THE FRENCH BAILWAY DISASTER PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Gaulois positively asserts that 22 dead and 116 wounded is the total of the casualties of the recent railway

OBITUARY.

MRS. DOZIAH BLOODGOOD. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 6.-Mrs. Doziah Bloodgood died at Perth Amboy yesterday, red over 100. She leaves forty-one su

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 6.—0. B. Barton, Postal Clerk on the Wabash Rallroad, died at his residence in this city early this morning of consumption, aged 37 years. He leaves a wife and two children.

CHARLES C. WAITE. Wednesday morning's TRIBUNE contains a brief sketch of Mr. C. C. Walte, a pronent hotelkeeper formerly of this city, who died in New York Tuesday morning. The New York Tribune of the same date contained the following highly interesting biog-

tained the following highly interesting biography of the deceased:

"Charles C. Waite, proprietor of the Brevoort House, died yesterday morning at half-past 10 o'clock. For nearly two years he hadbeen suffering with diabetes, and about six weeks ago his physician, Dr. Lippe, gave up all hopes of his recovery. He railied, however, and in a short time was able to attend to his duties as usual. Last Sunday afternoon with his son, Charles B. Walte, he took a drive through Central Park. He was in excellent spirits, and spoke encouragingly of his returning strength. On Monday night at 11 o'clock, when about retiring, he was suddenly taken with nervous prostration. Dr. Lippe was summoned and found his patient suffering from paralysis of the brain. He remained unconscious until his death. Around him when he died were his wife, his sons, Charles B. and Albert Waite, his daughters, and his physician. William, the second son, was in Chicago when his father died, but will probably arrive in the city today. No definit arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.
"In the death of Mr. Waite New York has

died, but will probably arrive in the city today. No definit arrangements have yet been
made for the funeral.

"In the death of Mr. Waite New York has
parted with one of its best citizens,—one who
has left behind him, in the records of his career, a very notable illustration of the pawer
of strong New England common sense, and
New England virtue, industry, and enterprise to win its way to universal esteem and
affluent circumstances. He was born June
24, 1830, at Brattleboro, Vt. With a limited
education, he went, a mere boy, to Springfield,
in Massachusetts, as a telegraph boy. He was
afterward a telegraph operator in the samecity, where he is still remembered for his integrity and industry, and his abounding goodmature. From there he went to New Haven
as freight agent of the Hariford & New
Haven Railroad, where, at the age of 19,
March 16, 1850, he was married to the faithful
and affectionate companion who has borne
him a large family of children and has
nursed him with self-sacrificing devotion
through all the closing months of his life.
After his marriage he became a conductor on
the Hartford & New Haven Road, where his
massive figure, handsome face, and sonorous
voice became well known to the trave.ing
public. Any man who traveled on the train
with young Waite was never in doubt concerning the name of the place he might be
approaching. The utterance filled the car

above the din of wheels and conversation. On one occasion he had Daniel Webster on board when he was approaching the diningroom at Springfield. As he passed Mr. Webster, he exclaimed: 'Springfield; twenty minutes for dinfer!'

"'Young man,' said Mr. Webster, jocularly, 'that is one of the best speeches I ever heard.' The 'young man' turned and responded, with a readiness quite characteristic of him: 'Those speeches are always good when speaker and hearer are in sympathy.' Mr. Webster laughed and added: 'Particularly when they are short.'

"He left his conductor's place after four years' service, and acted at Springfield as agent for the Western railroads until 1835, when he went to Hartford, as secretary of an insurance company. But this did not suit him: he wanted a larger field. In 1861 he went to Chicago, and soon became one of the proprietors of the Sherman House, and its principal manager. Here he naturally took the lead of affairs, as he always did when brought into association with other men, and made a good deal of money. He was fortunate in his investments, and was really a rich man when he came to New York in 1867, and became joint proprietor with the late Albert Clark in the Brevoort House. Here, as parther and principal, he remained until his death. Two or three years ago be went into partnership with Messrs. Hawk & Wetherbee, of the Windsor Hotel, and, during his well moments, divided his attention between the two houses, while both were passing through depression of the dull times, and entering upon their overwhelming properity. Worldly affairs were never more promising than when he was called upon to close his eyes upon them all.

"Mr. Waite's distinction was based upon a royal nature and a Christian character. If he had been born into favoring circumstances—if he had first breathed an intellectual atmosphere, and been surrounded with the influences of nature; if he had had a large education, he would have become a great man in some high walk of life. With physical advantages of the highest order

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

Decial Dispatch to The Catago Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6.—William L. Marshall, Cashier of the First National Bank of Middletown, has fied, leaving behind him letters to the officers of the bank and his family, explaining that he is driven to flight by slander and blackmail. Marshall has been a trusted employe of the bank for fifteen years. Several months ago some letters which he wrote to a young lady of Middletown, who was spending the summer at Chautauqua, got into the hands of third parties, and were found to contain expressions of an affectionate character. Marshall immediately placed the matter before the officers of the bank and of his church, and asked for a searching investigation. It was found that he had befriended the girl, who was an orphan from her childhood, and his explanation that his relations toward her were those of guardian rather than lover was fully accepted. The goestp about the affair subsided, and the public had almost forgotten the case when his abrupt departure was announced. In letters which he left, he stated that he had been in constant receipt of communications threatening his life and position unless he paid large sums of money. He felt, also, that he was the subject of

CANADA.

Arrival of the Princess Louise at Ott sembled at the depot this aftern purpose of welcoming her Roy A detachment of field battery, under command of Capt. Stewart, stationed a Nepean Point, fired a Royal saints at the train came in sight. On arrive the Ministers of the Crown and Mayentered the car and shook hands with his Excellency and her Royal Highness after which they moved out to the platform, where Mayor Mackintosh read an address of welcome, to which his Excellency replied in behalf of the Princess. Cheers were then given

come, to which his Excellency replied in behalf of the Princess. Cheers were then given, and the Viceregal party drove to Hidean Hall, escorted by the Dragon Guards.
FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 6.—Lient-Goz, Chandler is dead.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—Next spring Dominion land-surveyors will set apart as a reservation for the Assimilation Indians eight miles square of territory east of Fort Wash, Northwest Territory, and a similar quantity of land for the Blackfeet Indians to the west the fort.

A petition has been signed by the medical

men of the city to the Ontario praying that a Central Sanita the province may be esta ore taken out at the Hull iron-mines, ore is being shipped by rail to Niles, of the rate of forty-eight carloads per withe rate of forty-eight carloads per with the total quantity of ore taken out of mines since operations began is 3,500 tuning and that sir Alexander will not leave for England until and Budget speech has been delivered and bated.

The House of Commons and Senate obers are now completed, and everything ready for the opening of the sessions, opening ceremonles this year promise to a much grander seale than previous control of the sessions.

limited.

Dr. Schultz, M. P. from Manitoba, has gon
Washington on matters relating to the h out two in manifold after of nited States, the greater number f nited States, the greater number f der Provinces of the Dominion at 000 persons from Great Britain and here were no Icelandic en uring the year, and only a few Men ccording to the statements of thates authorities at Pembina, some les passed through that place from her the purpose of settling in the

There is more activity in the real-est market at present than for some time Several residences in the city were sold anotion within the past few days, reals handsome figures.

Special Directs to The Entered Published an elaborate Immber statement, showing on the River Ottawa and tributaries the transmer of logs manufactured this real 2,222,000,—making, with the 850,000 from stuck and laid up in mill-ponds and boom total of 3,142,000. The total amount of the got out this season on the Ottawa and

stock and and up in mini-ponds and would stotal of 3,142,000. The total amount of timber got out this season on the Ottawa and is tributaries is 1,800,000 white and 810,000 red, besides which there has been stuck or lad over from last year 1,350,000 white and 13,000 red.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribus.

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—The total value of exemptions in this city is \$66,975,829, of which \$90,000,000 on building-society stocks, \$7,000,00 on bank stocks, and \$3,000,000 on church and charitable property.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribus.

Guelly, Feb. 6.—The exhibition of the Ontaric Pountry Association, at present being held here, is the grandest show of birds ever held in Canada. All the prominent breeders are represented. Mr. Todd, of Vermittion, is judge.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Toledo, O., Feb. 6.—The first hearing of

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 6.—The first hearing of the disputed points in the Connecticut Internance cases came up to-day in the shape of a suit to get possession of certain property. The Insurance Company obtained a decree last June in the United States Court under which the property was sold and bid in by the Company, but defendant declined to give possession. The defense made was that the Company was doing a banking business, which it had no right to do under the Ohlo law, by loaning money on real estate, and which it had no right to do under the Ohblaw, by loaning money on real estate, and that, while the decree of sale might have been properly obtained, the Company had no right to bid in the property. The Justiceheld that in a case of this kind it was not cometent for the Court to inquire into or decide as to the title of the property; also he could not decide on the merits of the case, including the status of the Insurance Company. A verdict was given for plaintiff. Exceptions were taken by defendant, and it is proposed to take the case to the higher Court. The suits are attracting a great deal of attention, as large amounts loaned by this and other Eastern insurance companies in this State are involved.

An Engineer's Heroic Act.

PRESIDE

A Democrat's Op. to Gov. Hendri

A Likelihood of Co gations Coming sylvan

The Blaine Cong tricts Determin Their V ator Conkling Not

Will Put In All

for Gra

Lively Scenes in the bis Delegate Yesterd

INDIA HENDRICKS' (INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., better it is for er we shall be abl Mr. Hendricks is pe OT AT LIBERTY

stion." In the course of was remarked that in the Mr. Hendricks would have men to support him. Four McDonald was hardly war seat, and Senator Voorhee all. Since then McDonale strengthened his acqualence, and would take of his canvass. He had much of the prejudice eago against. Mr. Hendrick and Pennsylvania, and, unl deceived, his following in the Northwest would surp in Indiana who have ridday. "But who have ridday. "But who have ridday. "But who have toffer," he continued, "that or who has been more suc man or Tilden or Davis And he unfolded the situatis generally understood. "terviewed desired his natis no breach of confident a prominent banker of the best posted politicians evident, however, that he is ict friend of Mr. Hendricks his judgment as to the sternor may be slightly warp

BLAIN HE COULD, BUT HE
Special Dispatch to The C
WASHINGTON, D. C., Fe
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They say that he refrained
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A PACT OF SOME connected with the Harrihas not yet been reported contested. The holders of the Blaine men. The contests machine committee, and a were seated; they were, we cameron men. This made ten votes on the test ball arbitrary action of the Ca Grant would have had only twenty majority.

CONTESTA CONTESTA:

LIKELIHOOD OF DOUBLE Special Dispatch to The Ch.

Washington, D. C., Feb.
Pennsylvania Congressmen no means certain that some appointed by the Harrisburg not be compelled to conterpresent their districts wire delegates who may hereaf Representative Herr Smith gressional district Lanes situated, says that there is Blaine feeling in his district sates to the Harrisburg Conchosen by the people, but to County Committee: that manifested a great deal of opposedure; and that there lecting, at the primary to delegates who shall represe Chicago.

DISTRICT OF CO DELEGATES TO Consider the Constant Disputch to The Constant Washington, D. C., Feen a very exciting conteston vention to select delegate an Convention at Chicago. a very earlier to select delegan convention at Chicago an Convention at Chicago on has not yet been reache lone are that the Blaine par and that two votes will be Blaine column from the delegants. Small as the CANADA.

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ent than for some time past, each in the city were sold by the past few days, realizing the past few and tributaries the total a manufactured this year is ing, with the 850,000 from 1879 up in mill-ponds and booms, a print mill-ponds and booms, a print total amount of timesesson on the Ottawa and its \$50,000 white and \$10,000 red; there has been stuck of laid year 1,350,000 white and 150,-

b. 6.—The total value of ex-ts city is \$66,975,829, of which liabilities on personalty. \$15-ling-society stocks, \$7,000,000 and \$3,000,000 on church and crty.

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IMPORTANT SUIT.

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Feb. 6.—The first hearing of ints in the Connecticut Lifescame up to-day in the shape to possession of certain propurance Company obtained as in the United States Courthe property was sold and bid any, but defendant declined to.

The defense made was that was doing a banking business, oright to do under the Ohiog money on real estate, and decree of sale might have obtained, the Company had no the property. The Justice held this kind it was not compent to inquire into or decide as the property; also he could he merits of the case, included the lineurance Company, given for plaintiff. Except by defendant, and it is property as the courts. The Justice held the case to the higher Courts. The Justice held the same company of the case to the higher Courts. The Justice amounts loaned by this and insurance companies in this lived.

A Likelihood of Conflicting Delegations Coming from Pennsylvania.

The Blaine Congressional Districts Determined to Have Their Way.

Senator Conkling Not a Candidate, but Will Put In All His Work for Grant.

Lively Scenes in the District of Columbia Delegate Convention Yesterday.

INDIANA.

HENDRICKS' CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—The friends of Gov. Hendricks profess to be much gratified with the shape affairs are assuming in New York and elsewhere with regard to the Democratic Presidential nomination, and fidence in their favorit's chance begins essume an aggressive character. A gen-eman whose relations to the Governor are ery close and intimate said to THE rery close and intimate said to THE carsume's correspondent to-day that never lefore had the outlook been so flattering; and the more you Republicans," he conjuded, "claim that you can carry the State he better it is for Hendricks. While na is regarded as a Democratic ate by those who view us fram the tide, it is a matter of grave doubt with us hether we shall be able to hold it next fall. This is beginning to the distribution of the party generally, and as the feeling crystallizes into belief the opposition to Mr. Hendricks is perceptibly decreasing." In answer to a question touching his strength in the South, the gentleman answered that if ers and personal promises could be relie in the Governor had nothing to fear from ion. He was, of course,

NOT AT LIBERTY TO GIVE NAMES. he could say that many of the most but he could say that many of the most prominent and influential men in the South favored Gov. Hendricks because they believed that while his Administration would be reliably Democratic, he would so conduct himself that a Republican Congress would be favorably disposed towards him. He would be careful to give no offense by his manner, and would endeavor to avoid those disagreements which eventually do harm to the party in power. "The fact," said the gentleman, "that he was able during two years of his Gubernatorial term to administer the affairs of the State in conjunction with Republican State officials and a Republican Legislature without any serious difficulty or disagreement, retaining the allegiance of his party and the respect of Republicans, has done more than anything else to commend him to Southern gentlemen who are tired of violent sectional differences, and they are inclined to believe that as President he would administer the Federal Government in the same dignified, peaceable manner. I may say without betrayal of confidence that Sensators Hiull and Lamar have expressed themselves very warmly upon this point. They foresee a likelihood of a Republican Congress in 1883, if not in 1881, and they

ent a man who can mai men to support him. Four years ago Senator McDonald was hardly warm in his Senatorial seat, and Senator Voorhees was not there at all. Since then McDonald has widened and seat, and Senator voornees was not there at all. Since then McDonald has widened and strengthened his acquaintance and influence, and would take personal charge of his canvass. He had already disarmed much of the prejudice existing four years ago against Mr. Hendricks in New York and Pennsylvania, and, unless he was greatly deceived, his following in New England and the Northwest would surprise those people in Indiana who have ridiculed his candidary. "But who have the Democrats to offer," he continued, "that is better known or who has been more successful? Is Thurman or Tilden or Davis more desirable?" And he unfolded the situation very much as it is generally understood. The gentleman interviewed desired his name withheld, but it is no breach of confidence to say that he is a prominent banker of this city, and one of the best posted politicians in the State. It is evident, however, that he is a very enthusiasic friend of Mr. Hendricks, and it is possible his judgment as to the strength of the Governor may be slightly warped.

BLAINE.

HE COULD, BUT HE WOULDN'T.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The friends WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The friends of Blaine say to-day that he could easily have beaten Cameron and Grant in the Harrisburg Convention if he had interested himself to organize his forces for that purpose. They say that he refrained from doing this upon the urgent representation of Senator Cameron that it would be much better not to have his friends in Pennsylvania antagonize him (Cameron) so sharply that in case there should be a break in the Chicago Convention, consequent upon a failure to nominate Grant, Cameron would not be able to throw his strength for Blaine. To the least of the could be strength for Blaine. Cameron would not be able to throw his strength for Blaine. To this idea Blaine so far conformed as to refrain from personal attempts to organize his Pennsylvania supporters. Had he pursued an opposit course, it is claimed that he could easily have de-It is claimed that he could easily have de-feated Cameron and the proposition to in-struct for Orant.

A FACT OF SOME IMPORTANCE A FACT OF SOME IMPORTANCE connected with the Harrisburg Convention has not yet been reported. Five seats were contested. The holders of these seats were all Blaine men. The contests were referred to a machine committee, and all the contestants were seated; they were, without exception, Cameron men. This made a difference of ten votes on the test ballot. But for this arbitrary action of the Cameron managers Grant would have had only ten instead of twenty majority.

CONTESTANTS. LIKELIHOOD OF DOUBLE DELEGATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Some of the Pennsylvania Congressmen say that it is by no means certain that some of the delegates appointed by the Harrisburg Convention will not be compalled to contest their right to opointed by the Harrisburg Convention will not be compelled to contest their right to appresent their districts with other sets of delegates who may hereafter be appointed. Representative Herr Smith, in whose Concessional district Lancaster County is gressional district Lancaster County is situated, says that there is a very strong Blaine feeling in his district; that the delerates to the Harrisburg Convention were not chosen by the people, but appointed by the County Committee; that there is already manifested a great deal of opposition to this procedure; and that there is now talk of selecting, at the primary to be held in May, delegates who shall represent the people at Chicago.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—There has been a very exciting contest here to-day in the Convention to select delegates to the Republican Convention at Chicago, and the conclusion has not yet been reached. The indications are that the Blaine party will triumph, and that two votes will be allowed to the Blaine column from the distranchised Nation Capital. Small as the territory is, it was

divided for this purpose into twenty-two districts, and from some of these districts there were two sets of delegates. At some of the preliminary meetings the proceedings were extremely disorderly, and illustrated what popular suffrage has been and would be here in the locality known as "Hell's Bottom." It was not, perhaps, to be expected that the meeting would be crowded by saints. It was not. Colored roughs who threatened to use their favorit weapon, the razor, nearly broke up the meeting. At one of these preliminary meetings there was no such thing possible as enforcing order. Fifty voices would address the Chair at once, each seeking to drown the other. At times the whole mob would rush upon the Chairman, and the table at which he and the reporters sat was shoved all over the room. There was

in which men were not engaged in brawls and quarrels, and they would conduct their disputes without the slightest regard for the Chair.

disputes without the slightest regard for the Chair.

At the Convention to-day there was considerable disorder. The lie was passed frequently. The majority of the speakers were more persistent in demanding suffrage for the District than in urging the merits of the different Presidential candidates. It was very evident, however, that Blaine was the favorit of the Convention. His name was received with vociferous applause, and Gen. Grant's name was often loudly cheered. The entire day was occupied in passing upon credentials. Once during the day the police were called to clear the stage of persons not entitled to seats.

CONKLING

NOT A CANDIDATE BUT GOES FOR GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—It is reported, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—It is reported, on what is apparently excellent authority, that Senator Conkling announces that under no circumstances will be permit the use of his name at Chicago as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. He says his name must not be thought of, and that all his influence in New York will be exerted in behalf of Gen. Grant.

ILLINOIS.

THE POURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 6.—It is very difficult to tell how the people in the Fourth District generally feel in regard to President; they seem to be about equally divided on Blaine and Grant. Oglesby is probably the favorit for Governor. However, whoever is nominated, the Republicans in this district will stand by the entire ticket, for they are totally disgusted with all the forms of Democracy.

ARKANSAS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.-N. Smithee, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has published a call for a meet-ing of the Committee at Little Rock at 10 a. m. March 12, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding a State Convention and fixing the basis of representation thereto.

TENNESSEE.

THE REPUBLICANS. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 6.—The Chairman of the State Republican Executive Commit-tee has called a Convention, to meet here at noon, May 5, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to select twenty-four delegates to the National Republican Convention.

THE THIRD TERM. "ITS UTTER FAILURE" IN PENNSYLVANIA.

When the predictions concerning the Harrisburg Convention are compared with the result, the contrast is ludicrous. It was called at an unusual time and on short notice, with the avowed purpose of making a unanimous declaration of Pennsylvania in unanimous declaration of Pennsylvania in favor of a third-term nomination of President Grant. Those who called the Convention had general possession of the machinery of County Committees, and trained bands of officials to help create public sentiment and elect delegates. All advantages were in favor of the movement. Pride of State was appealed to; the distinction in leadership appealed to; the distinction in leadership which it would give was glowingly painted; personal and public considerations were which it would give was glowingly painted; personal and public considerations were freely piled, and, under ordinary circumstances, this powerful combination would have been successful. It has wholly failed, because the people, touched in a most tender point and roused by the dangers which the situation exposed, baffled the well-laid plans. This Convention, called to make Grant the next Republican candidate for President, has unmade him as such; it was intended to promote his interests, but it has overthrown them; intended to be made the means of stifling the popular will, but it has become the voice of the people; intended to build up the varied schemes which it was called to consolidate, but it has swept them with a besom of destruction, and strewn with wrecks the scene of its meetings. The contest was a fierce one, and the anti-Grantleaders deserve great praise for the courage, skill, and effect with which they waged it. The few timid men among them were quickly sent to the rear. Bolder spirits took their places. Plausible suggestions, which were cunningly made, but which gave away their whole case, were scouted, and a policy entered upon which was intended to assert their parliamentary rights, and to force to the severe test of a yea-and-nay vote the threatened indorsement of the "third term." A few men fell by the way, who were tripped by temptations, caught by power, or decoyed by blandishment. Powerful influences brought to bear during last Tuesday detached several men from their duty and their instructions; but all did not avail to stem or turn the current which carried the Convention fiercely forward to its work, and all observant politicians admit that the Grant movement has met its Waterloo.

Could a vote have been obtained free from

that the Grant inovement has been terloo.

Could a vote have been obtained free from all personal influence and entanglement, the Grant vote would have scarcely exceeded thirty. If a convention can prove anything, this one proves the entire absence of real strength in the third-term movement. Its failure is utter.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE TRYING TO SECURE
THE CONVENTION HERE.

The Democrats are at work in earnest to
get the National Convention held in this city,
and are very hopeful that they will succeed.
They have adopted the plan of the Republications of the National Convention of the Republication.

get the National Convention held in this city, and are very hopeful that they will succeed. They have adopted the plan of the Republicans, to have as many members of the National Committee meet here as possible prior to starting for Washington, and the Chairman of the General Committee has written them, tendering them transportation, and Potter Palmer has offered to accommodate them while here free of charge. The object in having them come here is to show them the facilities the city has to offer for holding the Convention, which they think will be a paramount consideration in the final selection of he place.

The Sub-Committee on Halls, appointed some days ago, met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon in secret session and discussed the situation. They would not make known what was said and done in detail, but they gave it out that they were bent upon securing the use of the Exposition Building if possible, and that they had appointed Messrs. Otis and Doolittle to wait upon the owners of the building, and see what terms could be made. They thought the Convention would be held either in this city or Cincinnati, and, as in everything else, Chicago was decidedly ahead.

In the evening the Finance Committee met at the Palmer House to talk over their branch of the work. There were present William Best, Jr., Volney Turner, B. Loenthal, Mr. Seeburger, A. B. Wason, and ex-Sheriff Kern. A letter was read from J. H. Prentiss, declining to serve on the Committee for want of time, and the other members were reported as out of town. The gathering was informal, and the discussion took a wide range. It was ageed, however; that it would be necessary to secure the pledge of \$10,000 to cover the expense of the Convention, about 15 per cent of which would have to be paid at once, to be used to defray the expenses of a Committee, and the other members were appointed as follows: Railroads—Messrs. Turner and Mecornick; Hotels, Restaurants, and Theatres—Messrs. Kern and Seeberger; and Merchants and Bankers—Messrs. Best, Mason,

THE GERMANS.

THE CHOICE FOR ANS.

THEIR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

Onceinnati Geomercial (Ind. Rep.).

The Cincinnati Freie Presse favors E. B.

Washburne as the Republican candidate forPresident. It declares, also, that his prospects for the nomination have grown
materially brighter within the past few
weeks, although he has made use of no such
extreme measures to advance himself as extreme measures to advance himself as other candidates have. He is a man of unfounded ability as a statesman, and spotless private as well as public character. As a second choice, the friends of Grant and Blaine would support him before any other candidate. From a feeling of grateful re-

candidate. From a feeling of grateful remembrance, the Germans would rally to him more enthusiastically unanimously than they would around anybody else, even Sherman. Moreover, it is settled that he could carry the entire delegation from his own State of Illinois, which is in the nature of news to us. For these reasons the Frois Presse thinks Washburne is the man.

The Presidential ballot-box which the Presse set up in its columns a few days ago has developed some interesting results. One hundred and thirty-one answers were received in three days. Some of the voters attached notes stating reasons for their choice, or indulging in a little original wit. In spite of the Freis Presse's Washburne preferences, John Sherman received the most votes of any candidate for President,—obtaining 58. Washburne came next to him, getting 59.—showing beyond doubt that Sherman and Washburne are the most popular names among the Germans,—at least among the readers of the Freis Presse.

J. H. Lakamp, who is for Sherman, says:

"Eight years are enough. Never for Grant!" Tobias Wagner, who has had opportunity to confer with many citizens, reports that with himself and them Sherman is the first choice. Harry Mund breaks out into poetry, while he adjures people not to forget. "Sherman, the great man," who solved the money problem for us, and, therefore, by every right deserves to be President. Charles F. Muth is a Sherman man. W. Pukall and A. Wolff remarks: "Only Sherman is the right man." George Keller is such an enthusiast on the subject that he takes pains to append to his vote a note, declaring: "If I had 20,000 votes, I would cast them all for John Sherman."

Among the Washburne boomers a citizen of the Eleventh Ward says: "Washburne is the best one on the Republican side."

"J. B., a teacher in the public schools." casts his vote for Washburne, remarking in a note: "The Germans never forget one who has done them a friendly service."

Post-Office employés and some others name their choice in a solemn manner, as those who reveal d

to this man is the vote of my neart grady given."

Peter Fickhofer, also a Washburne man, hands himself down to immortality thus: "To the devil with Grant! Put my full name to that."

"T. N.," for Washburne, relieves his mind thus: "Curse all the wire-pullers; they have brought this beautiful country to the brink of a precipice. Don't publish my full name."

brink of a precipice. Don't publish my full name."

"A Democrat" votes for the "friend of the Germans, E. B. Washburne." But he does not wish his name published, possibly for fear of being disciplined in the Democratic club. An individual in the Post-Office Department observes solemnly, while voting for Washburne: "I am a letter-carrier, and must, therefore, keep my mouth shut, but I dare to name my man to you."

Blaine, of Maine, has a very small vote among the Germans, apparently,—only eight, as far as heard from. One of these is likewise duly impressed with the gravity and mystery. of office-holding. "Publish only the initials of my name," writes he, "for I am employed in the Court-House." A sense of awful responsibility appears to weigh down those who are employed in the Court-House. Peter Schwab is a Blaine man.
Ulysses S. Grant, the old, original boomer himself, comes out nearly at the tail of the list. Nevertheless, he has more followers Blaine, so far. Eleven prefer him for President. They mostly make up in grit and enthusiasm what they tack in numbers. Dr. dent. They mostly make up in grit and enthusiasm what they lack in numbers. Dr.
Selp is for Grant, and thereupon bursts into
poetry to the effect that, whether we are roses
or violets, we will wait yet a little while, and
then hold out your hands to one another in
friendship, and long live Grant! Henry Hug
wants "only Grant and no other." Joseph
Fey wants Grant because he is the man who
can hold a mob in check.

THE HOSTILE UTES. Los Pinos Agency. Col., via Lake City, Feb. 6.—Gen. Adams and party arrived yesterday. Capt. Jack and Sowerwick left immediately for Grand River, at which point it is reported Douglass and the White River it is reported Douglass and the White River
Utes are encamped. Jack made no promises, and refused to set a time for his return.
"I will do my best to effect a surrender of
the prisoners," were his parting words to
Gen. Adams,
Douglass has not been to the Agency
since he made his demand for rations on the
17th ult. and was refused. All is quiet. The
Indians are extremely anxious over the pending negotiations at Washington.

HAS ANOTHER BANK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 6.—A third
National banking institution was organized here last night and to-day, to be called the Grand Rapids National Bank, with a paid-up Grand Rapids National Bank, with a pair-up capital of \$200,000. Charles H. Bennett, formerly of Plymouth, Mich., is its President, and Freeman Godfrey, of this city, is Vice-President. It succeeds the private bank of the late M. V. Aldrich, and starts out with the most flattering prospects.

JOURNALISTIC. LEADVILLE, Col., Feb. 6.—The organization of a new afternoon Republican newspaper was perfected here to-day. W. H. Bush, President; J. R. Loker, Secretary; L. R. Tucker, Treasurer; G. T. Wanless, Editor and Manager. The first number will be issued in a few days. Capital, \$10,000.

SALE OF A VESSEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—Messrs. Wolf & Davidson to-day sold the schooner City of Toledo to Messrs. Dempsey & Carter, Manistee lumbermen, for \$9,000 cash. Capt. Kelly

is to remain in command. A year ago the firm held the vessel at \$7,000 cash. **ELECTION FRAUDS.** NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The United States Senate Committee for inquiring into the al-leged frauds in the late elections has begun its labors here by investigating the arrests of the holders of naturalization papers of 1868.

SUDDEN DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Toledo, O., Feb. 6.—Miss Linda Claffin, a maiden lady living at South Toledo, fell dead last night while taking up a collection for the Church Mite Society, of which she MORTUARY.

THREE OAKS, Mich., Feb. 6.-William

Thomas, a prominent man and wealthy farmer, was buried this afternoon at Maple Grove, about five miles south of Three Oaks, in La Porte County, Indiana. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Arrived, the steame Bavarian, from Boston. A New York Luncheon.

A New York Luncheon.

New York Times.

A few days ago the wife of one of our most millionary millionalres gave a luncheon party at her Fifth-avenue home to seventy-two ladies. There were twelve tables, each table arranged for six guests, with different service, the cloth, napkins, glass, china, flowers, every bit of equipment and garniture, indeed, even to the gashades, harmonizing in color and design. The glass and china were of novel pattern and the costilest kind, and the napkins and table-cloths elaborately wrought. Instead of the ordinary cards with the names inscribed, were cards finely and specially painted, deserving to rank as works of art, the subject suggested by gastronomy in

CASUALTIES.

A PENCIL IN A MAN'S BODY. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—Over five weeks ago a Hartford man had a fall, and was rendered insensible. After being taken home a surgeon discovered a slight wound in his body, close by the heart, and thought the man had been either stabbed or shot. A few man had been either stabbed or shot. A few days later, however, small pieces of black lead began to come out of the wound, and it was then concluded that, in falling, the point of a lead-pencil which the man had in his vest-pocket had penetrated the body. Probing, later, brought out a little wood. To-day the surgeons, who have watched the case with much interest, used the knife; and, to their astonishment, a whole lead-pencil, which had been sharpened but once, was extracted. It was five and three-eighths inches long, and the wood was split in two. It had been completely imbedded below the chest, and not half an inch from the heart. The man is very weak, but it is thought he will recover.

ATTACKED BY A BAT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. QUEBEC, Feb. 6.—A night or two ago, Mrs. Dixon, of Little Champlain street, while lying asleep in her bed, having by her side her child, 2 years old, woke up with the painful sensation of something gnawing at her face. Putting up her hand, she caught hold of a huge rat, which had its teeth fastand or a huge rat, which had its teeth fastemed in her nose. She tried to pull it off,
but without avail until she had set upright
in bed, when it fell off. Having given an
alarm, the people from another room came
in, and discovered the rat hiding under the
pillow of the bed, evidently awaiting its
chance of renewing the attack. The rat was
killed, and Dr. Henchey called in to dress
the partive-eaten nose.

PLAYED WITH A PISTOL. CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—The Gazette's special from South Charleston, O., says: John Campbell, aged 17, shot his sister Hulda, aged 19, accidentally. He was standing six feet from her in the kitchen, in the presence of another sister, when he playfully pointed a pistol at her, demanding her money or her life. She answered, "Neither," when the pistol went off and the ball pierced her heart. The boy said he did not know it was loaded.

A RELIC. SPRING LAKE, N. J., Feb. 6.-A large fron tank painted red has come ashore here. The manhole plate bears the inscription, "Mcabout six tons, and is supposed to belong to some steamer foundered at sea during the

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Fr. WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 6.—Charles Catey, a farmer living in Kosciusko County, was in-stantly killed to-day by the accidental dis-charge of a rifle while out hunting.

LOST. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.-An unknown vessel and all hands were lost in the Sound Tues-day night.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 6.—Thus early in the season the political caldron in this (the Fourth) Congressional District begins to boil, and each day some new fuel is added. Anxious candidates are constantly stirring the pot, and if the fight and excitement continues, pot, and if the fight and excitement continues, next fall will witness one of the nottest and most closely-contested campaigns ever known. There is, of course, some little opposition in different parts of the district to the renomination of Mr. Sherwin. but this opposition exists mainly in counties which have candidates of their own. In the face of this, Mr. Sherwin aspires to be his own successor. Ke Kalb County will have a candidate in Mr. Devine, who is now hard at work laying wires to receive the nomination at the Convention. Little Boone will come to the front with Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, who it is said is making all possible combinations to succeed. Kane County is represented by S. S. Munn, of Elgin, who it is thought will also

County is represented by S. S. Munn, of Elgin, who it is thought will also HAVE A STRONG HOLD in Aurora, as well as the northern portion of the county. Mr. Munn possesses excellent qualifications and will doubtless be quite popular at the Convention. McHenry is probably the only county that is not likely to present a candidate, although some believe that Judge Joslyn or Judge Murphy will enter the canvass. Last, but by no means least, is our own county, Winnebago, in which there will undoubtedly be two candidates in the persons of J. C. Garver, at present State's Attorney, and C. M. Brazee. Many influential Republicans in De Kalb, Kane, and McHenry Counties urge quite strengly that the next Representative shall come from this county and are, therefore, very anxious that one of these gentlemen enter the fight. It is not definitly settled which one it will be, but leading politicians express a firm opinion that it will be the one who can add the most strength to the State ticket. There is the usual crop of candidates for the county offices, so that together with the Congressional fight we shall also have an exciting local interest.

PEGNIA, Ill., Feb. 6.—Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, was in this city to-day looking

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 6.—Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, was in this city to-day looking up his chances in the Gubernatorial race. The Colonel has finally yielded to the solicitations of his friends and will be a candidate. He has many friends here.

He has many friends here.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—Ex-Senator Eugene Canfield, of Kane County, a candidate for Attorney-General, is in the city, on his way to Mount Vernon to work up his chances for the Republican nomination for the office he is seeking.

A LIBEL SUIT.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—Suit was instituted to-day by Mr. Henry Williams, a leader of to-day by Mr. Henry Williams, a leader of the choir of Moody, the evangelist, claiming \$25,000 damages from the Globe-Democrat of this city for a publication giving the story of his marriage in 1851 to a woman whom he subsequently deserted. The droll part of the thing is that the newspaper should have been imposed upon, since Williams, is a young man, and to have been married at the time named must have been a bridegroom at 4 years of age. The publication, under startling headlines, created something of a sensation in religious circles this morning, and a great deal of amusement later in the day.

ST. LOUIS AND MEXICO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—A call has been issued, signed by Alexander H. Smith, President of the Merchants' Exchange; Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Rall-road. road; and D. P. Rowland, President of the road; and D. P. Rowland, Fresident of the Cotton Exchange, for a meeting to-morrow night in Parlor 22, Lindell Hotel, for the purpose of establishing a permanent exposition of St. Louis manufactures in the City of Mexico. Two hundred invitations have been extended to the leading business men of the city, and the meeting is expected to be fully attended.

A Mixed-Up Mess All Arising from a Good Time at a Masquerade.

Good Time at a Masquerade.

Vienna Letter.

A lady well known in the fashionable society of Vienna pined to go to a Lily ball, which is the Viennese representative of the Purisian Mabille. At last she found a confidential connection of her husband's family, whom she persuaded to take her to the ball in domino; but with all her disguise she refused to lay aside for the time her wedding ring, which she held to be the talisman of good luck, not to be parted with for a moment. It was a peculiarly-cut ring, set with seven beautiful diamonds, which some mask admired even more than the wearer's adorable eyes, and while he was comparing them in a complimentary speech to the lady, which she endured with a froliosome spirit natural in a diaguised domino, the ring disappeared. The

GIGANTIC FORGERIES. Charles Brockway Credited with Frauds Amounting to a Million

New York Herald, Feb. 5.

The announcement of the arrest of Samuel Swim, and of his confession of his complicity in the forgeries of the gang of which Charles Brockway is alleged to have been the leader, was a prominent topic of conversation yesterday in banking circles and among the police. The operations attributed to the gang in this city and elsewhere have been so successful that for months past the officers of banking institutions have been in mortal terror. Added to the almost perfect counterfeiting of checks and notes was the extremely expert manner in which they were pre-sented, which was so masterly as to almost defy detection and invariably prevent an identification of the man who presented

sented, which was so masterly as to almost defy detection and invariably prevent an identification of the man who presented them.

A tour among the banking institutions yesterday found the forgeries the subject of conversation everywhere. There can be no doubt that they have aggregated an enormous sum, far greater than the \$300,000 mentioned yesterday. It is believed that there is hardly a bank of any importance in the city but has suffered more or less from the bold operations which are stated to have been carried on by this gang; and, in evidence that there is a determined feeling among bankers to put a stop to these wholesale robberies, the following letter was prepared yesterday to be forwarded to District-Attorney of the City of New York.—Pear Sin: We, the undersigned, bank officers of the City of New York, respectfully ask your attention to the matter of one Charles Brockway, indicted and now under arrest for forgery, and suspected of being the principal in numerous large forgeries on the banks of this city and elsewhere. It seems to us especially necessary at this time that every proper effort should be made to expose and punish the criminal and certain parties who are said to protect them. We earnestly ask your immediate attention to this case, and remain, very respectfully."

This letter, the reporter was assured, was signed by almost all of the prominent bankers of the city, and would be signed by all. As stated yesterday, there is a very strong feeling among banking people that Brockway is not only the leading spirit in these forgeries, but that he is protected by some powerful and unknown interest. They say that in sending this letter to the District-Attorney they do so with all respect for him as a public prosecuting officer, but wish to call his attention especially to this case. In the very great crush of business incidental to the District-Attorney's office they say a criminal sometimes finds a loophole for escape. A similar letter is circulating in the Stock Exchange and among the brokers.

In

of hew such affairs were conducted. The proving to presented way a placed of the bank, Mr. Pinn, when the presented way to present on all the post of the presented way to be a presented with the lives. A man's dominant intention of the proving the presented world by the graph of the presented world the proving the presented world the proving the presented world the proving the proving the presented world the proving the presented world the proving the proving the proving the proving the proving the proving could like a proving the proving t go to Mr. Taylor's house and return. Mr. Alexander Taylor said yesterday that the check was a perfect imitation of those of the firm.

A Congressional Scandal.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The following decidedly sensational story appeared to-day in the Evening Critic: "In circles to which clerks in several of the Government departments of this city are more or less closely connected there is now being whispered a story, the details of which, if fully proved, will ruin the character of a number of female clerks in the Treasury Department and one or two members of Congress, particularly a Senator from the South. The stories affoat link together the names of this Senator and a handsome young lady of the Treasury, and the disclosure of their intimacy and the peculiar circumstances which brought it about are particularly interesting; and if properly exposed, as certain parties acquainted with the facts are now making an effort to do, it will result disastrously for the social and political standing of the parties more prominently interested. The outline of the affair was placed in the possession of a reporter of the Ortic this morning, who set out to secure all the facts connected with the case, if possible, and succeeded in getting a pretty well connected story, but none of the parties by whom the information was given were willing to take any responsibility. One gendeman, who is more than usually interested in the fate and good name of one of the ladies implicated, desired that nothing of the affair be published at all, inasmuch as he was endeavoring to take legal steps in the matter and apprehended that any publication now would injure his proposed prosecution, as the parties possessing the inside history of the case refuse to take the responsibility of what they state. According to their stories, there is now employed in the Treasury a woman, who, under the guise of a clerk, is acting in the capacity of a procures for a disreputable house on Eleventh street. To this house she has enticed several of her more attractive

"No, sir."
"Anything for Tom Watts?"
"No, nothing."
"No, nothing."
"No, nor Dick Watts, nor Jim Watts, nor Sweet Watts, nor any other Watts, dead, living, unborn, native, foreign, civilized or uncivilized, savage or barbarous, male or female, white or black, franchised or disfranchised, naturalized, or otherwise. No, there is positively nothing for any of the Wattses, either individually, severally, jointly, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The boy looked at the Posiments.

An altogether jovial fellow was the Chevalier de Forges, a rich French noble, Louis XV.'s favorit valet, who had conferred upon himself the titles of "Marquis of the Earthly Paradise, Viscount of the Infernal Regions, and Lord of All the Devils," and wanted to have the law of a priest who would not allow him to sign these titles at length on a parish register as witness to a baptism. When the City of Paris laid out the plans for a new market he refused to sell one of his houses, the site of which he needed, went to law with the city, beat it, and compelled a medification of the plans, celebrating his victory by having painted on the wall of the contested building a life-sized picture of a sheep shaving a wolf. He went to do his own marketing in his

TOTAL DEPRAVITY.

Another View of the Subject by Another Layman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribens.
CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Somebody has said, "Always presume yourself ignorant of a man's understanding till you understand his ignorance,"—a good maxim of candor, it would seem. Do the writers on "Total De-pravity" in THE TRIBUNE "understand the ignorance of those who believe that doc-trine"? or are they "ignorant of their un-derstanding"? Which? One has spoken of "the puerile and pessimistic belief in the to-tal depravity and inate spiritual inaninity of the human heart."—C. N. Ettinger, June 29, 1879. Another wishes to ask Dr. Hatfield "whether he has ever found an individual "whether he has ever found an individual devoid of all good qualities, and, if he has not, what reason he can give for believing that all persons are so created? I wish also to ask him how he can vindicate the justice of God if He punishes His children for not doing that which by Nature they are totally disqualified for doing?"—"Layman," Jan. 18.

Now, are these believers in "total depray-

Now, are these believers in "total depravity" so ignorant—doctors of divinity and theological professors—as not to know of what the world calls "good qualities" in unconverted men? And is the absence of such qualities implied in that belief? Are they so ignorant, or is somebody "ignorant of their understanding"?

I believe in "total depravity," as I understand it. But I do not accept such caricatures of the doctrine, and am almost afraid to use the terms in these days of haste and superficial thinking, lest no one will stop long enough or read with candor enough to understand what I mean.

But let me try to get out my idea: The human soul is made up up of intellect, sensibility, and will. Are these constituent parts of the soul all equally and totally depraved? No, by no means. Depravity affects primarily only the will of man. Moral qualities inhere only in the will. As holiness is right action and sin is wrong action, both holiness and sin belong to man's acting power, the will. A totally depraved intellect would be an insane intellect, without responsibility. A man with such an intellect for its permanent condition would scarcely be a moral agent. A totally perverted sensibility would be a misfortune, but not itself moral depravity or sin. It might result from sin,—that is, previous acts or states of the will, and as such result would prove previous sin, but no mere feeling is itself sinful; neither is any mere feeling is itself sinful; neither is any mere feel-

acts or states of the will, and as such result would prove previous sin, but no mere feeling is itself sinful; neither is any mere feeling of itself virtuous. There must be a voluntary or will element coinciding with the feeling to make either sin or virtue. It is of the will of the unconverted soul, then, that I affirm depravity. I do not deny that the intellect and the sensibility may be sympathetically affected by the state of the will,—the one may be clouded and the other deadened or infiamed,—but the seat of the disease is the will, or, in common parlance, the heart of the man. For a man's heart is simply the fixed attitude of his will; in other words, the moral intent or moral end for which he lives. A man's dominant intention constitutes his character. The purpose that underlies all his conduct and controls him is his heart. If that purpose or intention is good, the heart is good; the man is good. If that is bad, the heart is bad; the man is

agree with my statement of the doctri But I write this to show that there is a be in "total depravity" which is neither "p rile," nor "pessimistic," nor "inane," a which does not ignore the "good qualitie of mankind, and, above all, which justif their Creator in holding man accountable. H. L. HAMMOND.

The Metternich and Rémusat mervived interest in Napoleon. Here tion of the conqueror at Erfurt, in the Comédie-Française was sent on fit to play before an audience of Kings a. "Facing the stage had been placed chairs for the two Empe

oried one, and another added. 'Si don't crane your, necks; the Emp have it.' The impertinence was si we foll owed the example of the Princes before us and put up with it. "Immediately afterwards Napoles seen the play a hundred times in all settled himself cozily in his arm-chat to sleep. To us it was singular to a thus soundly the terrible man who volved the happiness or suffering world. We could not grow weary of wonder blent with awe upon that p fine antique medallion, seen again ground of Alexander's dark uniform

language?"
"Valetudinarianism," said Tom, prom
"No, sir; it's smiles, because there's
mile between the first and last letter."
"Ho, ho!" cried Tom, "that's not
know a word that has over three miles
its beginning and anding." Now, what's that?" asked Rob, faintly. Beleaguered,"exclaimed Tom, triumph

Arithmetical Love.
2 lovers sat beneath the shade,
And I un? the other said:
"How 14-3 that you be?
Have smiled upon this suit of mine;
If 5 a heart it palps for you.
Thy voice is mus melody—
"Tis 7 to be thy loved I, 2—
Say, 0y nymph, wilt marry me?"
Then lisped she soft, "Why, 18ly."

"John, what odor is that?" "Cloves, love."
"But that other?" "Allspice, my beloved."
"But isn't there another?" "Yes, apples, belovedest." "Just one more?" "Raisins, my most belovedest." "Well, John, if you'd only drink just a little brandy, now, I think you would make a good mince pie."

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's 30 cents File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely cure and end pain. 36 cents.

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The Grandest Company ever organized for the proper
Production of Comic Opers,
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. Farewell GALA MATINER.

LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
With a phenomenal cast and the same brilliant surroundings as at the evening performances.
TO-NIGHT, last night but one, ONLY TIME of
Lecoog's growning triumph in Opera Bouffe,
GIBOFLE-GIROFLA
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M. DUPLAN. BELORE
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TO-MORROW (Sunday) Farewell Night, only time
Paols Marie, Angele, and Capoul,
MONDAY, Feeb.—LOUIS ALDRICE and GHAS. T
PARRIOR IN BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S Tamona new
American Play—MY PARTNER.

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powerful play, CHARITY.

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150 Minutes of Laughter! Andlences lighted! Continuous Bursts of Merriment!
This Saturday, Feb. 7, Last Appearances of

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OUR GERMAN SENATOR Monday-The Great and Only HERRMANN. HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

CHANFRAUasKIT. apported by Tayleure's Dramatic Company. Houses crowded to the door and increasing nightly Secure seats in advance.



Ineer's Herote Act.

Liphia Chronicle-Herald, one
bed in the Chronicle-Herald, one
wing to the mistake of a teletwo freight-trains on the Philaailroad came into collision new
Chris Dean was the enginese of
Both he and his fireman were
the wreck of their locomoheld by one of his legs, which
he fire-box of the engine. His
urly buried under the pieces of
en the men were discovered,
eds to reach his tool-box, and he
yendesvor to extricate the firesaw the men who had come
an shouted: "Help poor Jim"The fireman was extricated
ide, and in an unconscious consa then taken out. It was then
during all the time he had been
ye his fireman the fire-box was
box crisp. It was literally roasted
wan, and had to be amputated
over.

nt and Twelve Page Paper. TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's The

Hooley's Theatre.
h street, between Clark and La Salle. Enof Miss Dickle Lingard. "Les Fourchamfternoon and evening. Olympic Theatre. et, between Randolph and Lake. Engage-orge Learock. "Philip Gordon, Miner."

Hamilin's Theatre, reet, between Washington and Randolph mt of Mr. Frank Chanfrau. "Kit, the Ar

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

THE Cabinet has confirmed the finding of the Military Court of Inquiry in the last issal from the army.

THE State Board of Health has been stiring up the "specialist" quacks of Chicago, and prior to adjourning yesterday revoked he certificates of three of these so-called

Ice to the thickness of about ten inches be had on Lake Geneva, and 100 car-loads er day are being shipped to Chicago, eing the intention of the Company engage in the work to forward to this city by rail a tal of 50,000,000 pounds of ice. The pros ect for the wherewithal to cool our juleps ext summer is not so bad after all.

stimated that 1,900,000 tons of ir ore will be shipped from Escanaba and Marquette during the coming season. Vessel charters are in great demand at largely-increased rates for freight, \$2 per ton being freely offered; so that between the Iron ore of Lake Superior and the enormous stocks of grain in store at Chicago and Milwaukee the vessel-owners are in a fair way to enjoy a very prosperous year.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in New York City to erect a monument to mark the spot where George Washington first took the oath of of-fice as President of the United States and inaugurated the Government of the new Republic under the Federal Constitution. The Inited States Sub-Treasury now occupies the historic spot, and it is proposed to com-memorate the event by the erection on the eastern and western buttresses of the build-ing of two colossal bronze groups,—one group representing George Washington and Robert R. Livingston, and the other Alex-ander Hamilton and De Witt Clinton. The cost is estimated at \$50,000.

PUBLIC sentiment in New York has be greatly shocked at the system of espionage adopted by the Society for the Prevention of Crime in that city. The plan of the Society as been to station detectives at points where her could make a list of the names of persons patronizing disreputable resorts, such as gambling-houses, drinking-saloons, houses of Ill-fame, etc. The Society denies that its intention is to hold this list in terror over the heads of the respectable citizens by whose patronage these dens of iniquity thrive, laring its only purpose to be the securing of nesses to testify against these places hen proceedings in court are begun against em. But the prospect of publicity through ing called as a witness is not so enticing to the average New-Yorker as to reconcile him to the scheme, and the detective bureau is to be sbandoned.

There is an apple of discord in the Councils of Georgia's Representatives in Congress, and it is a colored apple. The trouble grows out of the appointment of an American citizen of African descent, Simmons by name, as one of the Census Supervisors of Georgia. The appointment is sustained and approved by the Independent Democrats in the House, Messrs. Stephens and Felton, and vigorously opposed by Senators Hill and Gordon and the rest of the straight-out Democratic delegation. The objections urged against the confirmation of Simmons are not on the score of incompetency or bad character, but are on account of disrespectful language regarding Secessionists and Rebels alleged to have been used by Simmons in his application to the President for appointment. It is denied, however, that the objectionable terms in question were used by the applicant, and the Georgia delegation remains at loggerheads THERE is an apple of discord in the Coun Georgia delegation remains at loggerhe on the question of his confirmation.

THE Confederate Brigadiers in Congress seem to have learned some of the lessons of the extra session, at least to the extent of allowing themselves to be restrained by the prudent counsels of Northern Democrats. A isabilities of John Owen, of Virginia, Mr. Conger, of Michigan, made some forcible comments on the increasing tendency in egislation of this character to smooth over legislation of this character to smooth over and conceal as far as possible the fact that the applicants for the removal of disabilities had been traitors and Rebels. Three ex-Confederates sprang to their feet to "repel with scorn," etc., and there was an excellent opening for some of the "injulicious utterances" the fruits whereof were inside in the November elections; but Perasando Wood, of New York, aided by the

ground that it was "unwise and unprofite," and the threatened volume of apological on was for the time averted.

In the local columns of THE TRIBUNE yes "At the [secret] meeting of Western paper manufacturers held in this city Wednesday it was resolved to advance the price of print one-half to three-fourths of a cent per pound. This increase in price is pretended to be owing to the duty on soda-ash and other chemicals used in its ity on so

We look in vain, however, for any memorial to Congress to place soda-ash and other chemicals on the free list in order to stop the necessity (?) of meeting every fortnight to advance the price of printing-paper. It is the duty of Congress, however, to take the duty off to stop the pretense for the con-tinual increase in the price of paper which the combination is making. What are the three Chicago members doing to promote the repeal of the duty on soda-ash and other bleaching chemicals? What are they doing to help the passage of Col. Fort's bill reducing the duty on paper to 5 per cent? So far as we can see they have not stirred or lifted finger to remove the tax on knowledge or cheapen the manufacture of paper. They seem to be perfectly apathetic and indiffer-ent. Meantime the members of the papermaking combination are chuckling that the will have paper forced up to 19 cents a e the 1st of May, or 100 per cent ivance in eight months.

THE subjoined Washington dispatch to ning Journal of this city, following upon other information that has been pub lished during the last few weeks, makes it pretty certain that Secretary Sherman using the Government patronage to further "WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.-The charge

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The charge that Secretary Sherman is using the patronage of the Treasury Department to further his candidacy for the Presidency has attracted a good deal of attention and no little comment among Senators. One of the most prominent Western Republican Senators said to your correspondent that he had gone to considerable trouble to get at the truth of these stories, and he is forced reluctantly to admit that they were well founded. He thought it was a remarkable speciacle that three of the most prominent officials in the Treasury Department were engaged at this time trying to use the influence of the Department to aid them in their struggle to so are higher offices. Secretary Sherman is trying to get the pointing only southern men to the in a pe-partment at this time. Several Northern Sena-tors have tried in vain to obtain appointments since the canvass for the Presidential delegates began in the South."

If Secretary Sherman has supposed that he could pursue any such policy without the fact becoming known, he has probably dissupposes that he may continue with the pub-lic knowledge to manipulate the patronage of his own Department and other branches of the Government and escape public censure, he has made poor use of his long experie in public life. For every vote in the National Convention which he shall be able to secure by his present tactics, he will lose two. He cannot reasonably hope to make the "rottenborough" delegations from the South to the Chicago Convention overcome the sentiment of the Northern Republicans who must furnish all the Electoral votes for the election of their Presidential candidate. His present course is simply calculated to excite specia antagonism among the Northern Repu and bring disgrace upon the present Administration without advancing his own interests. Secretary Sherman must stand upon his own merits like other candidates. A misuse of the patronage which he happen dent any more than it served other Secreta ries of the Treasury under similar circumthe dilema in which he is placing hims fortunately as Chief-Justice Chase escaped.

All bills apprepriating money must orig-inate in the House of Representatives of Congress, and, during the Republican government of the House, the rules have provided for a Committee on Appropriations, to which all bills appropriating money have been referred for examination, scrutiny, and revision. The attempt has been to limit the objects of appropriation to those pur-poses authorized by existing law. In this way the House has always had on tribunal to analyze and harmonize all the appropriation bills. This Committee has been a large one, consisting of fifteen members, and has proved to be one of the wisest and most efficacious of all the provisions of the House to protect the Treasury against ignorant, fraudulent, and extravagant legislation, This Committee knew officially all the items of expenditure in each of the dozen appro priation bills, and could guard and warn t House against any schemes to violate the law and to carry corrupt measures. At the present session there has been an

fort to revise all the rules of the House in order to make them more effective; to avoid parliamentary difficulties, and to confine appropriations to mere appropriations, exclud-ing general or partisan legislation under the form of appropriations. But this revision of the rules, while in no sense a partisan measure, has produced a prolonged and bitter controversy, not between Republicans and Democrats, but between the friends of unlimited appropriations for all manner of schemes of plunder and those who insist that the expenditures of the Government shall be confined to purposes legitimately appropriate and necessary to the public service. Hence the revolt against any supervision over the appropriations by any committee, and the demand that every com-mittee of the House shall have authority to frame and report an appropriation bill of such character as it may please. The war for the destruction of the Committee on Appropria-tions has been carried on determinedly, and with such partial success as promises that the business will be taken from that Committee, and hereafter appropriations will be made in the free and easy way,—a sort of go-as-you-please style,—that indicates a season of utter profligacy in the way of expenditure. Already the Committee Commerce has been authorized act independently of the Committee act independently of the Committee of Appropriations, and to report all the bills making appropriations for rivers and harbors which it may think proper. The Committee on Agriculture has also been exempted, and its bills are not to be revised by any other committee. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds—the Committee to propose the purchase of sites and the construction of court-houses, post-offices, custom-houses, hospitals, and asylums, and such other real estate and construction jobs as may be provided—is to report its own unrevised bills hereafter. In like manner, to be consistent, the Army Committee, the Naval Committee, the Post-Office Committee, the Indian Committee, the Committee on Railways and Canals, and the Committee on Railways and Canals, and the Committee on Railways and Canals, and the Committee on Education and Labor, ahould all be authorized to report appropriation bills to whatever extent they may think proper. A committee of recent creation, called the Committee on Levees and the Improvement of the Mississippi River, has made a demand that it be authorized to report appropriation bills direct to the House, free of all scrutiny and examination by any other Appropriations, and to report all the bill

outh by engaging in a system of expendi-ares ranging from \$800,000,000 to \$500,000,000, can use its freedom with great effect. Of rse no such system of expe ever be approved or sanctioned by any re-sponsible committee; but if a committee, or-ganized for a special object of plunder can ave authority to report a bill, and there a dozen or more other committee organized for other objects of a like character, a grand operation, and it may be successful, at st until such time as the people can rea and crush the operators.

Members of Congress are apt to magnify their importance, and measure their impor-tance by the amount of other people's money they can expend. The duty of a representative is not to vote money and levy taxes; on the contrary, the less money he can vote, and be his service to the country. Every expenditure of public money should be directed and authorized by a previously enacted law, and the appropriation bills should not contain a word or a line except such as may be neces sary to appropriate the money called for to execute the law. The Post-Office Appropriaion bill has always been one of the favorit vehicles for earrying through schemes of robbery, and just at this time the country startled by the announcement that a sub-ordinate officer of the Post-Office Department has so expended the public money as to create a deficiency of two millions of dollars. This proceeding is rendered more startling by the bold declaration of the fficer that he did this with a full knowledge that he was creating deficiency, and with an assurance that Congress would not dare to refuse its approva of his wasteful, if not illegal, donati public money to favored contractors and sub ntractors. Give the Post-Office Committee exclusive jurisdiction over the appropriations for that service, and we will have some sub ordinate officers clothed with the discretion upon the application of members of Co gress, of putting a "star" upon every post oute in the country, and then doubling or quadrupling the compensation of every con-

ractor in the land. The country will view with alarm the tend ency of members to break down every proection against the reckless appropriation of money at the suggestion of every petty committee controlled by the consolidated mobs that fill the lobbies of Congress. The expenditures of the Government are, or ought to be, defined by law, and nothing can b nore legitimate or wise than the selection of a committee to see that no appropriation is made that is not directed or required by law. To abandon such a wise provision and to convert the House into a town-meeting man aged and controlled by a dozen or more con mittees, each intent on expending the great est possible sum of money, and all earnestly log-rolling and combining to plunder the Treasury, will be a virtual surrender of the louse to the lobby. Against such a proceed ing every honest man in Congress ought to protest by speech and by vote. No man car give his vote for breaking down the jurisdic tion of the Committee on Appropriations as expect to find approval at home. Instead of larging, the country demands a reduction f expenditures and a consequent reduction

THE "NATIONAL POLICY" IN CANADA

What is known as the "National Policy n Canada seems to include a blind faith in the efficacy of the new tariff to bring the United States Government to trade terms avorable to the Canadians; premature de nent of the Northwestern essions; and a dream of a sort of Imperial dederation which shall provide a customs establish a central Government in London to shape the policy of all the British depen encies. At least this is the inference from an able article in a Toronto magazine called the Bystander, which antagonizes all the propositions, and reads as though it might have been written by Prof. Goldwin Smith. It is too early for the Canadians to con gratulate themselves upon the success of the new tariff policy. Present signs of prosper ity are rather the results of the good harves Canada and the bad harvest in England along with a revival in the lumber trade, tha a demonstration of the remedial influences of the protective policy. It remains to be seen ther the revenues from the new tariff shall offset the expenditures of the Government. In the meantime there are abundant evidences of the unequal working of the tariff in different sections of Canada and there is no nearer approach to reciproca trade with the United States than there wa pefore the tariff was agreed upon. It is a serious mistake for the Canadians to imagine that the people of America are at all alarmed at the possible advantages which Canada may gain from the operations of its tariff, or that there is now any more decided senti ment on this side of the line than there was ormerly in favor of free trade between the two countries. The United States is the greater of the two countries in area and population, and it is absurd to suppose that American interests will be surrendered to Canadian interests, "It is our conviction," says the writer in the Bystander, "that Canada can never hope to enjoy the ful measure of prosperty, devise what fisca systems you will, till it is freely admitted to the markets of her own continent, till she is opened to the full inflow of its capital till its commercial life runs unimpeded through her veins." There is just one way in which Canada may secure an opening to the American Continent, and that is through an agreed Zollverein, which shall place Canada and the United States upon the same commercial footing in their relations to all foreign nations and abolish the Custom-Houses on the border. The United States may discover sufficient advantage in reciprocity to agree upon a scheme o this kind, and even modify its own tariff is some particulars to bring it about; but the chief benefits will accrue to Canada, which must be prepared consequently to make the principal concessions necessary to such com mercial union. Time must be given, how ever, to enable the Canadian statesmen t test their present policy of commercial isola-tion from the remainder of the continent, and ascertain that it will not bring the Americans

to their knees to sue for any scheme of partial reciprocity with its mevitable incident of expense, smuggling, frauds, and discrimi The Imperial feature of the "Natio Policy" in Canada seems to be altogether il-lusory. The enormous expenditures which Canada has assumed for building a railroad across the continent to British Columbia, and to develop prematurely the Northwest Territory, are of very doubtful expediency. Such projects may gratify English ambition, but they are of great burden to the heavilytaxed people of Canada, and it is by no means certain that even ultimate advantage may be thus secured to the Canadian Government. It is conceded that the Transcontinental Railroad will not pay for a very long period, if ever, and it is question whether the new territory thus opened will be as loyal to Canada politically and com-mercially as will be necessary in order to justify the policy of premature development. newspapers in Chicago and Cincinnati who turn up their pharasaical eyes in holy horror at this publican, and belittle his services

gard to political attachments or geographical boundaries. An Imperial Customs Union, embracing all the provinces of Great Britain in a harmonious commercial alliance, seems to be utterly Utopian. These provinces are scattered all over the globe, and their local interests are just as diverse as if they had no political connection with Great Britain. It is political connection with Great Britain. It is pointed out, for instance, that New Zealand has the largest public debt in the world in proportion to population, while many other British colonies have scarcely any debt at all. The interests of Victoria are in favor of a protective policy, while New South Wales is naturally in favor of free trade. Canada would seek to protect its agricultural and lumber interests, but would England consent to pamper Canada by excluding American food or Norwegian pine? The sentimental considerations for England as the Mother-Country, which prompt the Canadian people to stand in their own light so far as their commercial interests are concerned, and even to subscribe to the most preposterous polit-ical chimeras, may possibly wear off after a few more years' trial of the present "Na_

THOMAS PAINE AS A PATRIOT. Since the recent eulogy upon Thomas Paine pronounced by Col. Ingersoll in this city there has been a persistent effort upon the part of some newspapers to belittle the splendid services he rendered to this country in the inciplency of its revolt against the tyranny of Great Britain and of its resist-ance to long-time abuses. This revival of the aspersions on Paine is based upon two grounds or charges,—first, that he was a "drunkard" in after life; and, second, that he was a Deist, though what either of these allegations has to do with his political services to this country or why they should affect them it is not easy to understand Dogmatic hatred, however, still follows him, though he has been dead almost three quarters of a century, and the effort to depreciate his services in behalf of American liberty continues with unrelenting and malicious industry. We have no disposition to make excuses for him as a skeptic. Religiously considered, his influence good. We have no excuses to offer for him when he became a drunkard, though there is no evidence to show that he drank any harder than scores of our Congressmen whom their constituents have onored, or than scores of Congressmen against whom it is not counted as a serious reproach. But to ignore, falsify, and belittle his great and inestimable services to this country on account of religious opinions hows a meanness of hatred and smallness of pirit that are almost without parallel. There are certain events in Thomas Paine's career that are unquestionable truths of history, and so certified that they cannot be

successfully disputed. He came to this

Franklin, and was first engaged as the editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine, to which, before a year had elapsed, he had contributed a series of very remarkable papers, advocating the abolition of slavery nd his belief in the ultimate separation America from Great Britain. In January, 1776, six months before the Declaration of Independence was given to the world, he wrote his remarkable book called "Common Sense" at the request and suggestion of n less a personage than Dr. Benjamin Rush, and it was published after it had been ex-amined and approved by Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, and other distinguished patriots It advocated complete separation from Great Britain and the establishment of an inde pendent Republic, and its success was someunion between England and all her prov- thing marvelous. It was the first time that separation was publicly advocated, and it struck the keynote of the War of Independ ence. There was no other man in the Thir een Colonies who could have written it. No other man had so clear a comprehension of what should be done or was equally able to explain the importance of National Independence, as the author of "Common Sense." The Legislature of Pennsylvania gave him \$7,500 in gratitude for writing it, and the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Its trumpet-call was one of the chief as well as first causes that led to the Declaration of Independence. He then enlisted in the war as a common soldier, shouldered his musket, and risked his life in the defense of his adopted country. His superior abili-ties led to his promotion as an Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Greene. It did not take Congress long to recognize his conspicuous abilities or his valuable services, and he was soon called to take the Secretaryship of its most important Committee, that of Foreign Affairs which office he held for twenty-one months; and he also acted in 1780 as Clerk to the Legslature of Pennsylvania, the most powerful and influential State in the war next to Massachusetts. His bold, vigorous, and incisive pen was never idle. In December, 1776, appeared another invigorating trumpet-cal 'Crisis," written at a time when the affairs of the patriots began to look desperate. It aroused the people, and filled them with new life and determination to conquer or die in the attempt, and it was read by official order at the head of every regiment and company in the American service, inspiring the troops with fresh courage and resolution. Paine had used his sword and his pen

in the service of his adopted country, and next he used his purse. In 1780 affairs were in a most desperate condition. The coin of the country had been shipped away to procure supplies. The paper-money had depreciated until it was as worthless as the Confederate shipplasters in the Rebel War. The troops were unpaid, ragged, and hungry, and Washington himself wrote to the Pennsylvania Legislature his fears that their distress would lead to mutiny unless relief came immediately Paine, as Clerk of the Legislature, read the letter to the members amid profound silence. They were in despair at the awful crisis which had arisen to the cause, but Paine never faltered. He wrote to a prominent Philadelphia merchant explaining the condi-tion of things, and inclosing a check for £500, the full amount due him as Clerk, as his con-tribution. His letter was read the next day to a meeting of merchants, and it so encouraged and aroused them that in a short time a million and a half of dollars was voluntarily raised to carry on the war. Congress at once determined to secure help from abroad, and whom did it send as its representative? Though Benjamin Franklin was in Europe and could have done the work, it selected the "infidel," "drunkard," and "debauchee,"—as his maligners call him,—Thomas Paine. He went with Col. Laurens to France, and by his eloquent appeals induced the France, and the state contribute 6 000.

duced the French people to contribute 6,000,000 francs in silver and the Government of France to go security for a loan of 10,000,000 more negotiated with Holland.

This sixteen millions of coin came at the very nick of time, when the finances of the new, struggling Republic were utterly exhausted and its credit at home pretty much in ruins. This loan of specie restored its credit, filled up the ranks with armed and clothed men and turned the unregual scale in clothed men, and turned the unequal scale in behalf of the patriots. And yet we have

h, he a dozen years afterwards wrote rthodox book!

Whether Paine actually wre draft of the Declaration of Independence (and the internal evidence almost irresistibly proves it) matters little. He was none the less the anthor of it: for there is not an idea in it which he had not previously written in his ringing calls to the American people When the army was about to be dis lature \$2,500, and from New York a fine estate of 300 acres of land in Westchester County, confiscated from a British Tory, and Washington, in 1788, used his influence to btain from Congress some commer

obtain from Congress some commensurate compensation for him on account of his great services. In August, 1785, Congress passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the early, unsolicited, and continuous labors of Mr. Thomas Paine, in explaining and enforcing the principles of the late Revolution, by ingenious and timely publications upon the nature of liberty and civil government, have been well received by the citizens of these States, and merit the approbation of Congress; and that, in consideration of these services, and the benefits produced thereby, Mr. Paine is entitled to a liberal gratification from the United States."

After the usual manner in which Governments display gratitude, "the liberal grati-fication" was \$3,000. This was the reward to the man who, when the whole Nation was in the very slough of despondency, roused it with these invigorating words: "These are the times that try men's souls. The sum soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country, out he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman." And again: 'It is not in the power of Britain or of Europe to quer herself by delay and timidity." This was the petty reward paid to the man who, when the people in moments of despair talked of reconciliation, swept it all away

with these ringing words: "Ye that tell us of harmony and reconcilia-tion, can ye restore to us the time that is past Can ye give to prostitution its former innocence Neither can ye reconcile Britain and America The last cord now is broken; the people of England are presenting addresses against There are injuries which Nature cannot forgiv she would cease to be Nature if she did. well can the lover forgive the ravisher of nistress as the continent forgive the murd of Britain. . . Ol ye that love manki Ye that dare oppose, not only the tyranny, but the tyrant, stand forth! Every spot of the Ole World is overrun with oppression. Freedom hath been hunted round the globe. Asia and Africa have long expelled her. Europe regards her like a stranger and England hath given her warning to depart. O! receive the fugitive and

orepare in time an asylum for mankind."

Grant that Thomas Paine was an infidel rant that he was a drunkard; grant ever hing that malice may charge against hi alendar.-but why deny him the record of his great services to this country in her hour of extremest needs? Is it manly oursue the dead with such small malice?

INCREASE OF THE GERMAN ARMY The increase of the German army which Prince Bismarck proposes has caused much surprise in Europe, and at Paris and St. Petersburg especially has created no little anxiety as to the purpose for which the increase is intended. The authorities at St. Petersburg' believe, it is said, that the proposed increase is a menace to Russia. They re aware that at this time, while still r uperating from the effects of her war with Turkey, with the Empire convulsed in every direction by social disturbance, with recen disasters in Asia to correct, Russia is not equal to a war with Germany. They fee hat she will evidently be called on to pay tribute to Germany's greatness, and that for this reason a German war may in the future be confidently expected. Knowing this, they cratic Government, to remedy Russian weak-ness, and to be prepared for the storm when it bursts. Under this feeling, every move of Bismarck is watched by them with the most eager suspicion, and every change in the rman army viewed with dread lest it may prove the immediate precursor of the hostilities they have cause to expect, but for which

Russia is still unprepared.

The French authorities are not so sensitive on the subject of the proposed increase as evidence of Bismarck's unmistakable antagonism to France to be startled by any new measure proposed by him. Their policy since the close of the German invasion has been to avoid giving him cause for quarrel by a staining from active interference in any of the vexed questions of Europe, and by scrupu lously minding their own affairs. Fully rec ognizing his hostility to France, under all circumstances, they have spared neither labo nor expense in preparing for whatever the future may bring. By the inexhaustible re sources of France and of her people it may be well said that they are able to view Bismarck's gigantic schemes with a greater feeling of curity than is evinced at St. Petersbury Neither the friendly assurances recently made by the German Ambassador at Paris nor the threats published lately in official and semi-official German newspapers relative to France, have caused any modification in the course which the French Government has pursued since the termination of the Franco-German War. The French feel that the proposed increase of the German army is intended for them, and, in pursuance of their policy, they will make use of additional exertion to be prepared in time, and to meet the increase if necessary. It is a singular fact, however, that from

none of the news-centres of Europe has the immediate cause of the army increase proposed by Bismarck been given. Public opinion has apparently been based so much upon surprise and timidity that this cause has been lost sight of. That France or Russia may in future feel the effect of the measure he pro poses is probable, but, whatever his scheme may be relative to either of them in connec tion with the increase, the bill is based upon the same principle and is entirely similar to the existing military laws of Germany. The present law requires that I per cent of the population of the Empire shall constitute the army on its peace footing. It was passed May 2, 1874, and was to continue in force for seven years, or until 1881. It prescribed 401,650 men as the strength of the army, and based this number upon the last census taken in 1867. In 1875 the census was again taken, and by that time the population had

taken, and by that time the population had increased to 42,727,360.

Bismarck simply proposes by his new bill to continue this ratio for the army at 1 per cent of the population, and that the law, as in the previous case, be made permanent for seven years. He takes the census of 1875 as the basis of calculation, and, in accordance with this rule, 427,350 men is the number he

The bill is so much in accordan The bill is so much in accordance with precedent and with the recognized system of the German military service that the Progressists alone of all the political parties of the Empire are opposed to it. These antagonize it for the alleged reason that it will largely increase taxation and expenditure. The other parties of every shade of opinion

are unanimous in its favor.

It is not probable that the i which Bismarck may entertain against Russia or even against France have had any special influence in Inducing him to propose the bill. The length of time-fourteen have culminated long before the expiration of the time when the bill takes effect. The preparations Germany has made along her already completed. Her fortresses are gar-risoned to their fullest capacity, and, should trouble with Russia occur, she requires nothing but the mobilization of her entire

On the side of France, her pr by no means so complete. The French have shown such remarkable powers of recupera-

tion that the enormous preparations made by the Germans in Alsace and Lorraine have been even surpassed within the French from ier. Bismarck fears the time when France may feel herself able to claim rev Whatever his schemes elsewhere, the tainty that Germany will in future have to fight for the advantages she has wrested from France is never lost sight of by him. It has been stated by the Cologne Gazette that this increased force is intended to strengthen the garrisons of Alsace-Lorraine and the statement is probably correct | Except in Strasbourg, and along the Rhine, hatred to Germany in these two provinces is now as bitter as at any time since the war. In Metz, especially, this feeling was so evident during a recent visit of the Governor-Ge eral, Field-Marshal Manteuffel, that he found it necessary not only to warn, but even to threaten the authorities of the city with the consequences such conduct must inevita-bly bring upon its people. Switzer-land and Belgium are being goaded and almost driven by Bismarck into the erection of large and costly additional works, to prevent violation of their frontiers by the French, or, in other words, to prevent

the French reaching Germany over their territory. Everything indicates that Bismarck has no fear for the future of United Germany, except in the direction of France. In the east and south of Germany there is no evi-Everything is quiet, and evinces in his mind satisfaction with the situation. On the western frontier, however, it is different. Military preparations are there constant and unremitting. The greatest activity prevails in every branch of the service. Fortr being enlarged and strengthened, new ones erected, provisions for large bodies of men being collected in every garrisoned place, and the troops kept in a state of constant alert. A war between Germany and France in future is certain. When it will occur no one can foresee. A spark may at any moment light the conflagration, but it is probable that

character: assign to him all the vices in the every means of preparation within its power and when some happy accident or skillful diplomatic move has assured to it the ma-

orji of the chances. THE UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN. nistaken in regard to a contemp ment among the people of the Upper Peninsuls to separate from the main portion of the State of Michigan, with which it has little commercial or social relation. The Post admits that the "isolation of the Upper Peninsuls of the Up sula from the Lower Peninsula has long been a real grievance to the people," and it is "free to confess that for many years the Upper Peninsula has been of more use to the Lower than the Lower has been to the Upper"; but it cannot see why the people up there should fret or complain because of their iso-lation, or manifest a desire to change their gan will convince any one of the justice of the unrest of the people who are cut off from communication with the main body of the

neither Power will intentionally inaugurate it until the moment when it has exhausted

State by the Great Lakes. They have a geographical connection with the State of Wisconsin the year round, but with the State of Michigan they have little intercourse in summer and none at all in winter, and the winter season in that in winter, and the winter season in that hyperborean climate covers at least half the year. Illinois and Wisconsin railroads now penetrate the Upper Peninsula, affording an outlet for the products of their mines, and carrying to its inhabitants all the comforts of civilization. The inhabitants sell moreore to the furnaces of Illinois and Wisco than they do in Michigan, and they purchase more supplies in Chicago and Milwaukee than they do in Detroit. It was a Chicago railroad corporation that first had the enterprise to push its line north beyond Green Bay into that unbroken wilderness and give a large section of country an outlet that has thus far looked in vain to the State or the people of Michigan. The Upper Peninsula is printed on the maps in the same color as the rest of the State; it is attached to the mainland for judicial purposes and for the purposes of taxation; but socially, geographically, commercially, and politically its people would be better suited if allied to Wisconsin, and just as well accommodated as they now are if attached to Illinois. A member of the Michigan Legislature from one of the Upper Peninsula districts always finds the route through Chicago to his State's Capital the quickest and most convenient route after traversing the entire length of

the State of Wisconsin.

It is a wonder that the people of that isolated district had not long ago taken the preliminary steps looking to a peaceable secession from the Lower Peninsula, and it is still a greater wonder that the State of Wisconsin, whose people are so closely allied with them by the ties of consanguinity and commercial intercourse, has not formally encouraged such separation, and made advances to secure and perfect a union so natural and

advantageous to both parties.

The Post admits the people inhabiting this far-off colony have had just cause of complaint; but it expresses the hope that the completion of the Marquette & Mackinaw Railroad will remove some of the disadvantages under which they have labored for a quarter of a century. If the railroad fails to afford relief, the Post can encourage the people of the Upper Peninsula to believe that a flying-machine will soon be invented with which the ice barriers of Lakes Michigan and Huron will be scaled, and the "isolation" that now exists between the people and the outside territories of Michigan may be exchanged for neighborly unity and association.

ONE prominent Southerner takes a cheerful view of the negro exodus. Congressman Money,
of Mississippi, says, in a report tentily published,
that he hope at will continue further or regro has
left the South, and that he tells the very negro has
left the South, and that he tells the proper of the
reason is his belief that there will the part be white
men, native or imported, to incite them to antagonism toward the whites, but he tails to suggest who
will do the work of the South when the workers are
cone. New York Tribusa.

Congressman Money takes the proper view
of this subject. The sooner the Tribuse and
other Republican organs advocate the mising of

early half the white population to Caucasian race is obliged stand around and do the bossing. But it is as absurd to talk of "five millions of blacks leaving a South" to live in the North to live in the South. So many of the Southern blacks as can do better in the North than where they are will probably leave Dixie, but in the next ten years this number is not likely to exceed half a million, which outh " to live in the North as of the natural increase will replace. The later State just now for the surplus persecuted Southern blacks to find refugindians. Twenty thousand colored familican undoubtedly find homes and employm among the Hoosier farmers. Politically Indiana. among the Hoosier farmers. Politically In would then offset Kentucky, and a "I more, but the Carolinas would be st Bourbon than before. Voorhees may but Wade Hampton will not. The Confes but Wade Hampton will not. The Confi would then have a sure thing of South (and the Republicans of Indians, and fair exchange is no robbery. The farmers would have the needful help a and get out their crops in good trim an The "exodus" would be not only a his disguise to South Carolina, but a ma-good thing for Indiana.

SENATOR HOAR has an Important bill be fore Congress to establish an educations and apply the proceeds of the sale of lands to the education of the people. The proposes that the not proceeds of the Pa Land-Office and the Patent-Office, together the principal and interest paid by railroad porations on credits guaranteed to them by United States, shall be set apart for the edution of the people. The funds so obtained to be invested in Government bonds, and interest and other money available to be piled for the establishment of free schools children between the ages of 6 and 18 years apportionment for ten years is to be based rilliteracy, and a portion of the money may lands to the ed sey, and a portion of the money may b used to establish normal schools and pay wages. The funds obtained by this from public lands are variable, runnin \$167,000 to 1862, to over \$3,000,000, in 10 over \$9,000,000 in 1878. The receipts Patent-Office also vary greatly. They w \$21,795 net in 1875, and \$132,000 in 1878. T \$21,795 net in 1875, and \$1:2,000 in 1878. roads will pay a large amount—the Pacifowing the Government already, principal interest, about \$95,000,000. The Boston a estimates the income to the school fur something like \$5,000,000 per annum, us reached about \$100,000,000, and that it wabled to distribute annually from \$30 ward until it reaches about \$4,000,000. the first ten years it looks as if there is the first ten years it looks as if there might available from \$200,000 to \$2,000,000 per annu-the larger part of which would be spent in 6 tes, where the

THE Philadelphia Press is trying to Congress to bolster up the old quinine few monopoly again. It absurdly says:

"Owing to the uncertainty and loss of dence occasioned by the repeal of the du American manufacturers, during the la oes of revenue to the Government, a pre-mapersion of an important home industry, a deterioration in the quality of a highly-va-nodicinal drug, without any reduction in the

The quinine-sharps simply "tur than one-fourth of their usual pro-see if they could not force the pri game did not pay them. Quinine is o game did not pay them. Quinine is chear
it was a year ago, and it will be much
when the foreign article comes fairly in
petition with that of the monopoly. The
forevenue" to the Government comple
by the protective organ is not harrowing
Government only collected \$10,000 on in
phate; and as for a "suspension of an im
home industry," the Press knows that the
tion is sheer humbug. The "deterioration
quality" is also both. The Philadelphia in
oly fobbed a million a year clear profit
out of the pockets of fever-stricken poor
they can't wean themselves off from the they can't wean themselves off f that blood. But the Press will never a wicked blood-tax reimposed. Out of I vania, every member of Congress whoshe to relevy it would be damned. It would political career, and ought to. No. Me Monopolists, you will have to let quinison the free list. You have already from the fever-burned patients and therewith you must be conten

and therewith you must be content.

SENATOB MATT W. RANSOM, of North Carolina, is requested to respond to the follow-lowing. Thomas Ruffin, a colored North Carolina emigrant, was interviewed by an Indianapolis Journal reporter. Thomas is an able-bodied negro, 29 years old. This is what he said:

"He followed ditching and furning. Could plow, pick cotton, hoe corn.—do any sort of fam. work. Trouble was, he got most of his pay in orders on storekeepers. A St order taken to store seidom got more than \$3 in cash.

Worked by the month for \$5 and board. Hardly ever got any money. White men will give a colored man 25 or 50 cents at a time, said om more. Pay it out just as did in savery days. Who gave orders in payment for ditching? Oh, they all did! Some never paid at all. Gen. Ransom—Gen. Matt Ransom, United States Senator—owes him \$9 for ditching. Never paid, and will not pay, Says: "Oh, Tom, you're a fine boy,—a smart boy. I'll have more work for you one of these days." Would talk foolishness, but wouldn't pay."

This is a new way to pay old debta. Set Ransom is now drawing \$5,000 a year, while Ruffin, the colored man to whom he ower 30 for ditching, has come to Indiana in search of a livelihood. Let Dan Voorhees summon the creditor Ruffin and the honorable gentleman from North Carolina who has done the darky continued to the control of t out of nine hard-earned dollars for dite He can also find out from that "nigger" he has gone to Indiana and carried his Repub an vote along with him. Call Ruffin and Rans

The business boom is being over The business boom is being overboomed in a good many lines of trade. The Buffalo Casmorotol Advertiser has taken pains to put to gether some startlingly illustrative facts, particularly as to the advance in iron. Common cast-iron scrap, which was almost valueless in the market a year ago, now brings from \$2 to \$30 per ton. No. 1 foundry iron, selling now a \$41 to \$43, has advanced 150 per cent within many days. It is expected to go to \$50 before this month is over. Nalls that were worth \$1.9 per hundred a year ago have advanced 252 pecent, oato \$5. At one jump the other day the sprang from \$4.25 to this figure. Steel rails are worth \$10 per ton more than on the 1st of January The rise in most other articles has not been marked, but is still enough to cause serious embarrassment and fear among those immediate affected. Unless a healthier tone begins preently to prevail in the markets, there will be the commencement of another general smaamong business-men, or widespread sufferin among consumers, compelled to pay even higher prices than now rule.

Mr. BARKSDALE'S shotgun will not always MR. BARKSDALE's shotgun will not all be needed in Mississippi. The Democratic pin some sections of the State propose to the root of the matter, and bying my the function of the way they should go, without be admonished by the suggestive pistol or be limite. W. H. Vassar writes to the Jaca (Miss.) Republican that the Democratic Extitive Committee of Monroe County has passer resolution that no Radical be employed a school-teacher in that county, and that school-teacher in that county, and that examplicant must sign the following document:

"I hereby certify that I have been a Demorat, and that I will hereafter support the candiates of the Democratic party, and work what party."

The above is required before I approve a contact.

This is an improvement on Mr. Barksdain method of securing Democratic majorities, because more peaceable, and is based upon the old, familiar couplet of Pope:

"Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

Tue last week in January showed a raple nd enormous increase in our foreign in ions. The total for the week in New You

000; oil paintings, \$2 ady, \$97,000; ale, bee nore. It is argued of these articles of luxury if the American people a nd pay for them; but if the sell, the bottom of road bars foot up \$88,224; et. \$14,61 709; metal goods, \$ FATHER QUINN, the Co

oth of a boy. In a rec

riesthood. Each priest is Go into their rooms and we we examine the books we twen the leaves, put there priests come to call on the all the money before the occar if he should happen as almost impossible to co without being an infidel. Bishops worth \$3.000,000, we obtain the orphans. It would be not be not been a properly of the orphans. It was also in the priest were not loved a pretty girl. A ras also in great demand by ked to see a handsome ms her would contribute me harch if he saked it. The

THE Kansas City Tin They recently enter trumpets and founders an elegant saloo fits upon titled fathe Atlantic. The spir es so far that the bers to furnish 'dri e folks of the neight diness of the youn out \$10,000 a year eac on a never-ending.

THOSE whose business mind diseased" have be over the mental condit Pocuset parricide, who banvers Hospital for the tances that will close tually as if he had gallows. His case is determine the degree of attaching to human condu-every subject except the be restrained for the rest human infirmity." Yet the minds of those best quibe was not responsible in t

as long as they care to dealing with murderers sted to reestablish the wisconsin are also desired decree against capital put the feeble and vapid Boye Bovee hasn't been much is fair to presume that th ment agitation will no lo sustaining revenue; it not will not make any nor not to kill by very poor check upon the is more hanging, not less h

SAYS the Warren (III. Hon. Henry Dement, Stat. County, is a prominent can of State, to succeed Col. Har stand, is not a candidate for Dement may be classed young. Republicans of Illin a position to give wise count For two terms he was a mentranch of the Legislature, a pies the position of State Se is beyond question, while hi position of Secretary of Stament to be doubted. Tho always know where to find do not know him have never about him. Such a standith him prestige and strength State Convention."

Ex-Gov. SMITH, of New Ex-Gov. SMITH, of New am for Grant, because I it man who can be seated. We our nominee, whoever he may cerats will count him out unlief him. Grant is the only it states they are afruid of, could call half a million of maising his little finger. If we not one of us will live to see a President in the White House

THE TRIBUNE thinks e blow his own horn." But e a horn to blow, por as mus blow it with as THE TRIBUNE True, every candidate famous to the base to a horn of his own but the Journal's "alleged" nate enuf to have that whis orchestra. "Blow, win cheeks! rage! blow!" for it profits nobed."

cheeks! rage! blow!" for it if profits nobody."

JONESBORO Gazette: "T an abundant fruit crop in Sou never more promising. Peachery trees are full of fruithas been most favorable for plants, and from present ap nois Central Railroad will fruit-trains of large dimen With a fruit 'boom' in Egypt general revival of business." neral revival of busin CINCINNATI Gazette: "7 of Education has adopted this the marriage of a female teasidered as equivalent to the resignation and the acceptant to be consistent, Chicago sho to all branches of business as The tendency to matrimony carn their own living must be

In Cincinnati on Tuesda stock jumped from 155 to 1614 pers states that there was a bon the part of a distinctive dissucceeded in getting hold of shares. They were supplied with effect that the city logislate to act in behalf of the compleopie.

THE Madison (Wis.) De interviewing lawyers and lead eity in regard to the restorati lakment for murder in place for life, and finds them to by yided on the subject. The Legislature restoring the ga-client an interesting and profe-

Ir is stated that Col. John all of his interest in the Phila serving none, and is consequentle in any degree for the stronties of the Press. The Colonel third, fourth, and fifth term while his successor, McPherson are enough.

QUEICY Whig: "The same effected the nomination of Gare now quierly at work, and will in the end predominate. ticket will be Grant and Blaim

THE Supreme Court of I sat rendered a decision in the sainst the Thirteenth and Fif ay Companies of Philadelph aterest to passengers and r

AR has an important bill be-establish an educational fund

rr W. Ransom, of North sted to respond to the follow-Buffin, a colored North Caros interviewed by an Indianapter. Thomas is an able-bodied. This is what he said; ditching and farming. Could hoe corn.—do any sort of farmings, he got most of his pay in spers. A 57 order taken to anore than 85 in cash.—anth for \$5 and board. Hardly ney. White men will give a or 50 cents at a time, said to ut just as did in slavery orders in payment for ditching? Some never paid at all. Genatt Ransom, United States Sensor ditching. Never paid, and the said of t

way to pay old debta. Senator drawing \$5,000 a year, while, I man to whom he owes \$9 for a to Indiana in search of a Dan Voorhees summon the ad the honorable gentleman lina who has done the darky-carned dollars for ditching, out from that "nigger" why liana and carried his Republication. Call Rumn and Ransom.

com is being overboomed in trade. The Buffalo Comtaken pains to put toiy illustrative facts, paradvance in iron. Common a was almost valueless in go, now brings from \$25 to foundry iron, selling now at sanced 150 per cent within as expected to go to \$50 before. Nalls that were worth \$1.00 rago have advanced 265 per this figure. Steel rails are than on the ist of January. The articles has not been so I enough to cause serious emerations to cause serious emerations and the se

s shotgun will not always sishotgun will not always sishotgun will not always the State propose to go to ver, and bring up the future ey should go, without being suggestive pistol or bowlesar writes to the Jackson at the Democratic Executionroe County has passed a Radical be employed as that county, and that every the following document: that I have been a Demochereafter support the candicatic party, and work with

in January showed a rapid rease in our foreign importations the week in New York was jest entries for any one week. The week before the panic in hey were only \$7,500,000. Our sek were only \$6,745,000, so rape the balance of trade in favores. Scanning the list of artists struck with the conspicuous.

ishment for murder in place of imprisonment for life, and finds them to be about equally divided on the subject. The bill now before the Lerislature restoring the gallows will probably elicit an interesting and protracted debate, uired before I approve a con-SUPRHINTENDENT." vement on Mr. Barksdale's Democratic majorities, be-tle, and is based upon that of Pupel. It is stated that Col. John W. Forney sold all of his interest in the Philadelphia Press, re-serving none, and is consequently not responsi-ble in any degree for the strong Blaine proclivi-ties of the Press. The Colonel is for Grant and a third, fourth, and fifth term "if necessary," while his successor, McPherson, insists that two

QUINCY Whig: "The same influences that effected the nomination of Gen. Grant in 1873 are now quietly at work, and to all appearance will in the end predominate. In that event the ticket will be Grant and Blaine."

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has not rendered a decision in the case of Boudron sainst the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street Rail-sylcompanies of Philadelphia that may be of

in the back by the pole of a car following, and severely injured. The case has been tried repeatedly, the plaintiff obtaining a verdict at each trial. The lower Court abscessed his damages at \$10,000, and now the decision is affirmed by the Supreme Court articles of luxury indicate the prosperity merican people and their ability to use for them; but if this sort of thing is

ued that the heavy purch

m the other day, seems to be

FATHER QUINN, the Catholic priest who

is country to turn over a new leaf:

"They recently entered Kansas with a flourish trumpets and founded the Victoria Colony, here an elegant salcon is now maintained by aftsupon titled fathers on the other side of Atlantic. The spirit of boon companionship er so far that the barxeepers have standing ders to furnish 'drinks free to all visitors,' he folks of the neighborhood appreciate the ndness of the young noblemen, who spend out \$10.000 a year each, and Victoria is said to on a never-ending, never-fagging lark. Lord fine is the possessor of large estates in Tiprary, and his professed object in leaving Lonman was to get away from wild associations, ow well he has succeeded is shown by the containt in this city during a week's visit last onth. The colonists hunt a great deal, but ost of their days are spent in card-playing, dither nights in bachelor orgies."

THOSE whose business it is "to minister to

nd diseased" have been very much puzzled the mental condition of Freeman, the seet parricide, who has been sent to the

ally as if he had expiated his crime or lows. His case is described as "one of

ge instances where it is impossible t

ject except the one for which he is to ned for the rest of his days, an acute

ience, and clear intelligence in respect to thing except the sanctity of life, leave room for charity or pity on the ground of m infirmity." Yet there was no doubt in indeed to funde that

THE law-makers of Switzerland have test

long as they care to the sentimental policy

ong as they care to the sentaneous policy ling with murderers, and one canton has to reestablish the death-penalty. It is cant that the law-makers of the State of asin are also desirous of abandoning the

e against capital punishment, into which ceble and vapid Bovee betrayed the State. c hasn't been much heard of lately, and it

to presume that the anti-capital-punish-agitation will no longer yield him a self-

ment agitation will no longer yield him a self-sustaining revenue; it may be, therefore, that he will not make any desperate effort to save Wisconsin murderers from the just penalty for taking human life. Putting murderers on their honor not to kill by assuring them they will not be hart if they do kill has been found to be a very poor check upon the crime of murder; it is more hanging, not less hanging, that is needed in this country.

Says the Warren (Ill.) Sentinel: "The

County, is a prominent candidate for Secretary of State, to succeed Col. Harlow, who, we under-stand, is not a candidate for redicction. Senator Dement may be classed among the Stalward young Republicans of Illinois, and has been in

ng Republicans of Illinois, and has been in sition to give wise counsel in affairs of State

Ex-Gov. SMITH, of New Hampshire: "I

Ex-Gov. SMITH, of New Hampshire: "I am for Grant, because I think he is the only man who can be seated. We are going to elect our nominee, wheever he may be, but the Dem-ocrats will count him out unless they are afraid

THE TRIBUNE thinks everybody ought to blow his own horn." But everybody hasn't got a horn to blow, nor as much surplus wind to blow it with as THE TRIBUNE has.—Journal.

True, every candidate for Cullom's boots hasn't got a horn of his own to blow for himself, but the Journal's "alleged" candidate is fortunate enuf to have that wind instrument in

his orchestra. "Blow, wind, and crack your cheeks! rage! blow!" for it is "an ill wind that

JONESBORO Gazette: "The prospects for

an abundant fruit crop in Southern Illinois were bever more promising. Peach, apple, pear, and therry trees are full of fruit-buds. The winter has been most favorable for the strawberry

plants, and from present appearances the Illi-nois Central Railroad will be called upon for

general revival of business."

t-trains of large dimensions this season hafruit 'boom' in Egypt, there will be

CINCINNATI Gazette: "The Chicago Board

of Education has adopted this rule: 'Hereafter the marriage of a female teacher shall be considered as equivalent to the tendering of her resignation and the acceptance thereof.' Now, to be consistent, Chicago should extend this rule to all branches of business and the professions. The tendency to matrimony among women who care their own living must be sternly repressed."

arn their own living must be sternly repressed."

In Cincinnati on Tuesday the price of gas

THE Madison (Wis.) Democrat has been hierviewing lawyers and leading citizens of that tity in regard to the restoration of capital pun-

THE TRIBUNE speaks of an alleged candidate for Governor "working like a nailer."—
Journal.
"Alleged candidate." That is good. Have ay for them, used, and we keep on buying twice as much sell, the bottom of the purse will soon be cell. In the custom returns last week rail-bars foot up \$88, 224; hoop-iron, \$19,512; pig-41,238; sheet, \$14,610; ore, \$4,179; other iron,

"Alleged candidate." That is good. Throw you withdrawn? If you have, then Tax Taxnus has the "wrong sow by the ear"; and has not "hit the right pailer on the head" as it does not always, sometimes do.

THE editor of the San Francisco Chronicle was interviewed the other day at Denver, and said that the sentiment among Republicans in California was about equally divided between Grant and Blaine, and that either could carry the State. He thought the Democrats would prefer Tilden to any other candidate.

THE Washington Post (Dem.) excommunicates the entire Democratic party of Maine and in most of the Southern States when it says that "no man can honestly claim membership in the Democratic party who is not in favor of fair elections and peaceful submission to the results thereof."

aid:

be be a hell upon earth it is in the

Each priest is a spy upon the other.

ieir rooms and we see a library, and if

ne the books we will find money beleaves, put there so that when other

me to call on them they cannot steal

oney before the owner returns to the

he should happen to go out.

It

it impossible to come out of Romanism

being an infidel.

There are

worth \$3,000,000, which they obtain by

the orphans.

The manner in

he priest lived was conducive to corrup
By continual fasting they became the

so of intemperance, and more than ever

to evil. Priests were but human after all,

wed a pretty girl. A good-looking priest

iso in great demand by Bishops, for women

to see a hundsome man in the pulpit, a

would contribute more liberally to the

chift he asked it. The confessional, how

was the great source of evil,—in fact,

set hothed of corruption." stir in Congress by their witty speeches, the friends of Mr. Locke and Mark Twain are urg-ing them to take the field in their respective districts and run for Congress. Their humor-ous abilities would make them great favorits in

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Cincinnation of the Gazette says that a canvass of votes in the House among the members resulted in the following expressions from eighty-one members: Of these, 42 were for Blaine, 14 for Grant, 10 for these, 42 were for Blaine, 14 for Grant, 10 for these and 11 were blank.

New York Tribune: "If all the booms should fall, and some new candidates should be brought to the front, how would a ticket like this read: For President, Hamilton Fish, of New York: for Vice-President, Benjamin Harri-son, of Indiana?" THE St. Louis Republican makes this an-

nouncement: "In consequence of the increase in the cost of white paper the price to city subscribers on and after this date will be 30 cents per week, and to newsdealers three cents per

THE Widow Chisolm, of Mississippl, whose nusband was murdered by the Democrats, pub-ishes a letter of thanks to Congressman Will-ams, of Wisconsin, for obtaining a \$1,200 cierkiams, of Wisconsin, for obtaining a \$1,200 cierk-ship for her in the Treasury Department. NEXT Wednesday will be Asn-Wednesday-

the beginning of Lent. The Mardi-Gras festivities, which usually take place on the two days before Lent, have already begun at New Orleans. They couldn't wait. THE Hon. Thomas C. Platt says that he expects a solid Grant delegation to be sent to the Chicago Convention from New York, and that Mr. Conkling will be one of the delegates-

Col. Bon Ingensoll, in his sarcastic way,

says he has noticed that people who have the smallest souls make the greatest fuss about get-CONGRESSMAN Hawley said the late Sena-

A PHILADELPHIAN claims that George B. McClellan first invented Gen. Sherman's march

PERSONALS.

Lord Beaconsfield's eyesight is failing. Senator-elect George, of Mississippi, was

Cohoes, N. Y., with a population of 20,000, contains only two colored people.

Mr. Hayden hasn't started on his lecturetour yet, and may abandon the scheme.

Ole Bull was 70 years old yesterday. He

"I never saw the horrid old thing!"—Miss Ranke, "I never heard of the young person." —S. J. Tilden.

Bob Toombs has been chosen to deliver the annual address before the literary societies of the University of Mississippi next June.

Maggie Mitchell owns to being 43 years old, and malicious people are asking how many years there are left that she omitted all mention of. Capt. Carey, who was with the Prince Imperial at the time of the latter's death, has re-joined his regiment at Malta. He tried hard to secure an exchange, but without success. Ouida is writing a new book. Her last one

a position to give wise counsel in affairs of State. For two terms he was a member of the popular branch of the Legislature, and at present occupies the position of State Senator. His integrity is beyond question, while his ability to fill the position of Secretary of State is not for a moment to be doubted. Those who know him always know where to find him, and those who do not know him have never heard anything bad about him. Such a standing cannot but give him prestige and strength in the Republican State Convention." was about a golden-haired woman who walked among the lilies, and this will probably embody the career of a red-headed girl who slipped in

The last man who attempted to kill King Alfonso was a clerk in a candy store, and it is believed that his mind was unsettled by listening to the talk of the high-school girls to whom of him. Grant is the only man in the United States they are afraid of. They know that he could call half a million of men around him by raising his little fiager. If we don't elect Grant, not one of us will live to see another Republican President in the White House."

"Kind words never die." How bitterly does a man realize that terrible truth when he sees all the kindest words he ever saw in his life glaring at him from his published letters in a breach-of-promise suit! At last accounts that cigar-store in Oberlin.

O., over which so much fuss has been made re-cently, was still running, although indignation meetings are being held nightly. It is indeed sad that such a soul-destroying institution should nitted to exist. be permitted to exist.

Col. Bob Ingersoll is not much of a favorit in New York, and last week one of his agents who was hanging lithographic portraits of the renowned orator in shop-windows was refused permission to leave the same in several establishments, and in one instance was roughly han-

We notice a paragraph stating that the Rev. Ebenezer P. Gifford, of Wallingford, Conn., eked out his salary inst year by selling the skins of forty-eight muskrats and twelve skunks which he had killed. This is better than being tried for poisoning people or being the centre of a scandal, anyhow.

Young ladies addicted to bangs will be interested to learn that Winnemucca, the Indian Princess who recently lectured in Denver on the destruction caused among the noble red men by fire-water, and then got boiling drunk on the proceeds of the entertainment, has had her

locks trimmed in the prevailing style. There is a rich family of Murphys in San Francisco who were not long since presented to the Pope, and the scene has been portrayed in an immense painting by Signor Grande, the Ro-man academician. The two Misses Murphy, veiled in the white of a first communion, kneel before his Hollness, while Mr. and Mrs. Murphy look on and the members of the Pope's court stand around his Hollness.

stock jumped from 155 to 1814. One of the pa-pers states that there was a brisk demand for it on the part of a distinctive class of buyers, who succeeded in getting hold of several hundred shares. They were supplied with a "point," to the effect that the city legislators will continue to act in behalf of the company instead of the Stand around his Holiness.

Nine cases of kleptomania have been recently before the London magistrates. One of the accused persons was the widow of a General officer, another of a Post-Captain in the navy, a third of a fashionable Loudon physician with 22,000 a year jointure. Then a rich widow of high family, with a jointure of £10,600 a year, pursued, as proved, a course of systematic shoplifting for a year. When the case had been heard, a member of the Bar arose and handed her a folded paper which contained an engagement-ring. She fainted.

The Springfield Remublican save of Palm.

ment-ring. She fainted.

The Springfield Republican says of Ralph Waldo Emerson: "He is an old man,—as most of us will be when we reach 77,—and has that inconvenient infirmity of age, an inability to recall at once the thing he would remember. But he still remembers more than most men, and what comes to his mind is worth remembering,—which is not the case with most men, the lectures at Concord this week,—giving what will be his hundreft lecture before the lyceum of that town. His health is firm, his spirits cheerful and serene, as in earlier years; but he sees fewer visitors, and finds his days more precious as they grow fewer. He writes little, reads much, and is revising those papers which he will never publish, but which will yes appear in print some day. His life is no longer a public one in any sense, and those who love him should respect his privacy, and allow one who has served his age so faithfully to withdraw from it as gently as he came before it."

CRIMINAL NEWS

Lucan, Ont., Tragedy.

A Most Affecting Scene During the Services at the Church.

The Priest and Most of the Large Congregation Moved to Tears.

A Genuine Surprise at the Opening of the Manke Murder Trial in Buffalo.

Most of the Important Witnesses Induced to Keep Out of the Way,

But a Stray Newspaper and Gun-Wad Give Most Pointed Testimony.

THE LUCAN TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LUCAN, Ont., Feb. 6.—The funeral of the murdered Donnelly family took place this morning from the house of Michael Conners, whither the remains were brought from the scene of the tragedy. It was attended by men, women, and children from the surrounding country, which would indicate that the family had more friends and sympathizers than was at first supposed. The assemblage numbered over five hundred persons. All the surviving members of the family were present. The pall-bearers were chosen from among the intimate friends and near neighbors of the deceased persons. The coffins containing the charred remains of the old folks, their son Thomas and niece Bridget, were placed on a sleigh, while that containing the body of John was put in the hearse. It was placed on a sieign, while that containing the body of John was put in the hearse. It was rumored yesterday that the interments were to be made at the Episcopal cemetery, but this proved to be a mistake. The cortége, which was fully half a mile long, proceeded to the Roman Catholic church, about a mile to the Roman Catholic church, about a mile and a half from Lucan. Father Connolly was in waiting at the church, and led the way was in waiting at the church, and led the way up the aisle to the front of the chancel, where the coffins were rested. The people flocked in afterwards, filling the church. The priest then commenced the burial service, which was solemn and impressive. He was attended by several acolytes bearing lighted candles and a crucifix. After prayers and the holy sacrament, the priest in low tones began to address the congregation. He spoke for ddress the congregation. He spoke for more than half an hour of the dreadful occurrence that had brought them together, and frequently burst into sobs and tears painful to witness. This afternoon the funeral has occupied the public mind, and now the

cene in the church and the words of Father Connolly are in everybody's mouth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LUCAN, Ont., Feb. 6.—The funeral of the murdered Donnellys took place this fore-noon. The procession reached over half a mile, and contained sixty-five or seventy teams, carrying 500 people. The mel-ancholy cortège arrived at St. Pat-rick's Church, and the coffins were deposited in the aisle of the church. At 12 e'clock mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Connelly, which occupied three-quarters of an hour. The reverend gentleman then undertook to address the congre-gation with which the church was crowded to suffocation. At the first attempt his Reverence completely broke down, being overcome by the intensity of his feelings. He rallied, however, after a short time, and delivered an address of near-ly an hour's duration. He turned and faced the congregation with tears streaming from his eyes, and, in a trembling voice, said: "Christian friends, we are in the presence of one of the most solemn scenes ever witnessed. I have assisted at many solemn burials, but never saw one like this." Here his voice was choked with emotion, and after struggling for a moment he said in an agonized tone: "My heart is broken." Then with his handkerchief over his eyes and staggering back against the altar, he threw himself upon it and wept like a child. This caused the deepest sensa tion in the congregation, and sobs and wailing were heard in every direction throughout the church. In a few minutes his Reverence recovered, but in a voice husky with the deepest emotion he said: "I never expected that such a scene as

said: "I never expected that such a scene as that now before us would have taken place in our midst to be held up before the world. The laws of the land are founded on the eteanal laws of God, which have not been observed in this township nor in this district. Those have been interested in having the laws of the land respected have prostituted the sacred obligation reposed in prostituted the sacred obligation reposed in them by their country, and from the prostitution of that terrible responsibility they will have to answer for it. It may be thought that I was not in friendship with the family. Well, I was in perfect friendship with the old people. The young people I did not know; was told their reputation was not good. With the old woman I was particularly friendly. On Christmas-eve she sat with me for two hours, giving me the detailed history of her life ever since she came to Biddulph."

At this stage the holy man broke completely down, and wept aloud with his head leaning on the altar. He turned around at the expiration of a minute or two, and with tears streaming from his eyes he said, "I can say no more." prostituted the sacred obligation reposed in

leaning on the altar. He turned around at the expiration of a minute or two, and with tears streaming from his eyes he said, "I can say no more."

The remains of the victims were interred in the family burying-ground in two separate graves. The first, containing the four fire victims, were first lowered into their last resting place at 1:30 p. m., and a few minutes after the coffin containing the body of John was deposited in a similar receptacle.

Thus has come to a close the first scene in this tragical drama. Chief Williams, of London, and a part of his staff, returned from the city to the village this evening, and since their arrival two more prisoners were brought in, named Michael Keenan and John Purtell, the first named strested by Detective Murphy and the latter by Harry Phair. Heenan is a young man about 26 years of age and unmarried. He expressed himself in unmistakable terms upon the propriety of lynch law, and said if he knew anything about the affair he would be danned if he would squeal. The man Purtell, probably about the same age, is a laboring man, and is at present a servant man to James McGrath, a farmer living in the same Concession as the one in which the murder and cremation took place. Upon being arrested he displayed the most abject cowardice, and bellowed and roared like a calf; said he was innocent; said goodby to the spectators when he went aboard the bus on the road to the station to proceed to London.

At the same time the arrest of Heenan took place, some wearing apparel was found at the residence of Kennedy, who was arrested yesterday, upon which there is every appearance of blood marks. Those garments are in the safe-keeping of Chief Williams, and will be submitted to the proper tests in due season.

Special Dispatch to The Chiego Tribuna.

London, Feb. 6.—The nine prisoners brought in from Lucan yesterday were up to-day before the police magistrate. The Chief of Police asked a week's adjournment till the result of the Coroner's jury is known. This was granted. Hugh McMahon, Q. C

THE TALE OF A GUN-WAD. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Quite an unlooked for episode occurred to-day in the
second trial for murder of Carl Manke,
which has been in progress for three days in
this city, in the introduction of rather nesses against him have, for certain reasons best known to themselves, departed for parts unknown, and it was currently remarked before the opening of the trial that the prosecution would find it a difficult undertaking to prove the guilt of Manke, but if there was any great amount of doubt about the ability to establish that he was the right man in the right place the evidence produced to day most assuredly removed such ideas. Among the witnesses swern was W. W. Grace, a Constable, who had assisted in working up the case against Manke. He testified that early on the morning following the assasination which Manke is claimed to have committed, he and a number of other centlemen made a Manke is claimed to have committed, he and a number of other gentlemen made a thorough examination of the territory surrounding the spot where the bloody corpse of the victim was discovered. While walking about there he picked up a piece of paper to all intents a fragment of the gun-wad that had been used with the fatal charge. He looked at it, and, without much thought about its value, placed it in his vest-pocket. Later on, while they were examining Manke's house, he picked up a German paper entitled the Weltburger Democrat, bearing Manke's name. While turning it over he noticed that one corner had been torn off. As he stood looking at it the thought flashed through his mind that it resembled greatly the piece that he had that morning found. The two were compared, and the torn edges fitted exactly. To make identification.

through his mind that it resembled greatly the piece that he had that morning found. The two were compared, and the torn edges fitted exactly. To make identification more perfect the address on it was torn in two with a part on each. Witness produced the respective pieces, the smallest of which shows unmistakable signs of the paper having been used as a gun wad. This exceedingly damaging evidence has been wholly unexpected by the defense, and when Grace pulled forth the papers Manke's face turned livid, and great beads of sweat stood forth on his forehead. No amount of crossexamining could shake him in his story. The prosecution claim to have further received evidence, and from present appearances it looks as though Carl Manke's determined fight for life was to come to naught.

A POLICE CAPTAIN'S TROUBLE. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—At the trial of Police-Captain McDonell to-day, for failing to suppress disorderly houses, his counsel read the affidavit of a keeper of a disorderly house, that Police Commissioners McLean and Voorhies gave her marked money with which to bribe the Captain and the detective in his precinct. The counsel then summoned these two Commissioners and said as they were now witnesses they could not sit in judgment, and asked them to leave the bench. An argument took place, but, as the counsel refused to proceed in the case while the two Commissioners sat as judges, an adjournment was taken.

CATTLE-THIEF CAPTURED. CATTLE-THIEF CAPTURED.

STERLING, Ill., Feb. 6.—Thomas Hunt, alias Hall, stole eight head of cattle from J. J. Carpenter, of Princeton, Bureau County, a short time ago and sold them to parties in Sterling for \$150. Mr. Carpenter discovered the animals and demanded \$200 for them, which was paid. He then had photographs of the thief sent in all directions, and offered \$50 for his arrest. Yesterday he received a dispatch from the Sheriff of Jasper County, Missouri, stating that he had the rascal in jail.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS. Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6.—The second trial of the notorious Grove Kennedy, who killed his uncle at Richmond in 1875, terminated at Mount Vernon to-day in a verdict of guilty of mansiaughter, and sentence to the Pententiary for twenty-one years. At a former trial the sentence was for life. Notice of ap

SENTENCE CHANGED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—Judge Gres has yielded to the pressure and changed Dr. W. H. Clark's punishment for violating the Pension laws from nine months' imprison-ment in the Noble County Jail to a fine of

COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED. who was convicted a few weeks ago in the United States District Court for dealing in bogus money, was sentenced this morning to ten years in the Penitentiary. SAID HE WAS INNOCENT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 6.—Dr. J. H.

Burland, awaiting trial in the Bay City jail
for alleged forgery, died in jail this afternoon. He protested his innocence to the last. MYSTERIOUS, CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—A buggy was found robe covered with clotted blood. No clue

INDICTMENTS DISMISSED. CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—The eight indict-ments against ex-Treasurer Stone, of Cov-ington, Ky., have all been dismissed by the

THE COUNTY PAUPER CHILDREN. For some time past there has been a worthy scheme on foot to remove the pauper children from the County Poor-House at Jefferson to charitable institutions in this city, where they could be brought up in better surroundings and taught to be something besides the miserable creatures they were. Singularly miserable creatures they were. Singularly enough the project, though commended on all hands, was not fairly started until setenday, when committees from the Home for the Friendless and the Catholic Society of St. Vincent de Paul went to the Poor-House to register the children, make a report upon their condition, and search out points in favor of the project, if any there were. The first Committee was made up of Mrs. Flowers, Mrs. Van Buren, and Mrs. Hoag, and the latter of Justice Scully, Joseph Kennedy, Deputy-Sheriff Burke, and Dr. G. P. Cunningham. They found 108 children on the farm,—everybody knows in what condition. Of these 87 were of Catholic parentage, 25 of Protestant, and the remainder had no earthly means of ascertaining the faith to which they belonged, for religion was a matter unknown to them. It is designed to care for the Catholic children at the Servite Sisters' institution on West Van Buren street, for the Protestant children at the Home for the Friendless, and to scatter the others among other charitable institutions. The change is expected to occur at an early day.

CORONER'S WORK. James Hall, 40 years of age, dropped dead at 7:45 last evening in the basement of No. 15 Desplaines street, supposedly from heart disease. He was a sailor and hailed from

disease. He was a sailor and hailed from Kingston, Canada. He wore a seaman's badge, No. 32, and from letters found in his possession is known to have two sisters in Cleveland, O.

Charles Jormanth, a German, 52 years of age, living at Niles Centre, committed suicide by shooting himself at No. 210 Vine street, the home of his wife and family, from whom he had been separated for six years past. He had visited the family in the hope of reconciling them to live with him again, but they had peremptorily refused. His eldest daughter was married and comfortably settled, and the family were all doing fairly enough without his assistance. After being refused repeatedly, he made a final demand, and then drawing a revolver shothimself in the right temple. Then, as the inmates of the house ran affrighted away from him, he staggered out of doors to the front gate, where he fired two other shots into his breast, and fell dead almost instantive. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-

TROUBLE AHEAD.

READING, Pa., Feb. 6.—Information is received here that the striking iron-ore miners along the East Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty miles from here, have resolved to stop by force all the hands now at work, and it is probable, if the Sheriff cannot preserve the peace, that the local military will be called out. If the demands of the strikers are not acceded to, the fires will be drawn from under the boilers; and, if the object is then not

FIRES.

AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—A lamp explosion in the boot and shoe store of John Trender, No. 329 Grove street, caused damage to the building and stock to the amount of \$1,100. Loss covered by insurance.

AT NEW ALBANY, IND. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 6.—A fire in the Depaw Glass Works at New Albany to-night destroyed the pot-house, box-factory, grinding-house, and a large stove-house. Loss, \$35,000 to \$50,000; insurance, \$10,000. The fire is believed to have been incendiary. AT BAY CITY, MICH. EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 6.—The brew-

ry of Chas. E. Young, at Bay City, was dam-GOOD LOG WEATHER. rable snow has fallen the past three days, and log hauling is progressing favorably. In all the streams north of this point lumber is in good demand, and several million feet were sold the past week at \$6.50, \$13, \$7, \$14, and \$30.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, winelike beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

No not poison yourself by indiscrim-inste application of cheap preparations, but call for tollet-waters, powders, cosmetics, etc., made by J. & E. Atkinson, London.

Travelers, stop at the Astor House, New York. UNDERWEAR.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear.

Infants' Complete Wardrobes. Corsets.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—The notorious ounterfeiter and cony man, Fred Blebusch, Ouality, Style, and Value ANNUAL CLEARING SALE Not to be equaled elsewhere.

Drawers. Chemises.

> Night Gowns, Corset Covers. Walking Skirts. **Demi and Full Train Skirts**

All in Cambric and Muslin, Embroider and Lace trimmed, from medium quali ties to the finest goods made. . .

Infants'

Caps, Hoods, and Bonnets. Long and Short Merino Cloaks, Long and Short Dresses, Long and Short Skirts, Flannel do, Beantifully Embd, Bands,

Knit Shirts and Bootees. And everything pertaining to a complet

All of the above goods are made specially to our order from selected materials, cut and made by skilled labor, securing a perfect fit

and finish. 500 dozen Garments for \$1.00 in 60 different styles, worth from \$1.25 to \$1.50 each. 300 dozen Aprons at 35c each, worth

Immense Bargains In Corsets

Chas. Gossage & Co.'s, State and Washington. ST. JACOBS OIL.

St Jacobs Oil The Great German Remedy.

> AMERICANS, GERMANS, FRENCHMEN, FRENCHMEN, SPANIARDS, SWEDES, HOLLANDERS, DANES, BOHEMIANS, PORTUCUESE, ITALIANS, BOLES

UNDER THE SUN.

POLES,

STACEY HILL, Esq., of the Mt. As neilned Hallroad, Chermanti, C., mys: pubtedly it is a remarkable medicine."

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

Q

Time. | Bar. Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather. | Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather. |

the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather and light snow, winds shifting to northwest, followed by colder, clearing weather, and rising barometer. For the Upper Lake region, slightly colder, partly cloudy and clearing weather

west to southwest winds, and rising barometer during the day.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, slight rise in barometer, and slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, slightly colder and clear or fair weather, rising followed by falling barometer, and northwest to southwest winds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAVE YOU SEEN

"WHITE ROBES."

WHITE ROBES

Temperance Jewels (25 cts.), by J. H. Temper, should be used by all Temperance and Reform Clubs.

Any book mailed, post free, for the retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicage, III. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

SEWING MACHINES.

ROAD BICYCLES

To the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago ington & Quincy Railroad Company will be the owner of the Company in Chicago. Ill., 62th day of February, 1881, at 11 o'cleck in the noon of that day, for the purpose of considering agon a contract to consolidate with form to be acreed upon, the railroad, about, pround franchises of the Eurlington & Missouri Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to cound act upon a resolution of the Board to in under the provisions of your Charter the stock of the Company to the extent thought; sary for the purpose of such consolidation a the transaction of any other business inchested. By order of the Board of Directors.

BOKER'S BITTERS, TO THE PUBLIC---BOKER'S BITTER

or medicinal family, traveling, and other purpose, to be had at all the principle drugnistr, processurer merchants, etc. L. FUNKS, Jr., Sole Asset aw York, No. 78 John-st. Post-Other Box 1.028.

EWARE OF COUNTERFRITS AND IMI

bath School Book! It is a grand good ceeting with unexampled success, and top months ago, it "takes" so well sherf are forced to issue addition after up pace with the demand. To state it

CLEARING SALE.

CARSON,

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE Madison and Peoria-sts.,

NORTH SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSI North Clark and Erie-sts.

Bargains in Hosiery.

Take Advantage

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, full regular made, extra length silk elecked, at 25c per pair. Ladies' Fancy Colored Cotton Hose at 25c

Children's Fancy Colored Cotton Hose at 25c per pair.

Children's Lisle Thread Hose, full regu-lar made, extra length, at 80e per pair.
Importer's price, \$9 per doz. Gents' Super Stout British Half Hose, double heels and toes, at 23c per pair.

Gents' Fancy Colored Cotton Half Hose a 25c per pair. Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers at 50c. Children's Merino Vests and Drawers at

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers at 50c. We cannot replace any of these goods at the same prices, so

Embrace This GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

BOTH STORES.



It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTH-ING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnozious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as a contagious

scap to shave with, leaving the skin amount it also EEADICATES DANBEUFF. The art is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

A Beautifier of the Complexion. 3 Cakes 75 c.

25 cts. a Cake.

OLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Reduction in Southwestern Lumber Rates Looked For.

How Vanderbilt Secured the Wagner Sleeping-Oar Stock.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Rie Grande Roads Still Hostile.

The efforts that are being made on the part of the railroads to defeat the Reagan bill, and the gigantic combination lately effected by Jay Gould and others, are beginning to excite feelings of distress and alarm among the shippers and business men, who feel that it is about time to put some limitation upon the power of individuals to exercise an absolute dictatorship over the highways of traffic. Petitions to Congress are now being circulated here and in all other principal cities of the country, setting forth that great alarm is being feit at the rapidly-growing power of railroad combinations, which feeling is greatly intensified by the policy of consolidating under the control of a few individuals all the principal competing roads to the seaboard, thus forming a gigantic and powerful organization to control absolutely the industrial and commercial interests of the country and the value of its products. They exercise and abuse their power by discriminating unjustly between individuals and comportations. There is also considerable GETTING ALARMED. e country and the value of its products, hey exercise and abuse their power by disuminating unjustly between individuals discorporations. There is also considerable eling of alarm among the farmers throught the West, and the Granger movement of few years ago will no doubt be renewed, hich promises to result in more stringent liroad legislation by the various State gislatures than has been had heretofore.

THE LUMBER LINE.

There is prospect that the lumber rates om this city to Missouri-River points will materially reduced within a few days, his action is not contemplated on account any dissatisfaction with the present rates, at because much of the business from the mber-region around Chippewa Falls and au Claire is being diverted via e new so-called "Lumber Line" tely formed. This line runs from Chippera Falls and Eau Claire, Wisconsin, over the fest Wisconsin to St. Paul, thence over the loux City & St. Paul to Sioux City, and from its point over the Sioux City & Pacific to ouncil Bluffs, and thence over the Kansas ity, St. Joe & Council Bluffs to Missouri yer points. This line has been giving low uses to lumber shippers at the Wisconsin mber regions, and consequently much of its business is going that way, to the great jury of the lumber dealers at this point as ell as the railroads. In con sequence of the ompetition by the lumber line, the lumber salness at this point has greatly fallen off uring the last few months and is now lighter than it has been for years. In order to meet a competition by the lumber line, the roads and it necessary to meet the shippers here alf-way and make a reduction in the rates, lithough the present rates are quite reasonale.

THE FIGHTING COLORADO ROADS. osron, Fel. 6.—There is good authority lay for the statement that the terms of ce have not been signed between the Atton, Topeka & Santa Fé and Denver & Rionde, and the best friends of the Atchison ande, and the best friends of the Atchison and here cannot predict with certainty that ace is fairly within sight, but peace is the rand end and aim of all the parties in collis-m now, and the proceedings now oing on have been inaugurated solely with the view to this end, and all ther considerations are made to give way at include an almost incredible number of knotty points and questions. Meanwhile, there has been considerable comment lately upon certain alleged action of the Denver & Rio Grande Road in its connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. In order to obtain a controlling interest in the former road, the latter purchased ten more than half of the total of shares of the Denver & Rio Grande, or 42,510 shares, the whole numbering 85,000. These shares purchased were supposed to be delivered to T. Jefferson Coolidge, of the Atchison Rallway, in December, 1878. It is now claimed the transfer did not represent a majority of stock, because the Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande, at a secret meeting, multiplied their stock to an amount nearly three times as great as the original issue. Nor was this the whole extent of the fraudulent transaction. Stock purchased by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé was not delivered, but was kept back and actually used in creating the new issue. This was long ago charged, has never been authoritively denied, and there is the best reason for now saying it represents the real quality of the transaction; but the game was well played and the party duped did not realize what had been done for some time after the event. Messrs. George O. Shattuck and George A. Gardner have resigned as Directors of the Atchison, and Messrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston, and J. S. Ludlan, of Lowell, have been elected in their places. Mr. Coolidge has resigned as Treasurer of the Lawrence Mill Corporation, and a understood to be about to resign as Treasurer of the Lawrence Mill Corporation, and a understood to be about to resign as Treasurer of the Lawrence Mill Corporation, and a understood to be about to resign as Treasurer of the Amoskeag Company. He will probably retain his position as a Director in the Chicago, Burlington & Quindy Company.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRING

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR & SPRING FIELD.

Mr. H. B. Hammond, President of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, makes the official announcement that Mr. H. C. Moore has resigned the position of General Superintendent of his Company, and that Mr. H. S. Morse has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Heads of departments are requested to report to Mr. Morse for instructions, and will correspond with him relative to connections and interchange of business. The following is the organization of this Company: H. B. Hammond, President; W. H. Guion, Vice-President; A. Duprat, Secretary; John R. Elder, Treasurer; J. V. McNeal, Auditor; H. S. Morse, General Superintendent in charge of roadway; H. C. Moore, Chief Englineer; G. A. Sanderson, General Freight and Ticket Agent; P. Leeds, Superintendent in Charge of roadway; H. C. Moore, Chief Englineer; G. A. Sanderson, General Freight and Passenger Agent of this road, has issued a circular to agents and connections announcing that his road is now completed between Indianapolis, Ind., and Decatur, Ill., and will be ready for business Monday, Feb. 9. After that date he hopes to receive a fair share of business from connecting roads. The passenger trains of his road will be equipped with all the latest improvements, and trains will be run so as to make close connections with all lines east and south at Indianapolis, and at Decatur with all lines west and north.

The following from the New York Graphic egarding the recent negotiations between lessrs. Vanderbilt and Pullman, for the pur-

easies. Vanderbilt and Pullman, for the purlesses. Vanderbilt and Pullman, for the purless of placing the Wagner sleepers under
the control of the latter, is interesting:
Apropos of the proposed consolidation of the
alace-car companies, it may be said that the
aliman cars are now operated over nearly all
to Western and several of the large Eastern
diroads. Of the principal Western roads only
to operate their sleeping equipment indemadent of the Pullman Company. These are
a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Illisis Central. The palace cars are run upon all
to Eastern roads, except those owned or conolied by Vanderbilt, and the two or three conections of the New York Central, take
to operated are the New York Central, Lake
to operate and the New York
to operate the New York
to

companies is \$70. The latter are known as "association" cars. The Wagner Company own and now operate about 125 sleeping-cars. The capital stock of the Pullman Company is little over \$6,00,00. The amount of the stock of the Wagner are understood to the Wagner Company is known only to the few persons who hold every share of it. The Vanderbilts and Mr. Wagner are understood to hold all the stock of the Company. Wagner was at one time a mechanic on the New York Central Road, and, having invented the car to which he afterwards lout his name, appeared in the office of old Commodore Vanderbilt with a model. He had the temerity to ask the Commodore to bear the expense of building a car as an experiment. The millionaire ordered him to leave the office and return to his workshop. Wagner didn't propose that himself and the model should be relegated to obscurity. He opened negotiations with the Pennsylvania Company, and was promised assistance in bringing the car upon trial. The fact reaching the cars of the Commodore, he lost no time in tendering the same assistance that had been offered by the Pennsylvania Company, and Wagner scoepted the and and introduced his car upon the New York Central. A line was established, but the cars were of inferior construction, and the service was far short of perfection. One day the old Commodore sent for Wagner to come to his office. At the interview that followed the financial king asked the sleeping-ear man what his stock was worth. He replied that it was worth 180. "I will give you that price for the whole of it," said the Commodore. After a pause, Wagner shooth his head and said: "I guess I won't sell." "Then, sir," stormed the millionaire, rising and stamping the floor in rage, "take your — old sleeping-cars off my road and siderack them without delay." Mr. Wagner, thus intimidated into compromising the matter, consented, it is said, to a sale of a controlling interest in the line, which has ever been held by the Vanderbilts.

Boston, Feb. 6.—A subscription block of the Sonora Railroad, projected, to run from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, to the southern extension of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Railway system in New Mexico and Arizona, sold in this city at a bonus of 500, the last sale was at 350, and it may be interesting to some to know the same block was sold each time. The first thirty miles of road are to be constructed immediately, beginning at Guaymas. The rails will be shipped direct from England, and will be free of duty, the Mexican Government having exempted the road and all materials entering into its construction from taxation for fifty years. THE MEXICAN BOAD.

RAILROAD EXTENSION. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Dallas, Tex. says reliable advices have been received there to the effect that Jay Gould received there to the effect that Jay Gould and Thomas Scott, as representing the Texas & Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads, have purchased all the outstanding bonds and securities of the Dallas & Wichita Railroad, which will be extended so as to connect with the Denison & Pacific extension of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, thus making Dallas the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and making the latter a competing line with the Texas Central Railroad.

CONSOLIDATION.

Special Dispatch to The Caping Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 6.—A meeting will be held in Crown Point, Ind., on the 13th inst., to take action in regard to the consolidation of the Joliet & Valparaiso and the Valparaiso & Joliet Railroads. A meeting for a similar purpose will be held here on the same day, and on Monday, Feb. 16, the representatives of the consolidated companies will meet in Joliet, elect officers, and prepare for a vigorous prosecution of the work of building the road. CONSOLIDATION.

THE NORTHWESTERN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 6.—A gentleman just From Fort-Sully reports that an engineering party of the Northwestern Road is surveying a route up Cheyenne River, on the west side of the Missouri. This is further north than any previously proposed route, and is said to be the cheapest and most practicable route. This would indicate no union crossing of the Milwaukee and Northwestern Roads.

THE SOUTHERN ROADS. New Orleans, Feb. 6.—It is stated that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad combipresent to that one. Even litigation is at a transfer of a company and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad combination, or at least a basis of action, all proceedings in the courts will be swallowed up by it, and it will become a matter of no moment whether or not judicial decisions are ever reached. The terms of agreement provide of Court for the sale of the road will be necessary. Therefore the new Company will not essay.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—The Vandalia Railroad is charged by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific with violation of the joint agreement which went into effect Feb. 1, and a meeting to investigate the matter has been called for next Monday.

Gen. W. Sooy Smith, accompanied by several engineers and experts, is making a tour of inspection over the main line and branches of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, giving special attention to the construction of bridges.

The representatives of the Northwestern, Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads held a meeting yesterday at the office of the Northwestern to settle the account of the St. Paul pool. No business of public interest was transacted. The Indianapolis Journal says present in-

watkee & St. Faul Kallroads held a meeting yesterday at the office of the Northwestern to settle the account of the St. Paul pool. No business of public interest was transacted. The Indianapolis Journal says present indications are that the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Rallroad Company is to make the common mistake of loading the road down with too much name. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago smacks too much of the spread-eagle style.

The officers of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad are making a trip over the line, and are expected here to day. The party consists of President R. S. Veech, Superintendent John M. McClond, Roadmaster Amos Rodgers, Col. John S. Day, former Superintendent John M. McClond, Roadmaster Amos Rodgers, Col. John S. Day, former Superintendent of the road and James Reynolds, former Vice-President.

Mr. W. B. Jerome, late Traveling Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Raliroad in Michigan, has been appointed to the position of Northwestern Traveling Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Raliroad, with headquarters at No. 5t Clark street, in this city. Mr. E. H. Hughes, late Northwestern Traveling Agent of the Michigan Central, has been appointed to the position vacated by Mr. Jerome.

Mr. J. E. Lockwood, General Ticket Agent of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad, has just issued a circular announcing that this road will be completed and regular trains running to Winfield, Kas., on the 10th inst., and connecting lines are requested to place Winfield tickets via his line on sale on that day. The Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern will reach Wellington, in Sumner County, about March Is, and if any combination ticket is used for that road, Mr. Lockwood suggests, in order to save time and expense, that the later point be also included in such tickets. Mr. Lockwoodsays this will be by thirty miles the shortest line to Winfield, and the only line running through trains from Kansas. City to either Winfield or Wellington, two of the most important poin

EXTRACT.—For persons suffering from exhaustion of the powers of the brain and nervous system, from long and continued study or teaching, or in those cases of exhaustion from which so many young men suffer, I know of no better medicine for restoration to health than Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

EDMOND CLAY, M. D., Pugwash, N. S.

SPORTING EVENTS. Entries for the June Meeting of

A Larger List than Any City in the Country Has Secured.

the Chicago Jockey Club.

The Prospect of a Fine Season of Sport

Assured Beyond Question.

THE TURF. THE BUNNING MEETING STAKES.

The entries to the stakes to be run at the The entries to the stakes to be run at the two running meetings in this city next June closed Feb. 1, but it was not until yesterday that the nominations to the different events ceased arriving, and it is possible that there are some from the Pacific Slope still on the way. The total number of animals entered in the fifteen different events is 405, and it is safe to say that no Association in the country will be able to make such a showing. The Louisville stakes which closed some time Louisville stakes, which closed some time since, had only 200 entries, which shows the superiority of Chicago over all other racing points in the country. There are 38 named in the Ladies' Stakes, 44 in the Haverly Theatre Stakes, 40 in the Criterion Stakes, 29 in the Downer & Bemis Stakes, 27 in the Illinois Oaks, 29 in the Garden City Cup, 29 in the Pacific Hotel Stakes, 50 in the Tremont House Stakes, 46 in the Grand Railroad Stakes, 53 in the Board of Trade Handicap, and 20 in the Palmer House Stakes. The entries in the stakes are as follows:

FIRST MEETING. THE LADIES' STAKES.

Nominator.	Nama.	Den	Nagh State
Nomenator.	Name.	ortp-	
Thos Watkins	Nellie Watkins	b. f.	Billy Melb'urn
Witten Bros	OakGroveRose Belzoni	b. 1.	Lochiel.
8 Powers & Son	Belzoni	b. f.	Imp. Billet.
8 Powers & Son	Patti. Lucy Walker Avoca	b. 1.	Imp. Billet.
HP McGrath	Lucy Walker	D. I.	Tipperary.
HP McGrath.	A VOCB	br. I.	Tom Bowling.
Whey Buckles.	Babee	D. I.	Imp. Billet
GABowen & Co	Mattie Amelia.	cn. I.	King Alphons
GA Bowen & Co	Waif	b. 1.	Wandaras
B F Pattit	Catie	be f	Tom Bowling
A Rurnham	By the Way	h. f.	Bonnie Scotl's
A Burnham	Bernadine	ch. f.	Bonnie Scotl'e
Ch'rehill&J'son	Belle of Hi'l'ds	br. f.	Bonnie Scotl's
A&JM Simpson	Bernadine Belle of Hi'l'ds Mollie Gintsey	b. f.	KingAlphons
A&JM Simpson	Gintsey	b. f.	KingAlphonso
Crandall & Co	Arranga Hettie B	b. f.	Bonnie Scotl's
Crandall & Co	Hettie B	br. f.	Imp.Glengarr
John H. Davis. D DeCamp J S Boyd	***************	D. I.	Brigand.
D DeCamp	Tada Wass	cn. I.	Marion.
I I Crimetond	Lady Kinross	b. 1.	Warnely
J L Grinstead		b 4	Tom Rowling
J L Grinstead		ch f	Waverly.
P C Fox	Maggie Aver	b. f.	Bonnie Scotl'e
PC Fox	Julia Bruce	D f.	Bonnie Scotl'e
B G Thomas	Halef	ch. f.	Lelops.
B G Thomas	Rokee	b. 1.	Waverly.
McIn'e Swiney.	Lizzie S	D. f.	Wanderer.
J W Bell	Bona Fide	b. f.	Bonnie Scotl'd
Milton Young.	Belle of May'd.	D. I.	Hunter's Lex'
J W H Reynolds	Dodette	D. I.	King Alphons
D Sartaget	Camao	Ca. I.	LABOON.
D Swigert D Swigert	Ledia	Or #	Longfellow
Shawhon & Co.	Fan Witch	ch f	King Alphone
Shawhon & Co. Barelay & Hig's	Miss Blanch	b. f.	Rebel.
Barclay & Hig's	Ressie Davis	h .	Rebal.

A H Davinport D Swigert D Swigert Shawhon & Co. Barelay & Hig's Barelay & Hig's	Ems. Cameo. Lydia. Fan Witch. Miss Blanch. Bessie Davis	ch. f. b. f. gr. f. ch. f. b. f.	Lisbon. Lever. Longfellow. King Alphonso Rebel. Rebel.
HA or 3-venr-olds	VERLY THEATR	B STA	13.700 127 142 Photosoc 1 14P
Nominator.	Name.	Descrip-	Bire.
W Thurman Sen Phelps S Caidwell. S Caidwell. M Brysnt. F P McGrath. F P McGrath. Wiley Buckles. A Bowen&Co Wilkinson & Co Wilk	Chesterfeld. Mollie Maloney Recorder. Big Medicine. Duplicate Acquittal. Gen. Rowett. Capt. Wragge Interpreter. Louise Glynne. Billy Walker. Lantern. Slicer. Jona. Modjeska. Alice Marshall. Gov. Garcelon Irmintude. Big Henry. Virgil Lear. Ellen Alice. Vexation. Kinkead. Semper Vive. Frisk. Chris Doyle. Brooklyn. Brooklyn. H Haverly	gr. g. ch. f. b. g. ch. f. b. c. ch. g. ch. f. ch. g. ch. f. ch. g. ch. f.	Dudley. Regent. John Morgan. Bonnie Scotl'd. Tom Bowling. Imp. Intruder. War Cali. Longfellow. Imp. Hurrah. Bonnie Scotl'd. Glenelg. Monarchist. War Dance. Glenelg. Monarchist. Melbourne, Jr., King Lear. John Morgan. Waverly. John Morgan. Waverly. John Morgan. Cape Race.
carter	Brooklyn JH Haverly Boswell Jim Malone Jim Scott Africa Boulevard Tom Mead Long Time	ch. c. b. g. ch. c. gr. g. ch. f. ch. c. b. c. b. c. b. c.	Bonnie Scotl'd. War Dance. Bonnie Scotl'd. Hiawa'ha. Plane odd. Alarm. Imp. Buckden. Bonnie Scotl'd. King Lear. Melbourne, Jr. Bonnie Scotl'd.

on Young. les Carr. V'ds'n&Co. Owens. vlor & Co. s Murphy. Richards. Islone. igert. Oottrill. & L'kel'd Ioyle & Co	JH Haverly. Boawell. Jim Malone. Jim Scott. Africa. Bonlevard. Tom Mend. Long Time. Carthage. Carthage. Moderator Isalah. Dick Morgan.	b. g. ch. e gr. g ch. f b. f. ch. c b. c. b. c. ch. c ch. c	Bonnie Scotl'd. Hiawa' ha. Plane old. Alarm. Imp. Buckden. Bonnie Scotl'd. King Lear. Meibourne, Jr. Bonnie Scotl'd. Imp. Australi'n Buckden. Buckden. John Morgan.	JH D JH D GP M GP N CH N JB Ra
	SECOND DA	TT TO CO		John . Rhode
2-year-old	eolts, \$50 entr	ance.	\$25 forfeit, with	TJ M
ers of a m	of which to seconile. Forty entri	nd, \$60	to third. Three-	RHC
		1 -5	0.00	RHC
minator.	Name.	100	Sire.	PCF
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n Bros	Lord Lyon	b. c.	Lochiel.	J R C
n Bros	Butter Scotch Pope Leo Greenland Enniskillen Zophiel	ch. g.	Lochiel.	Darde
Graver	Greenland	b. c.	Glengarry	Milton
McGrath	Enniskillen	blk.c.	Tom Bowling.	L Hu
McGrath	Zophiel	b. c.	Tom Bowling.	McGo
ckles	Weller	b. c.	Intruder.	M'rph
sowen&Co	Weller	ch. g.	Wanderer.	EEE
sowena Co	Coinage	ch. c.	Bullion.	J B M
nnamaco	Barnton	D. C.	Bonnie Scourd.	D Swi
homes	Churchill	b. c.	Lolens	Shawk
Simpson	Storey	b. 6	Monarchist.	W Co
1 Simpson	Spinner	CD C	King Alfonso	SRH
Camp &Co	Storm	b. c.	Barney Will'ms	Buen
gate & Co	Lord Edward	b. g.	Alarm.	102623
oyle	Harry Gow	b. c.	Barney Will'ms Alarm. Glenelg.	100
Allen	Voltaque Cape Charles. Wardlow	b. c.	Imp Glen Athol	114 12
Ashiock	Cape Charles.	D. C.	Cape Race.	Was a
legibben	Astlow	pr. c.	waverly.	For a
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rinscead	Bobby Swim Jack Haverly	b. c.	Waverly.	tries.
rinsiead	**************	D. C.	Alarm.	-
rinstead	Granger	b. c.	Waverly.	Nom
0.4	Granger	Ps 40	Lohn Monney	_

J A Meglobea J A Meclernand G Cadwallader J A Grinstead J A Grinstead J A Grinstead J Christead J W Gell Millon Young Millon Young J W Reynolds R Liste A H Davenport J Michadden J W Reynolds R Liste B C Fadden J S W Christead J W Reynolds J W Reynolds B Liste B Liste	St. Patrick Bobby Swim Jack Haverly Granger F.	b. cc b. cc b. cc b. cc b. cc b. gc b. gc b. gc b. gc ch. gc ch. gc ch. gc ch. gc ch. gc ch. gc ch. gc ch. gc	Leips. Buckden. Waverly. Alarm. Waverly. John Morgan. Buckden. King Alfonso. Bonnie Scotl'd. Biens Friend.	For al chared to seco and de May I, tries. Nom: Nom: Whit A D F D Sto Caldwe Wiley I G A Bo G A Bo A Bran W L Ca Chas B Chas B H Schw H Schw H Schw J H & Tr
Nominator.	Name.	Age.		JW Co JW Co Powers
H P McGrath. G A Bowen&Co G A Bowen&Co G A Bowen&Co Chas Boyle H Schwariz J W Conley J W Conley Powers & Son. Churchill & J J H Davis J H Davis A Perry.	Florence B. Scully Ada Glenn Mark L. Fortuna Montesuma. Zeta. Little Ruffin Maelvor Blakemore Minnie Lewis. Shaker. Victor Wiss Hardanas.	44444004484444	Imp.Lexington Tom Bowling. Tom Bowling. Tom Bowling. Gleneig. Mundy. Enquirer. Harry Bassett. History. Waverly. Gleneig. Uncle Vie. Longfellow. Victory. Monarchist. Waverly. Gleneig.	Powers J H Da J H Da G B Mo A Perry C H No Reddin Geo Ja T J Mei Owens B G Th Phillips Woodin Geo Ha Milton Milton

JWH Reynolds L Hart. Isaac Staples. J A Grinstead. J A Grinstead. Wm. Cottrill. Briena Spencer W T Linck	Miss Hardsway Homadon S Gen. Phillips Beatitude Clarissimo Blue Jeans Athelatone	644484	Victory. Monarchiet. Waverly. Genelg. Bonnie Scotl'd. Enquirer. Bonnie Scotl'd. John Morgan. Waverly. Gilroy. Buckden. Harry O'Fallon War Dance. Bonnie Scotl'd. War Dance.	Milton Young Charles Clarke. Woodson & Co. L. Hart L. Hart Isaac Staples Isaac Staples A K. Bichards Jos Davis Wm Cottrill. Buen&Spencer B'rcl'y&Hug'ns	Monopoly Mollie Merrill Beautinde Bancroft Jim Malone Jim Scott Vermon! Charlie How'rd Athelstane Floren e Payne Long Time. Omega. Buckden Lass. Sam Ecker. Elia Rowett.	54 88 86 44 44 46	John Morgan. Blarneystone. Melbourne Jr. Pat Malloy. Buckden. Harry O'Fallon Uncle Vic.
For 3-year-ol 800 added, \$3 % miles. Twe	THIRD DA THE ILLINOIS d fillies; \$50 ent of which to enty-seven entrice	OAKS.	\$25 forfelt, with d, \$100 to third.	JH Lloyd & Co. JH Lloyd & Co. GWDarden&Co	Jack Hardy	Aged 4 4 7.	Phaeton. War Dance. Bonnie Scot'nd Wanderer.
Nominator.	Name.	Descrip-	Sira.	For 3-year-old added; 200 of w of any 3-year-ol	d stake to carry	\$35 for	third. Winners ounds extra; of
R Watts W A Dun H W Farris A Brown H W Farris H W Farris H W Grath H McGrath H M McGrath H M McGrath H M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	Lavaces. Biondina. Manette. Biondina. Manette. Billet Doux. Gold Bug. Limintrade. Biue Lodge Vexation. Semper Vive. Barnetts. Polonaise, Georgie B. Ballaklava. Longlitude Floriots. Moderstor. Kirk.	b. f. ch.f.	Warerly, Buckden, Ventilator, Ventilator, Tipperary, Tipperary, Tom Bowling, King Alfonso, Bon. Sootland, Asteroid, Bon. Scotland, Jon. Morgan, Monarchist, Virgil, Fellowcraft, John Morgan, Waverly, Bon. Scotland, Buckden, I. King Ernest, John Morgan, War Dance, Buckden, Buckden, Buckden, Buckden, Buckden, Buckden, Buckden,	Nominator. Caldwell& Cree GA Bowen &Co JH Davis JH GH JH	Name. Mary Anderson Lavaces. Judax Judax Bowling Green Virgil Lear. Mondelssohn Kinkead Frisk Bonnetta Pussier Brooklyn John Happy Banerofi Boswell Bravo Roquesort Manmonist Dick Morgan. ng letter expli to will herea	b.f. ch. c. ch. c. g. c. br. c. ch. c. ch. f. c. ch. f. c. ch. g. ch. g. ch. g. ch. g. ch. g. b. g. ch. g. b. c. ch. g. ch. ch. g. ch. g. ch. g. ch. ch. ch. ch. ch. ch. c	Waverly. John Morgan. Bonnie Scotl'd Waverly. Bonnie Scotl'd Bonnie Scotl'd Bonnie Scotl'd Bonnie Scotl'd Ballankeel. Sarachim. Bonnie Scotl'd Balkankeel. Sarachim. Bonnie Scotl'd Balkankeel. John Morgan. John Morgan. tself, and the be known as UESE:
V Cottrill	Moderator Kirk	b. f.	Buckden. Buckden.	THE S	to will herea HERMAN HOU	se P	De Known as URSE: Cag., Treasurer

Nominator.	Name.	Age.	Sire
W L Cassiday. W A Dun. Caldwell& Cree H P McCrath. Wiley Buckles. GA Bowen&Co. F B Harper Charles Boyle. JH. FW Summer J W Conley. Powers & Son. Chr' & Alchanon G B Morria. T G Megiben. Owens&Jan'ra. Henry Coiston. Hunt Reynolds L Hart. Lasae Staples. Lasae Staples. Lasae Staples. Lasae Cotteell& Likid	Harkaway. Cammie P One Dime Jils Johnson Ads Glenn Renown Fortuna Volturno Listic Ruffin Long Tom Miss Hardaway Lion Himyar Lirish King Blue Byes Blue Byes Blue Jeens Gov. Neptune Omega Buckner K. Richards, Jr. L'Argentine Ben Filli	-	Glen Athol. Pat Mailoy. Dudley. John Morgan. Leamington. Billet. Enquirer. Gleneig. Wanderer. Longfellow. Gleneig. Wast Roxbury. Enquirer. Billet. Monarchist. Longfellow. Alarm. Longfellow. Romarchist. Longfellow. Romarchist. Longfellow. Romarchist. Longfellow. Romarchist. Longfellow. Romarchist. Longfellow. Romarchist. Romarchist. Longfellow. Romarchist. Romarchi

Nominator.	Name.	tion	Birs.
Sam Bryant. Wiley Buckles. G Bowen & Co. hrchill & Joon A & J Simpson. G B Morris. C H Norris. John Jackson. Gus Joubert. T J Megibben. R H Owens. J A Grinstead. B G Thomas. J R Evans & Co. Cartes. Charles Clarke. Linco Boung. Chino Boung. Chino Boung. Charles Clarke. Linco Charles	Bye Bread. By Medicine. Gen Rowett. Capt Wragge. Sir-Jos Hawley Silcer. Knight Tempir Gov Garceion. Bowling Green Chantilly. Virgil Lear. Mendelssohn Kinkead. Victim. Joe Lucas. Brooklyn Joe Lucas. Brooklyn Joe Lucas. Brooklyn Joe Farrell. Jim Scott Jim S	chg. chg. chg. chg. chg. chg. chg. bc. brc. chc. chc. chc. chc.	Bonnie Soote intruder. War Call. Waverly. Gienelg. Fellowcraft. Glen Athol. Tom Bowing. Tipporary. King Lear. Buckden. Waverly. Cape Race. Waverly. Cape Race. Bonnie Sootid Bonnie Sootid Honnie boote Bonnie Sootid Honnie boote Bonnie Sootid Honnie Sootid Bullenkeek. Waverly. King Lear.

Applegsate &Co Lord Edward b. g. Alarm. J 8 Boyle. Lack Kinrosa b. f. Gleneig. J 8 Boyle. Harry Gove. b. c. Gore Boyle W M Ashlock. Cape Hardy b. c. Gleneig. T J Megibben. Astley. br. c. Ashtead. G Cadwallader. St. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G Cadwallader. Buckra. b. c. Buckden. J G Cadwallader. Jevine. b. c. Lever. J A Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A Grinstead. b. d. Wysverly. J A Grinstead. b. d. Wysverly. J A Grinstead. b. d. Wysverly. D C Fox. Julia Brace. b. f. Bonnie Sco B G Thomas. Lelix. b. g. Lelopa. B G Thomas. Hotef. ch. Lelopa. Ewiney. Lixie. b. f. Wanderer. Windrash. b. c. King Alfon. F J Nichols. Barometer. b. g. Bonnie Sco	Nominator.	Name.	Descrip-	Sire.
A Burnham Gemnacita gr. f. John Morg Powers & Son Belooni b. f. Billet. Ch'chill & l'asn. Churchill eh. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. f. War-Dance Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Hettie B b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo District Churchill b. g. Lelopa. District Churchill b. g.	A W Thurman.	Prolific	. ch. f.	Dudley.
A Burnham Gemnacita gr. f. John Morg Powers & Son Belooni b. f. Billet. Ch'chill & l'asn. Churchill eh. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. f. War-Dance Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Hettie B b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo District Churchill b. g. Lelopa. District Churchill b. g.	Witten Bros	Corn-Bread	D. C.	Lochiel
A Burnham Gemnacita gr. f. John Morg Powers & Son Belooni b. f. Billet. Ch'chill & l'asn. Churchill eh. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. f. War-Dance Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Hettie B b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo District Churchill b. g. Lelopa. District Churchill b. g.	H P McGrath.	Zophiel	b. C.	Tom Bowling
A Burnham Gemnacita gr. f. John Morg Powers & Son Belooni b. f. Billet. Ch'chill & l'asn. Churchill eh. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. f. War-Dance Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Hettie B b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo District Churchill b. g. Lelopa. District Churchill b. g.	H P McGrath	Lucy Walker.	. b. f	Tipperary.
A Burnham Gemnacita gr. f. John Morg Powers & Son Belsoni eh. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill eh. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill eh. c. War-Dance Crandal & Co Aranno, b. f. Bonnie Sco Crandal & Co Hettle B bf. Giengary. J H Davis Applegate & Co Lord Edward b. g. Alarm J B Boyle Lady Kinross b. f. Gieneig. J S Boyle Lady Kinross b. f. Gleneig. J Megibben Wardlow b. c. Cape Race. T J Megibben Wardlow br. c. Waverly. T J Megibben Wardlow br. c. Waverly. T J Megibben Stay br. c. Ashtead. G Cadwallader. Buckra b. c. Buckden G Cadwallader. Buckra b. c. Buckden J A Grinstead br. f. Gieneig. J A Grinstead br. f. Gieneig. P C Fox Julia Bruce b. g. John Morg P C Fox Julia Bruce b. g. Lelops. B G Thomas Lelix b. f. Lelops. B G Thomas Lelix b. f. Lelops.	Wiley Buckles.	Babee	. b. f	Billet.
A Burnham Gemnacita gr. f. John Morg Powers & Son Belooni b. f. Billet. Ch'chill & l'asn. Churchill eh. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. f. War-Dance Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Hettie B b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo District Churchill b. g. Lelopa. District Churchill b. g.	G A Bowen &Co.	Alfambro	. D. C	King Alfonso
A Burnham Gemnacita gr. f. John Morg Powers & Son Belooni b. f. Billet. Ch'chill & l'asn. Churchill eh. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. f. War-Dance Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Hettie B b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo District Churchill b. g. Lelopa. District Churchill b. g.	GA Bowen&Co	Edison	ch. c.	King Alfonso
A Burnham Gemnacita gr. f. John Morg Powers & Son Belooni b. f. Billet. Ch'chill & l'asn. Churchill eh. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. f. War-Dance Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Hettie B b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo District Churchill b. g. Lelopa. District Churchill b. g.	G A Bowen&Co	Weller	. ch. g.	Wanderer.
A Burnham Gemnacita gr. f. John Morg Powers & Son Belooni b. f. Billet. Ch'chill & l'asn. Churchill eh. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. c. War-Dance A & J Simpson. Churchill b. f. War-Dance Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Hettie B b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo Crandali & Co Jene Churchill b. f. Bonnie Soo District Churchill b. g. Lelopa. District Churchill b. g.	BF Pettit	Katle Bowling	. br. f.	Tom Bowling
Applegate &Co Lord Edward b. g. Alarm. J 8 Boyle Lady Kinrona b. f. Gleneig. J 9 Boyle Harry Gove. b. c. Gordon W. M. Ashlook. Cape Hardy b. c. Gleneig. T J Magibban. Matley. br. c. Ashlead. G. Cadwallader. St. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G. Cadwallader. Bt. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G. Cadwallader. Buckra. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Wysverty. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Wysverty. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Granger. b. g. John Morg. P. C. Fox. Julia Bruce. b. f. Bonnie Sco. B. G. Thomas. Lelix. b. g. Lelopa. B. G. Thomas. House. ch. f. Lelopa. Windrash. b. c. King Alfon. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco.	A Burnham	Barnton	. D. C.	John Morran
Applegate &Co Lord Edward b. g. Alarm. J 8 Boyle Lady Kinrona b. f. Gleneig. J 9 Boyle Harry Gove. b. c. Gordon W. M. Ashlook. Cape Hardy b. c. Gleneig. T J Magibban. Matley. br. c. Ashlead. G. Cadwallader. St. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G. Cadwallader. Bt. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G. Cadwallader. Buckra. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Wysverty. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Wysverty. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Granger. b. g. John Morg. P. C. Fox. Julia Bruce. b. f. Bonnie Sco. B. G. Thomas. Lelix. b. g. Lelopa. B. G. Thomas. House. ch. f. Lelopa. Windrash. b. c. King Alfon. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco.	8 Powers &Son	Belgoni	b. f.	Billet.
Applegate &Co Lord Edward b. g. Alarm. J 8 Boyle Lady Kinrona b. f. Gleneig. J 9 Boyle Harry Gove. b. c. Gordon W. M. Ashlook. Cape Hardy b. c. Gleneig. T J Magibban. Matley. br. c. Ashlead. G. Cadwallader. St. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G. Cadwallader. Bt. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G. Cadwallader. Buckra. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Wysverty. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Wysverty. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Granger. b. g. John Morg. P. C. Fox. Julia Bruce. b. f. Bonnie Sco. B. G. Thomas. Lelix. b. g. Lelopa. B. G. Thomas. House. ch. f. Lelopa. Windrash. b. c. King Alfon. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco.	Ch'chill &J'nsn	Churchill	. ch. c.	War-Dance.
Applegate &Co Lord Edward b. g. Alarm. J 8 Boyle Lady Kinrona b. f. Gleneig. J 9 Boyle Harry Gove. b. c. Gordon W. M. Ashlook. Cape Hardy b. c. Gleneig. T J Magibban. Matley. br. c. Ashlead. G. Cadwallader. St. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G. Cadwallader. Bt. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G. Cadwallader. Buckra. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Wysverty. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Wysverty. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Granger. b. g. John Morg. P. C. Fox. Julia Bruce. b. f. Bonnie Sco. B. G. Thomas. Lelix. b. g. Lelopa. B. G. Thomas. House. ch. f. Lelopa. Windrash. b. c. King Alfon. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco.	A & J Simpson.	Storey	. b. c	Monarchist.
Applegate &Co Lord Edward b. g. Alarm. J 8 Boyle Lady Kinrona b. f. Gleneig. J 9 Boyle Harry Gove. b. c. Gordon W. M. Ashlook. Cape Hardy b. c. Gleneig. T J Magibban. Matley. br. c. Ashlead. G. Cadwallader. St. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G. Cadwallader. Bt. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G. Cadwallader. Buckra. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Wysverty. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Wysverty. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Granger. b. g. John Morg. P. C. Fox. Julia Bruce. b. f. Bonnie Sco. B. G. Thomas. Lelix. b. g. Lelopa. B. G. Thomas. House. ch. f. Lelopa. Windrash. b. c. King Alfon. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco.	A & J Simpson.	***************************************	. b. I	Virgil.
Applegate &Co Lord Edward b. g. Alarm. J 8 Boyle Lady Kinrona b. f. Gleneig. J 9 Boyle Harry Gove. b. c. Gordon W. M. Ashlook. Cape Hardy b. c. Gleneig. T J Magibban. Matley. br. c. Ashlead. G. Cadwallader. St. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G. Cadwallader. Bt. Patrick. ch. c. Lelopa. G. Cadwallader. Buckra. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. c. Lever. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Wysverty. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Wysverty. J A. Grinstead. b. d. Granger. b. g. John Morg. P. C. Fox. Julia Bruce. b. f. Bonnie Sco. B. G. Thomas. Lelix. b. g. Lelopa. B. G. Thomas. House. ch. f. Lelopa. Windrash. b. c. King Alfon. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco. T J Nicholos. Bacomieter. b. g. Bonnie Sco.	Crandall & Co	Hattie B	D. J	Glengary
J B Boyle. Lady Kinross b. f. Gleneig. J S Boyle. Harty Gow. b. c. Gleneig. W M Ashlock. Cape Hardy. b. c. Cape Race. T J Megloben. Wardlow. br. c. Waverly. T J Megloben. Astley. br. c. Ashlead. G Cadwallader. S. Patrick. ch. c. Lelops. G Cadwallader. Buckra. b. c. Buckden. G Cadwallader. Buckra. b. c. Leverly. J A Grinstead. b. c. Waverly. J A Grinstead. b. c. Waverly. J A Grinstead. b. c. Lelops. F C Fox. Granger b. g. John Morgs F C Fox. Julia Bruce. b. f. Bonnie Scot B G Thomas. Hotel. ch. f. Lelops. M c I n t y r e & Swincy. Lissie. b. f. Wanderer. Harry Colston. Windrash. b. c. King Alfon. I Nicholos. Bacometer. b. g. Bonnie Scot I Nicholos. Bacometer. b. g. Bonnie Scot J Nicholos. Bacometer. b. g. Bonnie Scot	J H Davis	metue D	b. f.	Brigand.
J B Boyle. Lady Kinross b. f. Gleneig. J S Boyle. Harty Gow. b. c. Gleneig. W M Ashlock. Cape Hardy. b. c. Cape Race. T J Megloben. Wardlow. br. c. Waverly. T J Megloben. Astley. br. c. Ashlead. G Cadwallader. S. Patrick. ch. c. Lelops. G Cadwallader. Buckra. b. c. Buckden. G Cadwallader. Buckra. b. c. Leverly. J A Grinstead. b. c. Waverly. J A Grinstead. b. c. Waverly. J A Grinstead. b. c. Lelops. F C Fox. Granger b. g. John Morgs F C Fox. Julia Bruce. b. f. Bonnie Scot B G Thomas. Hotel. ch. f. Lelops. M c I n t y r e & Swincy. Lissie. b. f. Wanderer. Harry Colston. Windrash. b. c. King Alfon. I Nicholos. Bacometer. b. g. Bonnie Scot I Nicholos. Bacometer. b. g. Bonnie Scot J Nicholos. Bacometer. b. g. Bonnie Scot	Applegate &Co	Lord Edward	b. g	Alarm.
G Cadwallader Levine b. c. Lever. J. A. Grinstead b. c. Waverly. J. A. Grinstead b. c. Waverly. J. A. Grinstead b. c. J. Grenelg. b. g. John Morgs P. C. Fox Julia Bruce b. f. Bonnie Sco B. G. Thomas Lelix b. g. Lelops. B. G. Thomas Hotef ch. f. Lelops. Windrash b. c. King Alfon F. J. Nicholos Barometer. b. g. Bonnie Sco T. J. Nicholos Barometer. b. g. Bonnie Sco	J & Boyle	Lady Kinross .	. b. f	Glenelg.
G Cadwallader Levine b. c. Lever. J. A. Grinstead b. c. Waverly. J. A. Grinstead b. c. Waverly. J. A. Grinstead b. c. J. Grenelg. b. g. John Morgs P. C. Fox Julia Bruce b. f. Bonnie Sco B. G. Thomas Lelix b. g. Lelops. B. G. Thomas Hotef ch. f. Lelops. Windrash b. c. King Alfon F. J. Nicholos Barometer. b. g. Bonnie Sco T. J. Nicholos Barometer. b. g. Bonnie Sco	W M Ashlock	Harry Gow	. D. C	Capa Rass
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G Cadwallader Levine b. c. Lever. J. A. Grinstead b. c. Waverly. J. A. Grinstead b. c. Waverly. J. A. Grinstead b. c. J. Grenelg. b. g. John Morgs P. C. Fox Julia Bruce b. f. Bonnie Sco B. G. Thomas Lelix b. g. Lelops. B. G. Thomas Hotef ch. f. Lelops. Windrash b. c. King Alfon F. J. Nicholos Barometer. b. g. Bonnie Sco T. J. Nicholos Barometer. b. g. Bonnie Sco	TJ Megibben	Astley	br. c.	Ashtead.
G Cadwallader Levine b. c. Lever. J. A. Grinstead b. c. Waverly. J. A. Grinstead b. c. Waverly. J. A. Grinstead b. c. J. Grenelg. b. g. John Morgs P. C. Fox Julia Bruce b. f. Bonnie Sco B. G. Thomas Lelix b. g. Lelops. B. G. Thomas Hotef ch. f. Lelops. Windrash b. c. King Alfon F. J. Nicholos Barometer. b. g. Bonnie Sco T. J. Nicholos Barometer. b. g. Bonnie Sco	G Cadwallader.	St. Patrick	ch. c.	Lelops.
JA Grinstead PC Fox. Granger b. g. John Morge PC Fox. Julia Bruce b. f. Bonnie Sco BG Thomas Lelix b. b. g. Lelops. BG Thomas Hotef ch. lelops. Hotef b. Wanderer. Harry Coiston. Windrash b. c. King Alfon T J Nichols. Barometer b. g. Bonnie Sco	G Cadwallader.	Buckra	. D. C	Buckden.
JA Grinstead PC Fox. Granger b. g. John Morge PC Fox. Julia Bruce b. f. Bonnie Sco BG Thomas Lelix b. b. g. Lelops. BG Thomas Hotef ch. lelops. Hotef b. Wanderer. Harry Coiston. Windrash b. c. King Alfon T J Nichols. Barometer b. g. Bonnie Sco	I A Grinstead	realle	D. C.	Warerly
Swiney Lissie b. f. Wanderer. Harry Colston Windrash b. c. King Alfon T J Nichols Barometer b. g. Bonnie Sco	J A Grinstead.	***************************************	br. f.	Glenelg.
Swiney Lissie b. f. Wanderer. Harry Colston Windrash b. c. King Alfon T J Nichols Barometer b. g. Bonnie Sco	P C Fox	Granger	b. g	John Morgan.
Swiney Lissie b. f. Wanderer. Harry Colston Windrash b. c. King Alfon T J Nichols Barometer b. g. Bonnie Sco	P C Fox	Julia Bruce	. b. f	Bonnie Scotl'
Swiney Lissie b. f. Wanderer. Harry Colston Windrash b. c. King Alfon T J Nichols Barometer b. g. Bonnie Sco	B G Thomas	Dellx	D. B	Lelops.
Swiney IAzzie b. f. Wanderer. Harry Colston Windrash b. c. King Alfon T J Nichols Barometer b. g. Bonnie Sco	McIntyre &	110001	Cu. I.	Delope.
Harry Colston. Windrush b. c. King Alfon T J Nichols Barometer b. g. Bonnie Sco I W Ball	Swingy	Livela	b. f	Wanderer.
I Michols. Barometer. b. g. Bonnie Sco J W Bell. Bona Fide. b. f. Bonnie Sco J W Bell. Burglar. b. c. Bonnie Sco	Harry Colston	Windrush	. b. c	King Alfonso.
W Bell. Burglar b. c. Bonnie Sco	Nichols	Barometer	D. g	Bonnie Scotl'e
The state of the s	W Bell	Burglar	b. c.	Bonnie Scotl's
George Hokes, Urani b. c Voltigeur.	George Hokes	Urani	. b. c.	Voltigeur.
George Hokes. Moses b. c. Voltigeur.	leorge Hokes.	Moses	. b. c	Voltigeur.
	ilton Young	Thornton	br. g.	John Morgan.
Nilton Young. Boot Jack. ch. g. Bonnie Sco Nilton Young. Thornton br. g. John Morga Hunt Reynold. Ripple. ch. c. Lisbon. L. Lisle. Rufus Lisle. b. g. Tom Burke.	nunt Reynold.	reippie	en. c.	Lisbon.

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		EVEN	TH DA	Y.		
走一種	GRAND	RAII	BOAD	STAKES		
3-yea	rolds; \$50	entre	nce, \$	5 forfel	t, with	
ed;	rolds; \$50 800 of which	to se	cond, \$	100 to th	ird. Or	10
e-101	arths miles	. For	ty-six	ntries.		

Nominator.		Nam	Qi.	Descrip-	Sire.
A W Thurman. J R Watts J R Watts	Cher	terfie	la	b. g.	Dudley.
JR Watts	Alar	mist .		D. I.	Olean.
J R Watts	Bira	bour		D. C.	Longfellow.
Caldwell &Cree H P McGrath	Luci	Can	ers n	bill f	Tipperate.
H P McGrath	Dun	losto		oh f	Tom Bowling
H P McGrath Wiley Buckles.	Gen	Row	ott	b c	Intruder.
F R Harner	Falt	Tro at		blkc	Longfellow
F B Harper Ch'chill & J'ns'n	Str J	Haw	N.	oh e	Waverly
A & J Simpson.	Slice	T	10000	b. c.	Glenelg.
A & J Simpson. J H Davis J H Davis J H Davis				ch. c.	Pat Malloy.
J H Davis	Ven	ta		b. f.	Virgil.
J H Davis	Mod	jeska		ch. f.	Tom Bowling.
J H Davis	Juda	X	*****	ch. c.	King Alfonso.
G P Morris	Gold	Bug.	*****	ch. f.	John Morgan.
G P Morris	Kt.	Temp	AF	ch. g.	Fellowscraft.
CH Norris	GOV.	Garo	elon.	D. C.	Gien Athol.
J B Randall & C	Big I	denry	****	D. C.	Melbourne, Jr.
Phodes b Com	Bow	ing 6	reen	KI. C.	Following.
Gua Tonbort	Char	Log		CB. I.	Tom Bowling. King Alfonso. John Morgan. Fellowscraft. Glen Athol. Melbourne, Jr. Tom Bowling. Fellowcraft. Tipperary. King Lear.
T.I Morribben	Viror	11.00		b. 6.	King Lear
TJ Megibben H W Farris	Eile	A Alte		bf	Buckden
R H Owens	Men	delanc	hn	b c	Buckden.
R H Owens	Kink	ead.		ch c	Waverly,
R H Owens	Semi	per Vi	ve	bf	Waverly.
R H Owens P C Fox	Frisi			bg	John Morgan.
PC Fox	Barn	otta		ch t.	Bonnie Scotl'd.
B G Thomas J R Evans & Co	Dicta	ım		br g.	Waverly.
J R Evans & Co	Chru	Doy	e	b c	Cape Race.
J R Calloway	Edis	on	*****	D G	Enquirer.
J Carter Darden & Co	Broo	klyn.	*****	ch c.	Bonnie Scotl'd.
Darden & Co	John	Hap	y	D C	Bonnie Scoti'd.
Milton Young.	Boar	roru.	*****	on g	Bonnie Scotl'd
L Hant	Braz	eil	*****	ob a	Ballankeel
Milton Young L. Hunt McGooch & Co.	Bonl	avard	*****	ch c	Bonnie Scotl'd
M'rphya Owens	Pat b	arrel	100.00	b.c.	Waverly.
E E Engle	Roge	afort	TELESCO.	he l	Strachino
R Lisle	Wav	O'L	ight.	b g	Waverly.
R Lisle				b c	Bonnie Scotl'd.
D Swigert,	Mosc	OW		b c	War Dance.
Shawhan & Co.	Fons	0		ch c	King Alfonso.
W Cottrill B R Hoyle & Co	Kimt	all		ch c	Buckden.
BR Hoyle & Co	Dick	Morg	M	b c	John Morgan.

Buen & Spencer	Bill Bird	b c Je	ohn Morgan.
FIRST	DAY-SECO	ND MEETL	NG.
BOAT	ED OF TRADE	HANDICA	P
For all ages; \$50 clared out by Ma to second, \$100 to and declarations May I, 1880. One tries.	y 1, 1880, with third. Wel	\$600 added ghts to as and paid	pear April on or befor
Nominator.	Name.	Age.	Sire.

	District the Address of the	Carried Street Street Street Land Co.	BULL IN	1. Negri - 1. Well Charles and Land
E.	1. Whitney	Macedonicus	5	Glen Athol.
	A W Thurman	Dudles.	hone	Planet
	W A Dun	Wah-o-Naisa.	an eu	Plowman.
4.	F D Stone	Simple Simon	8	John Morgan.
1.	Caldwell & Cross	Simple Simon	4	John Morgan.
۵.	Caldwella Cree	Mary Walton		
	Wiley Buckles.	Headlight	ble 💇 e	Billet.
	GA Bowen&Co	One Dime	9	Wanderer.
	G A Bowen&Co	Cammie F	5	Glenelg.
	A Brandt	America M. Seabrook	5	Alarm.
500	W L Cassiday	M. Sesbrook	4	Pat Molloy.
	W L Cassiday	Short Line	6	Lexington.
	Chas Boyle	Short Line Ada Glenn Bill Bruce	4	Gleneig.
_	Chas Boyle	Bill Bruce	aged	Enquirer.
				Mundy.
	H Schwartz	Lottory	5	Mundy
-	THE TW Same	Lottery Renown	300	West Roxbary. Harry Bassett.
8.	IW Conley	Menown		Harry Bossett
	TW Conley	Montezums	5	Enquirer.
-	Day Conley	FortunaZeta	0	
	Powers & Son	Zeta		Billet.
-	Powers & Son	************	3	Billet.
	J H Davis	Krupp Gun Blake Moore Long Tom Frank Short	5	Harry O'Fallon
	J H Davis	Blake Moore	4.	Genelg.
	GB Morris	Long Tom	6	Longfellow.
	G B Morris	Frank Short	114	Glen Athol.
	A Perry	Shaker	4	Longfellow.
	CH Norris	Victim	4	Victory.
	Redding & Bro.	Shaker Victim War Banner		War Dance.
	Geo Janhert	Chantille	2	Tipperary.
•	T.I Maribban	Chantilly Miss Hardaway	100	Monarchist.
	Owens Laub's	Leon	89 B	Longfellow.
	P.C. For	Leon		Buckden.
	P C Themes	Harry Bishop Hamadan		Waverly.
43	Phillips Pros	Hamadan	6	Glenelg.
. 1	Fullips Bros	Gen. Phillips	0	Bonnie Scot'nd
	wooding & Co.	Jno Carter	Clarks.	
	Geo Hakes	Monopoly Mollie Merrill . Beautude Bancroft	100	War Dance.
81.4	Geo Hakes	Mollie Merrill .	. 5	Longfellow.
2.1	Milton Young	Beatifude	4	Bonnie Scot'nd
9	Milton Young	Bancroft	. 8	Bonnie Scot'nd
				Hiawatha.
3.4	Woodson & Co.	Jim Soott	3	Planeroid.
	L Hart	Vermont	6	Virgil.
760	L Hart	Charlie How'rd	aged	Lexington.
8.1	Isase Staples	Atheistane Floren'e Payne Long Time	10 Year	John Morgan.
0.4	Isaac Staples	Floren's Payne	5	Blarneystone.
5.1	A K Richards	Long Time		Melbourne Jr.
				Pat Malloy.
	Jos Davis	Buckden Lass Sam Ecker Ella Rowett	1	Buckden.
	RnonASpances	Buckden Lass		Harry O'Fallon
	B'rel'z Luncier	Pad Beker	2	Uncle Vic.
9-1	B'rel's a Hug'ns	EHR Rowett		
M	D rei youring ha	Jack Hardy	aged	Phaeton.
	JH Lloyd & Co.	Round Dance		War Dance.
20	JH Lioyd & Co.	Ben Hill		Bonnie Scot'nd
	JH Lloyd & Co. GWDarden&Co	Maximilian	4 1	Wanderer.
•	C 01: 6017 9-05 100000	Charles and a second second	SEC. LA	TABLE STREET FOR
•		THIRD DAY	1780	
- 3	THE LOW WINDS	THIRD DAT	20 323	AMES THE BUILDING

4 Pat Malloy. 4 Buckden. 4 Harry O'Fallon 5 Uncle Vic. 6 Phaeton. 4 War Dance. Bonnie Scot'nd Wanderer.	Farrant's pay a table in dence against to identification tion of the jev brief recitation
is forfeit, with \$800 to third. Winners e pounds extra; of ren pounds extra.	prisoner plied no case was the stealing, and was therefore
Sire. Sire. Ventilator. f. King Alfonso.	chain was so possible loop The prisoner w like the way th
f. Ventilator. f. King Alfonso. c. C. King Alfonso. c. Pat Malloy. c. Tom Bowling. c. King Lear. nuckdes. c. Waverly.	and he plainly guilty, and said than had been actions betray
g. John Morgan. f. Bonnie Scotl'd Waverly. c. Bonnie Scotl'd	so some of with him th quite probab his business, or
g. Bonnie Scotl'd g. Bonnie Scotl'd g. Ballankeel. c. Sarachim.	reaping a fine h Bail was fixed a 53 North Curtis

the three-mile dash race to be run on Saturday, July 3, for all ages, the Sherman House will give \$1,000, the said purse to be called the Sherman House Purse. Yours truly, ALVIN HULBERT.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.—At the races to-day, in the first race, mile and a half dash, Vagrant won, beating Ben Hill by two lengths after a beautiful contest. Time, 2:43.

In the second race, mile heats, Round Dance and Gabriel entered. The first heat was a dead one. Time, 1:481. Round Dance won the second and third heats in 1:50 and 1:54.

won the second and third heats in 1:50 and 1:54.

There were five entries for third, selling race, three-fourths mile dash, and much excitement. Whitehall was slightly the favorit with Lucky Hit, Hawk coming next in the pools. Lucky Hit won by three-quarters of a length; Whitehall second, Hawk third. Time, 1:30%. The winner sold for \$500.

NASHVILLE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 6.—Entries for the stakes to be run for over the Nashville course at the spring meeting of the Blood-Horse Association are unusually large. They include some of the best mettle in the country. The prospects for a successful meeting are of the most flattering character.

meeting are of the most flattering character.

CONEY ISLAND.

New York, Feb. 6.—Fully 1,000 running horses are preparing for the coming season's races. Several!" dark horses "expect to bear off the laurels. The Coney Island Jockey Club begins its first meeting June 19, ending the following Saturday. The Club will give \$4,000 a day in purses and added money during the six days of racing—a greater liberality than any association in the country. Friends of the turf believe that the action of the Coney Island Jockey Club will compel improvements on all the courses East.

SEVERAL HARD-FOUGHT BATTLES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The great chicken dispute between New York and Philadelphia was fought in the environs of Gowans, lower part of Brooklyn, yesterday. Thirteen birds were matched in the main. The stakes were \$500 on the result of the main, stakes were \$500 on the result of the main, and \$40 on the result of each fight, or \$1,020 in all. The battles were fought in a cock-pit used in Barclay street, this city, for thirty years. It is shaped like an uncovered cheesebox, eleven feet in diameter. The Quaker feathered duelists won nine of twelve battles yesterday, and the Philadelphians went home with well-filled pockets. The Knickerbockers were down in the mouth. Both sides agree, however, that the main was the best and hardest fought of the season.

LOCAL CRIME.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE. Mathias Hufsise, a German 52 years of age, is lying in a precarious condition at No. 753 Cottage Grove avenue, the result of being struck above the left temple with a brick at 11 o'clock Thursday night by Herman Kehler, a young man who has been engaged in making love to Mathias' eldest daughter, Christina. The premises are occupied by Richard Steineke, a pretzelbaker, who is married to Hufsise's divorced wife. The girl Christina is the presiding genius of the pretzel-factory. Hufsise was divorced by his wife some six years ago, and shortly thereafter went to visit his mother in Ohio. Recently she died, and, left without a home, Mathias came to this city and searched out his family. He called at the bakery, and, finding them all well and doing well, called again and again. Thursday he had no place to go, and Steineke kindly offered him a bed in the house. During the evening young Kehler called, and the family sat about in the front rooms until 11 o'clock arrived, when Hufsise retired to bed in a room off the pretzel-factory. While he was undressing the lovers, having managed to slip away unnoticed, entered the factory, and began their love twaddle, kissing, hugging, and swearing their love. Hufsise saw and heard it all, and he did not like it. Kehler was a stuttering, stammering, blundering youth, without either trade or ability, and he did not consider him a match for his daughter, who is more than passably good looking, and withal industrious and intelligent. His bad opinion of the young man was hightened by the sayings and doings of Steineke, who, while he did not presume to steineke, who, while he did not presume to admonish Christina, especially while her-father was about, did not want her to marry, as he would be obliged to hire help which she furnished him. He appreciated the work done by the girl, and did not want to loss her.

as he would be obliged to hire help which she furnished him. He appreciated the work done by the girl, and did not want to lose her.

Hufsise, upon emerging from his room, ordered young Kehler out of the house, but, as the house was not his, but Steineke's, he refused to go. He then made threats to shoot Kehler, and called him all sorts of foul names. Still refusing to go, he called on Steineke to eject him; but as the latter still remained, Hufsise ransacked his room for a weapon, but found nothing save a whip. With this he rushed upon the boy, but Christina, aided by Steineke, kept him from making any assault. Harder and angrier words passed between the two, and Hufsise again attempted an assault with a long leathern belt, to which was attached a heavy buckle. This time Kehler was the offender, and, as Hufsise made at him with the belt, Kehler, who was diagonally across the room from him, threw a brick, which struck the folor. It was not until some time later that the police heard of the affray, and not until an early hour in the morning that they succeeded in arresting Zehler, who is employed as a driver by Conrad Goebel, a baker at No. 376 West Twenty-second street. He, as seen in a cell at the Armory yesterday, is as unpromising a looking lover as one could expect to find anywhere. He stutters fearfully, and tells's astory which corresponds to the above when condensed and stripped of the repetitions which he makes use of. He blames Steineke for the trouble, and thinks he put Hufsise up to discouraging him in the affair. Moreover, he accuses Steineke of being a rascal, and says he has once or twice attempted to seduce the girl Christina.

The injured man has been attended by Dr. Hull and Dr. Noroom. The latter was unable to say last night how the case would result, but intended to make an examination to day. The patient has been insensible since the assault, and last evening his breathing was stertorious in the extreme. His case looked like a very serious one indeed. So far as the reporter could ascertain,

THE BOARDING-HOUSE BEAT. Tom Collins, alias John Ryan and 100 other combinations of names, was yesterday ar-raigned in the West Division Police Court combinations of names, was yesterday arraigned in the West Division Police Court charged with fifteen cases of larceny. The police had the articles recovered in Farrant's pawnshop and elsewhere upon a table in the room, and the evidence against the prisoner was confined to identification of the prisoner was confined to identification of the prisoner identification of the jewelry and its valuation, and a brief recitation of the manner in which the prisoner plied his game in each instance. In no case was the prisoner actually detected in stealing, and the evidence to convict was therefore circumstantial. But the chain was so strong that there is no possible loophole for him to escape. The prisoner was quite pleasant, but did not like the way the ladies valued their jewelry, and he plainly told them so. He pleaded not guilty, and said he was no worse a character than had been in the same pen before. His actions betray the slightest tinge of insanity, so some of those who have conversed with him think, and it indeed looks quite probable. But his insanity is his business, out of which he is capable of reaping a fine harvest of jewelry and clothing. Bail was fixed as follows: Mrs. Corbutt, No. 53 North Curtis street, \$1,500; William Aiken, No. 16 Bishop court, \$750; J. G. Terhune and others, No. 87 Loomis street, \$2,500; Mrs. H. Rockwell, No. 396 West Randolph street, \$400; Mrs. Fee, No. 10 Othio street, \$400; Julia Sweeney and H. J. Colvin, No. 487 North La Salle street, \$250; C. C. Duffield, No. 607 Wabash avenue,

Nora Large, No. 70 Twenty, \$400; George Obenholzer, N street, \$400; George Obenholzer, No. 1066
Wabashavenue, \$100; Joseph Eckhorn, No. 204
Chestnut street, \$250; and Mrs. A. R. Thomas,
No. 220 Marshfield avenue, \$4,000, making
a total of \$8,750 to the Criminal Court. Mrs.
Montgomery, Mrs. J. S. Mamiling, and Mrs.
Kriegh, three other complainants, were not
in court. The police award the highest
praise to Mrs. Anderson, of No. 41 Ashland
avenue, who recognized the boarding-house
beat from the descriptions previously given
her by the police. She managed to get word
sent to the station without alarming him, and
was careful to show no sign of alarm herself.
On the contrary she showed him everything,
and thoroughly engrossed his attention until
the officers seized upon him.

Mark Farrant, from whose pawnshop the
police recovered about \$1,000 worth of the
plunder stolen by Collins, was held in \$1,000
to the 12th for having received stolen property.

THE GAS ROBBERY.

Pat Condon, the Deering street saloonkeeper, Edward O'Keefe, and David Cushing were up before Justice Summerfield yesterday on a change of venue from Justice Wallace, charged with the robbery of the Gas Company's messenger. The two latter were discharged for lack of evidence, and the trial of Condon was proceeded with. Messrs. O'Brien and Kittelle appeared for the defense, and Col. Cameron represented the people. The testimony taken was voluminous, and not differing from what has been published in substance before. During his argument Col. Cameron had occason to refer to Hickey's saloon, at which place Condon had stopped with his buggy, and he referred to the saloon as a place of bad repute. Hickey was in court, and at this he cried out, "You're a llar!" Justice Summerfield fined him \$5 for contempt of Court, and ordered him under arrest until it was paid. It was subsequently remitted in consideration of the fact that Hickey asked the Court's pardon. This little episode caused Col. Cameron to assail the witnesses for the defense, and Mr. O'Brien retorted by quoting Judge McAllister's scathing opinion of the Police Department. In rendering his decision, Justice Summerfield said that he believed, from the evidence, that Condon had left the buggy in a convenient spot, where the robbers might reach it easily, and that he was in with the gang. He held him over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$5,000. THE GAS ROBBERY.

POWER IMPROVING. Edward Power, the victim of a murderous assault by burglars last Wednesday morning, assault by burglars last Wednesday morning, was in a decidedly improved condition yesterday, and his recovery is now looked upon as a certainty. The motive for the assault was undoubtedly robbery, as Mr. Power always has a considerable sum of money about him. The police have ascertained that it was current report in neighboring saloons and groceries that Power made so muchmoney that he frequently had from \$7,000 to \$10,000 cash in his bed-room. The day before the assault he was, it is said, to have made some real estate purchase down town, but he was prevented by a press of business. Possibly the thieves knew this, and expected the roll of money in his possession to be larger than usual on this account.

Patrick and Joe Nolan, young vagrants, charged with stealing a suit of clothes from Christina Hazelgreen of No. 28 North Market street; Joseph Linders and Frank Housner, larceny of links from the Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Michael Davitt, a rubber door-mat thief, captured in the West Twelfth street district; William Bunting, charged with robbing a man living at No. 154 Fulton street of a small sum of money while in a saloon a few nights ago.

KNOCK-DOWNS. Edward Reynolds and Edward Hayes, mar-ried men, 35 years of age, and both of whom ought to have been working to better their condition, stopped to quarrel at the corner of Centre avenue and Taylor street at 1 o'clock centre avenue and Taylor street at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The matter in dispute was an argument as to which was the "best man." Hayes tapped Reynolds on the nose so forcibly as to cause him to fall off the sidewalk and break his ankle. He was taken to his home, No. 144 Maxwell street, and attended by Dr. Reynolds. He has a wife and helpless family living there in destitute circumstances.

A bloody murder in one of yesterday's and if they want a better coffin I give it then

A bloody murder in one of yesterday's penny papers had this for a foundation: Late Thursday night, Theodore Conkrite, a laborer in the Northwestern freight depot, living at 680 Canal street, entered the saloon of August Ginke, No. 675, and ordered some drinks, which he refused to pay for. A dispute arose, and Ginke took a club from behind the bar and struck his obstinate custoner twice on the head, inflicting a couple of gashes, which were dressed by Dr. Mead and pronounced not serious. There will be no arrests unless upon warrant.

Officer James Shanley and Ed Jones, a ponderous shoulder-hitting loafer, had a vicious encounter last night, which resulted in Shanley receiving a painful but not serious injury on the left cheek. They met at the corner of State and Twelfth streets, and Jones, being in a fighting mood, began abusing the officer for having arrested him about six years ago, He was so abusive that Shanley again arrested him, and, when on the way to the station, Jones struck him a blow in the face with some instrument which he drew from his pocket. He then ran east on Harmon court, the officer firing three shots at him without effect. Jones was recaptured at St. Mary's Church, and was forcibly taken to the Armory.

4 12 12 10 THE JUSTICES. Patrick Kelly appeared before Justice Demars yesterday and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Thomas F. Smith, on a charge of assault and threats.

charge of assault and threats.

Edmund Knauer, charged by John Armstrong with obtaining \$30 under false pretenses, appeared before Justice Hammer yesterday and gave bonds of \$300 to appear Feb. 13.

Wing Chung, the Celestial who is charged with perjury by Wong Ching Foo, alias Ah Wong, a pig-tailed brother, went before Justice Demars yesterday and gave bonds of \$400 for his appearance to-day.

Constable Noonan, who is charged with extorting \$5 from Frank Neepel, on a promise of getting him a bondsman, appeared before Justice Demars yesterday, and gave bonds of \$200 to appear Feb. 9.

Henry Spittel was arrested at 8 o'clock yes-

set of getting him a bondsman, appeared before Justice Demars yesterday, and grave bonds of 320 to appear Feb. 2.

Henry Spittel was arrested at 8 o'clock yesterday morning by Officer Maher, of the Twenty-second Street Station, who came upon him at the corner of Furple and Twenty-second Street Station, who came upon him at the corner of Furple and Twenty-second Streets, just after he had been terrify-or through the three shots from a revolver through the three shots from a revolver through the three streets, then y had some difficulty with Senn, and in this way took his revenge. Fortunately no one was hit, but Mrs. Edward spittel, his brother's wife, who was seated near one of the windows, had a narrow escape. A piece of broken window-class wound. Henry a sheehad, causing a slight near one of the windows, had a narrow seape. A piece of broken window-class wound. Henry a sheehad, causing a slight wound had not be a sheehad a sh

THE PAUPER DEAD.

What Becomes of the Bodies After the Undertaker Gets Them!

Less than One-Half Are Buried in the County Cemetery.

Probably the Medical Colleges Can Answer the Question.

A couple of the more energetic of the new Commissioners, Messrs. Hutt and Purington, who are members of the Committee on Char-ities, have succeeded in stirring up some facts in regard to the burial of Cook County paupers. The Committee were called upon a few days ago to audit a bill for the "planta few days ago to audit a bill for the "planting" of 170 county charges during the six months ending Jan. 31, 1880. Heretofore it seems to have been the practice to pass such bills with little or no trouble. The Agent's orders and those issued by the Coroner and the Warden of the County Hospital were submitted with the bills, and if the numbers agreed, the bills were paid. the numbers agreed, the bills were paid. But the gentlemen named struck out a new lead and decided to investigate a little on their own accounts. They made a trip out to the County Poor Farm at Jefferson, in an observe corner of which the "Potters Field" is located, and from the books of the charge it was found that only Field " is located, and from the books of the person in charge it was found that only eighty interments had occurred there during the period named. The query then arose: What has become of the "stiffs"?

Just exactly what the answer to this

Just exactly what the answer to the conundrum really is as yet is unsettled. The bill set forth the number of burials as follows: August, 1879, 34; September, 25; October, 13; November, 31: December, 25; January, 1880, 42; total, 172, which, at \$2.25 per funeral, foots up \$322.31. It was decided that the Committee would not audit the bill until some light had been thrown on this suspicious-looking discrepancy, and that Mr. Daniel Hessemer, who has for a year or so acted as County Undertaker, should be called upon

TO RISE AND EXPLAIN.

As the explanation from this source will not be reached for several days, a Tribung reporter instituted a search for one, and went for Mr. Hessemer, who was found among the cheerful and inspiring paraphernalia of his trade at his store on Milwaukee avenne. The following conversation was had:

"Mr. Hessemer, the Committee on Public Charities claim to have discovered that while you charged for coffins and burial of 170 persons on your last bill, only eighty were delivered at Jefferson. What are the facts about it?"

"I did not know there was any doubt about my bill. The orders I get from the County Agent, the Coroner, and the Warden of the Hospital, I sent in with the bill, and I gues they agree."

"Probably they do, but the receipts at Jeferson do not agree with the number charged for."

"Well, this is how that is: You see poor peo-TO RISE AND EXPLAIN.

ferson do not agree with the number charged for."

"Well, this is how that is: You see poor people get an order for a coffin from the County Agent and come here to see about it. They see the coffin and think they would like one a little better. Perhaps they want to hold the funeral themselves. Many of the Cathelics do; they want all their folks to be buried in Calvary. They can get a grave in the 'poor ground' there for nothing by getting the papers from their parish priest. They as me about when the deceased is to be buried and where and when. I tell them, they don't like that, and think they can do better. So they get a little money and pick out a better coffin. Then I allow them the amount of the order, \$2.25, on that coffin. Perhaps they get a carriage themselves, or perhaps they pay me to take the corpse down to the depot. They take the remains to all the Chicago cemeteries, to Graceland, Oal-woods, and others, but mostly to Calvary. Some of them are shipped out of town, and so you see how it is."

"Well, you get a receipt from the man at Jefferson for each body. Do yon get on from the friends in such cases as this."

"No, I could not go out with them to the cemeteries to get such papers. All I know is that the friends

TAKE CHARGE OF THE B

and allow them the price the county pays ma. There are others that are satisfied with the coffin, but want to bury it themselves, and turn it over to them."

"Do you think that the proportion of corpses thus redeemed is large enough to applain the discrepancy between the 170 you regelved and the eighty which were received at Jefferson?"

"No, I hardly think there were so many that taken by friends. But if the books out at Jefferson are kept right, why they will show."

"Have you the receipts you get at Jefferson?"

"Have you the receipts you get at Jeffeson?"

"No; I could not get at them now. They are scattered around, but I will look them up and give them to the Committee. We don't file them away, but we take care of the order, which show how many we get."

"Do you keep any books,—any record of what becomes of individual corpses?"

"No."

"You have, then, nothing in the shape of documentary evidence to substantiate this explanation?"

"No; but I think I could look up a majority of them."

"Well, then, if anybody, this Committee or any one else, should say that you did not bury the bodies at all, but that you sold them to the doctors, you would have really no proof, other than your own word, that this accusation was untrue?"

"That is about the case."

WHAT THE HOSPITAL FURNISHED.

proof, other than your own word, that is accusation was untrue?"

"That is about the case."

WHAT THE HOSPITAL PURNISHED.

The reporter also called on Warden Mills, of the County Hospital, and asked him how many bottles he had turned over to the County Undertaker between Aug. 1 and Jan. 31.

After looking at his receipt book he answered "seventy-five."

"Did he bury them all?"

"I don't know."

"How many did he sell to the medical colleges?"

"That is none of my business."

"Do you know of any he didn't put in graves at Jefferson?"

"Yes."

"How many?"

"I should say ten out of the seventy-five."

"What became of them?"

"Friends buried them."

"Did he charge the county the usual rate?"

"Yes."

"How is that?"

"Well, if the friends of a dead man want a little better coffin than the regulation pine box, they pay the difference, and the contract price is charged to the county, the friends taking the body to Graceland or wherever they choose."

"Is that a common thing?"

"It is done now and then?"

"And it is known that the undertaker charges for the coffin?"

"And it is known that the undertaker charges for the coffin?"

"And it is the custom."

How far the explanation furnished by Mr. Hessemer will prove satisfactory to the Committee, the County Board, and citizens generally remains to be seen. Aside from the question as to whether persons who can afford a carriage ride out to Calvary should get \$2.25 worth of pine boards from the county for nothing, and the further ethications defensible on legal grounds, there is yet another point; that is, that there is absolutely no system of check whatever est the undertaker. Nobody knows

WHAT HE HAS DONE

with more than half his harvest during the reads at the undertaker. Nobody knows

BREWSTER'S

Bufus Hatch Score the Brewsters,

▲ Caustic Epistle from Wall-Street

Some Interesting Disch riage Trade of

NEW YORK, January, the Boston Saturday My attention has just be published in the Boston nzette, under date Dec.

BREWSTER & CO. INTERESTING STATEMENT RIAGE-BUIL NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1878.Roston Saturday Evening Gring for the verdiet "in the a Co. vs. Rufus Hatch, the to forestall public opinion of the dispatches to the nand other large cities, concount of the facts in the testimony of all the wit some statements of pure it a few days it looked like a ket in that direction, but Hatch's efforts in Wall s few years, he found his "ch and the verdiet of the jury amount of our claim, with I shown him that "main street" emminent counsel" will when supported by worthle. This is Mr. Hatch's second to avoid the payment of a threatens to appeal from against him, he will find the he intends to do, after the mill be as ineffectual in procedings a undertaken in have so often brought him threatened to bring caisamished property which his cu to reach out to gather into "The last fifteen years has "operators" whose success other people's property has ansertipulous members to creditors, but to walk intempt to intimidate both Jever their victims endeavelaims by the aid of the leasured in the days of the nent counsel" were retapower which, in some myst over our Courtes; but hap passed. But men of Mr. I unwilling to believe that a gresthe administration oventure to employ their "courtes". Ferhaps it would have been also in the net of the resulting the tempt of the resulting the tempt of the resulting the property. INTERESTING STATEMENT BIAGE-BUIL

erns the aministration to venture to employ their of yere.

Porhaps it would have been our claim than to sue functs do missionary work in ness community among the Rufus Hatch belongs; hen men of his stamp to defy when they attempt to rerightly belongs to us. In a for the vigorous testimony defendants whenever one take the witness-stand, am for their reception; and Hatch swore gilbly that able to pay our account, he one of his own letters con assertions under cath. I didn't seem to disturb him sented so many obstacles of they have ceased to have a What Mr. Hatch may be the newspapers of this cit known and understood, is our buffer of the control of the contro

dient servants,

This letter is headed statement by the great Let this statement be great carriage builders' the last trial, and see if the last trial, and trial

And, notwithstanding is will find an advertisement Herald of Jan. 11, 1880,

will find an advertisement Herald of Jan. 11, 1880, of Broome street, advertises as a "first-class repair sho they turn out earriages to me.

It is entirely false, as at that I telegraphed to Bost directly or indirectly, a sin in relation to the case to a As will be seen, this I Broome street, conclude graph of their so-called men" by referring to wha is "worthless testimony," we propose to have prints for the benefit of those whand it will show that there in Brewster & Co.'s, of Friages. This evidence w "great carriage-builders" themselves in their attemn so-called "just claims."

I have always paid hus without hesitation. My crafter to is fully explained statement, showing the Brewster & Co., of Broom few years:

Déc. 25, 1800.

June 13, 1867.

Jan. 21, 1868.

Jan. 2, 1869.

Jan. 2, 1869.

March 2, 1869.

March 2, 1869.

Jan. 17, 1870.

April 26, 1870.

Aug. 12, 1870.

March 8, 1871.

March 8, 1871.

March 8, 1871.

March 8, 1871.

March 8, 1873.

Teb. 12, 1873.

Aug. 2, 1873.

Peb. 12, 1873.

Aug. 4, 1873.

Aug. 4, 1873.

Total....

Of the above amount \$1.7 repairs on carriages, was that I had bought from other bills that I have paid which have been mislaid this, there was a landau, or posed to have been made I purchased carriages of a Broome street, rather impression that they werers, and manufactured. Their bills were extrava them, without question, of about \$9,000 in a very small family, and little use No doubt it will be as in the street of the s

small familty, and little use

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e-Half Are Buried in the unty Cemetery.

Medical Colleges Can An-

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LEE AND EXPLAIN.

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s that are satisfied with the t to bury it themselves, and I hem."

Ink that the proportion of leemed is large enough to ex-ancy between the 170 you re-ighty which were received at

think there were so many at ends. But if the books out be kept right, why they will he receipts you get at Jeffer

not get at them now. They and, but I will look them up the Committee. We don't tut we take care of the orders, wany we get."

any books,—any record of individual corpses?"

think I could look up a mat anybody, this Committee or hould say that you did not at all, but that you sold them you would have really no m your own word, that this intrue?"

HOSPITAL FURNISHED.
so called on Warden Mills, of pital, and asked him how ad turned over to the Councetween Aug. 1 and Jan. 81.
at his receipt book he may five."
them all?"

id he sell to the medical colof my business."
of any he didn't put in on?"

ten out of the seventy-five."
of them?"
de them."
ge the county the usual

riends of a dead man want-fin than the regulation pine he difference, and the con-harged to the county, the the body to Graceland or hoose."
men thing?"
wand then?"
nown that the undertaker offin?"

mown that the undertaker offin?" the custom." planation furnished by Mr. ove satisfactory to the Comty Board, and citizens genote be seen. Aside from the whether persons who can a ride out to Calvary should of pine boards from the fig. and the further cthical the control of t

G RIGHT ALONG.

RREWSTER'S CARRIAGES Rufus Hatch Scores One Against the Brewsters, of Brooms

A Caustic Epistle from the Well-Known Wall-Street Broker.

Street.

Some Interesting Disclosures on the Carriage Trade of New York.

Boston Evening Gasette, Jan. 31.

New York, January, 1880.—To the Editor of the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette:

My attention has just been called to a letter published in the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette, under date Dec. 18, 1877, in relation case of Brewster & Co., of Broome against Rufus Hatch, which is as BREWSTER & CO. VS. BUFUS HATCH.

BREWSTER & CO. VS. BUFUS HATCH.

BYERSTING STATEMENT BY THE GREAT CARBELLAGE BUILDERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1879.—To the Editor of the Boston Saturday Evensing Grazette: While "waiting for the verdict" in the suit entitled Brewster & Co. vs. Raffus Hatch, the defendant undestook to forestall public opinion by ingenious telegraphic dispatches to the newspapers of Boston and other large dides, containing a garbied account of the facts in the case as shown by the testimony of all the witnesses, together with some statements of pure invention: indeed, for a few days it looked like a "corner" of the market in that direction, but, like some of Mr. Hatch's efforts in Wall street during the past few years, he found his "chemicals didn'twork," and the verdict of the jury, giving us the whole amount of our claim, with interest and costs, has shown him that "main strength" and an array of "eminent counsel" will not win a suit at law when supported by worthless testimony.

This is Mr. Hatch's second defeat in his efforts to avoid the payment of a just claim, and, as he threstens to appeal from this double verdict against him, he will find that shouting over what he intends to do, after the manner of the Chinese, will be as ineffectual in this case as in similar procedings undertaken in Wall street, which have so often brought him to grief when he has threatened to bring calamities upon people who held property which his cupidity prompted him to reach out to gather into his own coffers.

The last fifteen years has developed a class of "operators" whose success in reaching out for other people's property has emboldened its more inscripulous members to defy, not only their creditors, but to walk into our courts and attempt to intimidate both Judge and jury, when "eminent counsel" were retained to exercise a power which, in some mysterious way, they had over our Courts; but happily these days have passed. But men of Mr. Hatch's stamp are yet unvilling to believe that money no longer governs the administration of our laws, and s TING STATEMENT BY THE GREAT CAB-

wenture to employ their "eminent counsel" as
of yore.

Ferhaps it would have been cheaper to abandoe our claim than to sue for it, but some one
must do missionary work in behalf of the businest community among the class to which Mr.
Rufus Hatch belongs; hence we never permit
men of his stamp to defy the law or ourselves,
when they attempt to retain property which
rightly belongs to us. In all these cases we look
in the vigorous testimony on the part of the
defendants whenever one of them ventures to
take the witness-stand, and generally prepare
for their reception; and so when Mr. Rufus
Hatch swore glibly that he had always been
able to pay his debts, and that he had not promised to pay our account, he was confronted with
one of his own letters contradicting these two
assertions under oath. Even this difficulty
didn't seem to disturb him; his career had presented so many obstacles of this character that
they have ceased to have effect upon him.

What Mr. Hatch may be pleased to state in
the newspapers of this city, where he is best
known and understood, is of no importance to
us, but he may not be so well known in Boston;
therefore, we shall be obliged if you will give
this note a place in your journal. Your obedient servants,

This letter is headed as an "interesting
etstament by the great carriage builders." dient servants,

This letter is headed as an "interesting statement by the great carriage builders."

Let this statement be compared with the great carriage builders' testimony, taken on the last trial, and see if they are entitled to any such distinction:

any such distinction:
"By Judge Fullerton—Are you a practical carriage-maker?

"Mr. Brewster—No, sir.

"Judge Fullerton—Did you learn the busi-

ess?
"Mr. Brewster—No, sir."
And, notwithstanding this evidence, you all find an advertisement in the New York (graid of Jan. 11, 1880, of Brewster & Co., of Browster & Co., of Browste

as a "first-class repair shop," and from which they turn out carriages such as they sold to me.

It is entirely false, as stated in the letter, that I telegraphed to Boston. I never sent, directly or indirectly, a single scrap of paper in relation to the case to any Boston paper.

As will be seen, this Brewster & Co., of Broome street, conclude the second paragraph of their so-called "interesting statemen" by referring to what in their opinion is "worthless testimony." This testimony we propose to have printed and distributed for the benefit of those who deal with them, and it will show that there can be no corner in Brewster & Co.'s, of Broome street, carriages. This evidence will show how the "great carriage-builders" have cornered themselves in their attempt to enforce their localled "just claims."

I have always paid just claims in full, without hesitation. My cupidity which they refer to is fully explained by the following statement, showing the amounts paid to Brewster & Co., of Broome street, in a very few years:

may bills of such houses as Brewster & Co., of Broome street, without close examination.

Men of Brewster & Co., of Broome street, stamp are those who give gratuities to other people's servants, and do a large business in mending the defects in carriages claimed to have been built by themselves.

Referring to the complaints they make of eminent counsel, let me say that Brewster & Co., of Broome street, commenced their action with one counsel, added another on the accond, and were represented by three on the last trial.

Men of the class to which they say I belong always pay 100 cents on the dollar, and never have any necessity to defy the law. A slight examination of the manner of doing business of Brewster & Co., of Broome street, will show what kind of missionaries they are, and who they employ to assist them in their great work. A large portion of their "missionary work" consists in "seeing" coachmen of their customers, so that they may fully understand the aim and object of their gratuity fund; the balance in trying to collect such bills as they attempted to collect from me, a large portion of which is doubtless used to replenish the said gratuity fund.

In conclusion, let me ask is it not a singular fact that this Brewster & Co., of Broome street, should go to a weekly paper published in Boston to advertise their claim? I am not, perhaps, as well known in Boston as Brewster & Co., of Broome street, with their subsidizing of coachmen, will be well known throughout every city of the Union.

Finally, let me say that the judgment which they have obtained has been appealed from, and I have given bonds on this appeal to secure any judgment they may obtain.

Brewster & Co., of Broome street, being aware of the effect that the exposure I have made will have on their Boston trade, have been prompted to publish their so-called "interesting statements," and in order that they may be fully understood, I publish the foregoing reply.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

Offenbach's well-known "Barbe Bleue"
was given last evening for the benefit of Mile.
Paolo Marié, who during this brief season
has made herself a general favorit not only by her decided dramatic talent and musical ability, but by the cleanly manner in which she has given her roles, in which so many others have offended. The audience was quite large, and the performance was excellent. The interest of the work centres allent. The interest of the work centres almost exclusively in the rôles of Barbe Bleue and Boulotte, and these were in the excellent hands of Marié and Capoul. The former acted her part with delightful abandon and rollicking humor without transcending the proprieties, and Capoul was in the best of humor, though the part is an ungrateful one for him. Both artists made a handsome success, and were repeatedly encored and called before the curtain. This afternoon "La Fille de Mine. Angot" will be given, and "Girofle-Girofla" this evening closes the season.

LOCAL THEATRES. The brisk theatrical business of the two or three weeks preceding the 1st of February have been succeeded by a falling off in the attendance at all the theatres. This might attendance at all the theatres. This might have been expected even had the attractions of the present week been stronger than they have been. Some expectation was raised over the production of "Les Fourchambaults" at Hooley's, but expectation was disappointed, and, as a financial success, the famous play of Augier has been a lamentable failure. Its failure may be traced to two causes: In the first place, the company—Dickey Lingard's trouge—are not equal to the Dickey Lingard's troupe—are not equal to the delicacy of this French writer; and, in the next place, Mr. Dalziel, the adapter, has done his work clumsily in several scenes. Our objections have been pointed out in a previous

Gus Williams at McVicker's in his "three acts and a telephone"—we believe he does not call it a play—entitled "Our German Senator," has made the people laugh, and at the Olympic Mr. George Learock and Miss Meroe Charles in "Philip Gordon, Miner,"— its second week,—has drawn, not large, but

and an Anaphonic "was believe to don't all the control of the several test of the control of the

now that Augier has struck a virtuous com-munity, his glaring moral wickedness has been found out. Wicked men in Eastern countries call Chiesco the Sodem and Gomorrah of the world; but probably this is ironical. Respectfully yours, D. DALLIES

DRAMATIC NOTES. Again has Harry Ellis' company come in for reorganization.

for reorganization.

Billy Ray, a well-known variety performer, died in New Orleans on the 28th nit.

On Friday George W. Barnum joined the "Nip and Tuck" company at Omaha.

Nick Norton, the stage manager at the Academy, and a professional lady contemplate matrimony.

John Tookey, manager of the Nellie Boyd company, has gone West. He will begin the spring season in Arizona in March.

Miss Mand Hamilton who last here were been season in March.

the spring season in Arizons in March.

Miss Maud Hamilton, who left here a week ago for Leadville, is lying dangerously ill in that city. Pneumonia is the trouble.

Miller's Hall has again obtained a tenant. H. M. Markham is the man this time. "Kathleen Mayourneen" will be given there to-morrow night.

Ald. Joseph A. Butler, who died in Pittsburg, Pa., on the 25th ult., and had occupied various political offices in that city for the past sixteen years, had for a long period been doorkeeper at the old Pittsburg Theatre, under the management of the late Joseph Foster.

ter.

In New York last week Josephine Paine sued out a writ of habeas corpus to obtain possession of her daughter Jessie, whose father, Harry Lacy, the actor, obtained control of her in December last through legal proceedings in Pennsylvania. The mother was formerly Mrs. Harry Lacy, but is now Mrs. Paine.

was formerly Mrs. Harry Lacy, but is now Mrs. Paine.

The fine collection of theatrical portraits at the Garrick Club, London, has recently received a valuable addition in the water-color drawings representing the late Charles Mathews in 116 different characters. These pictures, which line the lobby leading to the strangers' room, were purchased at the Mathews sale and presented to the Garrick Club by Robert Walters.

This evening the Freundschaft, an organization for the development of dramatic talent, will produce at the Standard Hall the sparkling farce entitled "Berliner Kinder." Mr. Albert Schultz has control of the managerial relins, and will belassisted by the Misses Jennie Rubel, Blanche Pick, Messrs. E. Greenebaum, Rubovitz, Oberndorf, Espen, Freund, Berger, and many others.

Constantinus, the tattooed Greek, now on

Freund, Berger, and many others.

Constantinus, the tattooed Greek, now on exhibition in Troy, N. Y., was, on the 26th ult., severely pinched on the leg by a person who considered him painted. The Captain went almost wild with rage, and for a while terror reigned among audience and attachés. Cooling a bit, he quitted the stage, donned his street clothing, and repaired to the depot to take the train for New York. Manager Jacobs succeeded in quieting the irate Captain before the train started, however, and, peace being restored, the company sat down to an extra spread at their hotel.

STATE AFFAIRS.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 6.—In the Senate sundry minor and local petitions and bills were presented—namely: asking the reduction in the cost of Supreme Court reports and amendments of the code, all of which were reported to appropriate committees.

The Committee on Public Buildings, through Senator Webb, reported on the new Capitol Building as follows: The amount required to complete the same, in addition to

quired to complete the same, in addition to the standing appropriations of \$250,000 for each fiscal year, is in roundnumbers, \$331,000; to finish the same for the occupancy of the next General Assembly, \$163,000; to complete the legislative halls and State offices, \$186,000. The report was ordered printed.

The Railroad Committee reported a substitute for the joint resolution relating to inter-State commerce, which provides for the instruction of Congressmen to use their influence for the control of railways for the purpose of "preventing indiscriminate charges and abuses," which was read a third time and passed.

The report of the Railroad Committee on the concurrent resolution in relation to the reduction of the tariff on steel rails, in which its passage was recommended, elicited a warm and lengthy debate, and was finally returned to the Committee.

In the House, the report of Auditor Sher-

houses in court. The universal verdict of the people is against employing detectives for any such purpose, and the Society finds itself attacked on all sides and its action generally condemned. The detective hu-reau is to be abandoned for the present.

AID FOR IRELAND.

CANADIAN ASSISTANCE. CANADIAN ASSISTANCE,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TOBONTO, Ont., Feb. 6.—Messrs. O'Keefe & Co., brewers, have sent \$100 to the Dublin Mansion-House fund. Many of our wealthy citizens are subscribing direct, in preference to sending their donations to the city relief fund, as the proceeds of that are sent to the Duchess of Mariborough's fund.

Headed by Ald. Holland, a movement has been started for sending a cargo of provisions to the relief of Irish sufferers.

THE MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Among the latest contributions for the relief of the starving Irish are the following: A. Belmont, \$500; Smith, Churchill & Scribner, \$500; E. A. Buck, edite? of the Spirit of the Times, \$1,000; Harry Hill, \$100; Cotton Exchange, \$500.

AT WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Obligator Tribuna.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 6.—A meeti was held at Music Hall this evening express sympathy for the suffering people of Ireland and take measures for their relief. PARNELL AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 6.—Parnell spoke this evening to 300 or 400 people. His recep-tion here was not at all enthusiastic. A RUINOUS LOSS.

A loss of bodily tissue greatly in excess of natural daily waste which takes place in the healthlest physical and mental structure, and but for which waste life and youth might be indefinitely prolonged, is entailed upon those whose vital powers are weak and nervous system fragile. To arrest this ruinous loss and brace the system a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the proper agent. Tone to the nerves, vigor and regularity to the digestive organs and liver are among the boons conferred upon the debilitated and sick of both sexes by this ipestimable medicine, which more than any known tonic tends to check the progress of unnatural and premature decay. Sleep, renewed relish for food, are both obtained by the nervous and dyspeptic through its use, which is also the means of inuring the system to encounter safely malarious atmospheric influences.

TN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERA-ous patrons throughout the dir, we have Estab-lished Branch Orders in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Mai Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st. J. S. R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, Lo
Twenty-second-st.
W.F. BOGART, Druggist, 68 Cottage Grove-sv.,
northwest corner Thirty-dith-st.
CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 89
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 229 Blue Island-sv.,
corner of Tweifth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 73 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 43 East Divisionst., between LaSalle and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North
Clark-st., corner Division. PERSONAL.

Information wanted—will the booto Market and Mailson-sts, in the month of Novembe 1874, being the same person who left his name ar residence at the West Side Folice Station, send hamme and address to or call at Room 9, 171 East Ray dolph-st., at once. DERSONAL-C. A. A.-WILL BE AT HOTEL PERSONAL-LITTLE ONB-ALL RIGHT. WILL be there with friend. H. W. M. PERSONAL-BRIGHT STARS-LETTER BE ceived all right. Can imagine how you felt when that letter was handed to you. BRIGHT STARS. PERSONAL-K. B.: LETTER IN POST-OFFICE for you. P. F. H.

FINANCIAL.

A LL APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS ON FURNI
A ture, planos, etc., without removal, attended to
promptly. Cash always on hand. Room 19, 102 Wash
ington-st. ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE.

A PIANOS, etc., without removal, at lowest rates.

122 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.3 A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN OF FURNITURE. A pianos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. 162 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

A NY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON A furniture pianos, etc., at lowest rates, without removal. Hoom 11, 40 Dearborn-st.

A DYANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 8, 23 Randolph-st. Established 1854. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER-CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVERMoney to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and
Bullion Office (theensed), 39 East Madison-st. Established 186.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 36 Cark-st.

FOR LOAN-41,000 TO \$5,000 ON GOOD COLLATrerals, 39 days. Can close at once. HENRY L.
HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE—NOTE FOR \$600.
T secured by mortgage on 300 acres of land in Wayne
County, Missouri. Address T94, Tribune office.

I OAN WANTED FROM PRINCIPALS ONLY—
418,000 for 5 years on brick block rented for \$5,800
per year. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 5 TO 8
per cent, according to security; improved city
property only. WM. H. HOLDEN, 181 a Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT
Current rates of interest. C. H. FERRY, Room

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. J. C. & G. PARRY, 180 West Monroc-st.

TO LOAN—\$0,000 TO \$100,000, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON

CITY REAL ESTATE. SALE-BY GEORGE R. CLARKE & CO. . such, cottages on Thirty-first-st. I rooms each, gas ater, and deep lets: E.100 each on-story frame dwelling and barn on Thirty-t, with 44-foot let, E.500 each on the classon front brief dwelling, two stories and ent, on Vernon-ar., with all modern improvements trist-st, with 44-foot lot, 8,50.

As cotagon front brick dwelling, two stories and basement, on Vernon-av., with all modern improvements, 81,50.

Also, a large number of vacantilots in Myrick's Subdivision, between Twenty-ninhéand Thirty-first-sts, with easy communication by Hilmois Central Railroad call well as the first statement of the first s

OR SALE-FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE PROP-erty on West Side: 814 West Washington-st., two-story and basement of all modern improvements, cost \$11,000, for \$5,000, 11 West Washington-st., two-story and basement of, one of the best built houses in the city, for 739 West Washington-st. 20125, near Hoyne, 24,500.
T39 West Washington-st. 20125, near Hoyne, 24,500.
E2213, corner Leavitt and Washington-sts, with cottages 8,500.
R6. 29 Throop-st., near Washington, stone front, all modern improvements, 8,000.
E22 Park-av., two-story and basement brick, 8,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.
Corner Washington and Haisted-sts.
FOR SALE-71100, MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Adams-st. 3-story brick house, North Oakley-st., \$2,200. 37x174, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., \$75

per foot.

fix174, Wahash-av.,near Thirty-seventh-st., 25 per ft.

15 lots, Kenwood-av., corner Forty-eighth-st., two
blocks from Kenwood depot, 5750 per lot.

fix182, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st., 51,000.

10 lots, West Huron and Brie-sts, near Noble, 250

Stries, Wabush-av, near Forty-second-st, \$1.00.
10 lots, West Huron and Eric-sts, near Nobie, 800
per lot.
44 feet, State-st, near Forty-third, 23 per foot.
40 lots, corner Western and Fullerton-ave, 256 to
8500 per lot. 25 tills, Blitabeth-st, near West Indians.
5. W. FARLIN, 50 Washington-st.
FOR SALE-2 SPLENDID BUSINESS BLOCKS IN
centre of city. Very cheap.
40 centre of city. Very cheap.
41 centre of city. Very cheap.
42 centre of city. Very cheap.
43 centre of city. Very cheap.
44 centre of city. Very cheap.
45 centre of city. Very cheap.
46 centre of city. Very cheap.
47 centre of city. Very cheap.
48 centre of city.
48 centre of c

MEAD & COE, 169 LB SELE-SE.

FOR SAILE—AT A BARGAIN—ON TRRMS TO
suit, \$1,700, large 3-story frame house and lot, 7
North Page-st.; \$1,700, 2-story brick, 62 Irving-place;
\$2,500, 3-story brick, 102 West Adams-st.; \$2,000, 3-story
brick, 15 Filmore-st.

FOR SALE—6 WHIPPLE-ST., NEAR JACKSON,
collage with 4 rooms, only \$1,000; terms easy.

MEAD & COE, 49 LA Salle-st. OR SALE-ANOTHER BARGAIN-COTTAGE and lot on North Franklin-st., for \$1.49. ED-VIN A. RICE & CO., 94 Dearborn-st., Room 3. OR SALE-36 AND 37 SOUTH HOYNE-ST., 2-story bricks, sitchen on first floor, good cellar, has rooms; all modern improvements. Can be had at a argain, and terms to suit.

MEAD & COE, 169 La Sale-st.

MEAD & COR, 189 14 Con.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-AV.
north of Thirtieth-st., east front, \$5,500. MATSON HILL, 57 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
on Warren-av., near Robey-st. This is one of the
best finished houses on the street, south front, and is
in complete order in every respect. Frame barn.

MEAD & COR, 189 La Sale-st. in complete order in every respect.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—304 DAYTON-ST., 2-story frame, arranged for four families, lot 50; 126 feet; property will rent to net 10 per cent. HALB & SNOW, 186 Handolph-st.

FOR SALE—MCHIGAN-AV., OCTOGON STONE-front house, 2-story, basement, and French roof, 3 rooms deep; size of house, 2xx00 feet; house alone cost nearly \$12,000. Price of house and lot if sold immediately is \$10,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES On Ashland-av., is first-class in every respect. Large lot. Would take a smaller house in exchange.

MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-at.

FOR SALE—THE FINE, WELL BUILT, PRESSED to brick and stone trimmings double house No. 500 indians—av., east front, between Eighteenth and Frencisch-sias, 16t Shifli. The house has all the mod-frencisch-sias, 16t Shifli. The house has all the mod-frencisch-sias, 16t Shifli. The house has all the mod-frencischero-sias. POR SALE—DAIRY FARM HALF MILE FROM
one of the best towns in Dallas County, Ia., 18
acres, 80 tame grass, 80 pasture in tight fence, abund
ance of pure water, bearing orchard, 100 bearing
grapes, all small fraits, groves and shade trees, two
story cottage house, ten rooms, barn 24x50. Price, 82
per acre; half cash, balance to suit. Address or cal
on JOHN WHITE, Dallas Centre, Ia. POR SALE-80 ACRES IMPROVED LAND AT Grinnell, Ia., one-half of the same within the city limits; the State Colleges are located at this place. Address J. MORRIS. 79 Randolph-8t. Chicago. COR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARMS IN KAN-sacres each, improved and unimproved. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Haisted-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-\$10,000- RESIDENCE; WILL EXchange mining stock that is now selling at all per share, and advancing, for a good residence property, brick or stone, worth from \$10,000 to \$12,000, Address P 44. Tribune office.

WANTED-A BARGAIN-GOOD RESIDENCE, south avenues, Michigan preferred, north of Thirtieth-st., value 8,000 to \$15,000; describe fully; state lowest cash price. B 180; Tribune office.

WANTED-AT ABOUT 8,000, HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, east of State-st. Want a bargain, Describe fully. Give bottom cash price. T 80, Tribune office.

WANTED-FOR CASH CUSTOMERS-A NUMber of houses on first-class streets and avenues, from \$8,500 to \$10,000. Also vacant lots. Owners please call or send descriptions. HOTCHKISS & CRANDALL, 108 Washington-st., Room 14.

TO HENT-ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT-IN BRICK BUILDING, 180 WEST RANdolph-st. the second floor (above store); 5, 3, or 2
rooms in best order. Apply at Room 1, 124 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT-\$10 PER MONTH, FIRST FLOOR OF
house IITS West Taylor-st.; \$18, dne brick house,
\$\pi\$ Grenshaw-st. Inquire at 55 Westam-av.

South Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED SUITS OF ROOMS TO

TO RENT-FURNISHED SUITS OF ROOMS TO one or two gentlemen. 355 Wabash-av., Flat 5.

TO RENT-A NICKLY FURNISHED FRONT alcove room; fire and gas; private family. 878 Wabash-av. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 24 EAST MADISON-ST.
Co.'s wholesale house.
Three houses with five acres of landesch, in Montrose, eight miles from Chicago. Inquire of LAZAKUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st.

Three houses, with new acres of land cases, in land trose, eight miles from Chicago. Inquire of lazzards from Chicago. Inquire of lazzards from Chicago. Inquire of lazzards from Chicago. Inquire up-stairs. J. J. Schwarz.

To Rent-138 States at the lazzard process of land to see the control of Madison—A first-class store and basement, now occupied by Stanton & Co. Inquire up-stairs. J. J. Schwarz.

To Rent-Half Store on State-St. Near Randolph; first-class location for jeweler; good show-window. V 21, Tribune office.

To Rent-Half Store on State-St. Near Handolph; first-class location for jeweler; good show-window. V 21, Tribune office.

To Rent-A Good Foundry with Power. In direct suit tenant. V 2. Tribune office.

To Rent-A Good Foundry with Power. In direct sould be suit tenant. V 2. Tribune office.

To Rent-A Good Foundry with Frass foundry attached; good cupola and core oven; scratch room stached; large yard with sidetrack into it; good sheets containing 5 ratitlers; fire-proof pattern room detached; large yard with sidetrack into it; good sheets containing and ret. Will put up additional buildings if desired, and take amount of rent or more in castings. Good shipping molitics, and yer low rates of freight can be secured. Address FOWELL & 100UGLAS, manufacturing purposea. Inquire at third floor, 106 Randolph-st.

To Rent-Large And Small Well-Light-Light-dedroms for manufacturing; power and elevators. A. E. Bishter. Scotth Jefferson-st.

Wanted-To Rent-From May I. A 25-Foot Sore, between Washington and Adams-sta, and east of La Salie-st. Address 7 24 Tribune office.

Horses Sand Carridges.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE-CHEAP- GOOD-SIZED HORSES suitable for all work. 184 Mohawk-st., Bear North-4v.

WANTED-WILL PAY RALANCE CASH. WITH Class borse and coupe. Address T 87, Tribune office.

WANTED-SPAN OF HORSES, WAGON, AND harness for gas fixtures and plumbing work st cash prices. Address T 83, Tribune.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

OOKING FOR JOSEPH CORE; LEFT HIS HOME two years ago; is about 30 years of age; lost his lot legs and left eye; is about 5 feet high. MARY CORE, 185 De Koven-st.

WANTED-GOOD OF TO SHORSE ENGINE AND boiler in exchange for choice Western lands near town: railroad building. Address A.F. GRANGER & CO., Prairie State Bank Building, Chicago.

FOR SALES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.

CLAIR VOY ANTS.

CONSULT MRS. FRANKS ON LOVE, MARRIAGE, Odvorce, law affairs, speculation, business. IN West Madison-st. Yee Ste and H. Ja. us 5 p. m.

TO, EXCHANGE.

WANTHO-TO EXCHANGE FOR SEWING-MAchine, in good order, devolumes of portraits of ominent Americans, with biographies, new. Address D, 118 East Eightcenth-st. SEWING MACHINES,

WANTED CHEAP FOR CASH-A WILLOUX & Gibbs "sutomatic tension" or "Domestic" sewing-machina. Call at 64 West Madison-se.

A PRIVATE PARTY MUST SACRIFICE AT maker's price 500; full fron frame, originated maker sprice 500; full fron frame, originated maker selected by a massic teacher, and only used two months; must be sold to may arreare. Call to-day of the morrow at 7004 West Madison-st. MATHUSHER TORY & CAMP, L'EGANT NEW 510 CHICKERING UPRIGI L'ano for \$50 cash; this is a rare chance to but ano at a bargain. B 104, Tribune office. FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND Planos sold upon easy monthly payments; every piano warranted as represented, or money retunded ADAM SHARP, & Illinois-st. FOR SALE—ON COMMISSION—PIANOS, 80, 80, 100, 1125

by competent workmen. WM. K. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

If YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO GO TO PROSSER'S; prices are low; instruments kept in order. 215 State-st. DIANOS AND ORGANS INSTALLMENTS AT W. W. KIMBALDS.

LYON & HEALY,

BTATE AND MONROE-STS.

Is the standard plane of the world, used and recommended by all the greatest acress of Europe and American Company of the control of

This plane is celebrated for its beutiful singing quality of tone, elasticity of scion, durability and elegance of finish, and can be sold at a moderate price. The house of Fischer stands forth with an untarnished record of 40 years. LYON & HEALY.

We are constantly taking n exchange second-hand planes of nearly every prominent manufacturer— SECOND-HAND PLANOS prominent manufacturer-SECOND-HAND PIANO including Stein way's—
which we are prepared to PIANOS TO BENT. sell at bargains. First-class new and second-hand pianos to rent.

Over two million dollars worth of these matchles instruments sold by us in the West, have given the most perfect satisfaction No other reed instrumen possesses so many admira-ble qualities. BURDETT. We employ twelve first-class mechanics and tuners repairing all kinds of ma-sical instruments, and guarantee the highest class of work upon all goods in-trusted to us for repairs or alterations. REPAIRING AND TUNING

The business of our house in this class of goods is larger than that of any other establishment in the country. The records of the Chicago Custom-House MUSICAL the Chicago Custom-House show our trade in this line in STRINGS, ETC. to be over seven times as that of any other Chicago firm, and exceed the importations of all the chicago firm, and exceed the importations of all the chicago firm, and exceed the importations of all the chicago firm, and exceed the importations of all the chicago firm, and exceed the importations of all the chicago firm, and exceed the chicago firm, and exceed the chicago firm and exceed the chica

Our house represents the leading musical instru-ments of the world, occupies a larger area of store room, employs more men, does a larger business, and pays the National, State, and City Governments more fulfac and taxes than any other musical establish-

THE POPULAR KIMBALL PIANO, UPRIGHT AND SQUARE, AT W. W. KIMBALL'S.

KIMBALL ORGANS W. W. KIMBALL'S. Miles of stook of the Western Co. 1989.

W. KIMBALL, PIANOS AND ORGANS. CORNER STATE AND ADAMS. DEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINAT-Bed by contract (warranted). Exterminators for said Call or address A. OAKLEY, 107 Clark-st., Room 8.

Dedby contract (warranted). Exterminators for said.
Call or address A. OAKLEY, 10 Clark st., Rooms.

Quiet Home Por Ladies During Convinement, in doctor's family. Diseases peculiar to the
sex allifully treated. Examination and consultation
sex allifully treated. Examination and consultation
cago. Initial letters will not be delivered at Post-Office
THE WHITE HOUSE, A WHERLY PULITICAL
The Washington, D.
The Hon, MAURICE LANGHORNS, Attorneyst-Law, Editor.

THE TURKISH, RUSSIAN, AND ELECTRIC
Dath-rooms at the Palmer House have been greatby enlarged, especially in the ladies' department, and
are now very attractive. Try them.

TO LITERARY ASPIRANTS—WANTED—THE
MS of a popular book of any kind. Address,
with title and contents, and where it can be seen.
THE HEKTOGRAPH—IF YOU NEED TO DUPLICate is, 10, or 100 copies of any one writing, buy a
Hektograph. It is the best copying-pad in the world,
the ling goods wants a stock of has to sell on commination: The white house having store front; north of
Division-et., On North Side. Address, giving full
particular, VS. Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRAIME WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED—A MAN OF EXTENSIVE
business sequalinance desires a partner with R.100
in a safe, profitable business. Address, giving full
particular, VS. Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED—WITH FROM E.20 TO
SEGON, to take and interest in the manufacture and
sale of a valuable machine; business established; demand is lerger than my capital, and still increasing:
large prof is and sure sale. Only parties with means
need apply, Referenc

NOUSE HULL GOODS.

AVE S PER CENT-FOR SI DAYS WILL SELL furniture forces or clear payments; 2 per cent under marked process of the same stock of furniture and to the same stock of furniture and the same special furnishing at once. As trouble to show goods at F. COGSWELL'S, the West End Furnishing House, 28 West Madison-et.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Trades.

WANTED—TO A FIRST-CLASS TIN understands plumbing and graditis nent position can be given in the country BRINTNALL, LAMB & CO., 72 Lake-st. WANTED-ENGINEER FOR STATIONARY gine. Best of references required. Cal GRAHAM BROS & CO., & and & Clinton-st. WANTED GOOD SARBER TO GO TO COLUMN WANTED-A GOOD CONFECTIONER A eral workman. Address WM. C. KRUI Springfield, III.

WANTED—A BANBER—STRADY WORK, Of for to-day and Sunday. Bring tools. Good per.

1001 Maddagn-st.

WANTED—B FIRST-CLASS GDN ON SERVINGmachine toolmakers. Apply to Barrows
Type-Writer Co., 144 Superior-st., Claveland, O. Conchmon, Teamstere, &c.
WANTED—COACHMAN WHO IS WILLIAM
make himself senerally useful and who ustands taking care of greenhouse. If calumet-Employment Agencies.

WANTED-S CARPENTERS B PER DAY: miners: 100 laborers: 50 choppers: free fare; foliph-st. West Research WANTED-SO GOOD WOODSHOPPERS AT per cord, for Michigan; free fare; 25 for the water-st.

WANTED-LOCAL AGENTS—GOOD
te men to solicit along the princip
and running out of Chicago for "The l
orical Register of the Contennial Exh leiphia, 1878, and of the Exposition Uni888." Contains 800 literations and donnia, 105, and of the Exposition Universellar, Fall donnia, 105, and of the Exposition Universellar, Fall donnia, 105, and of the Exposition Universellar, Fall donnia, 105, and 105, line, will address V Z. Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTR—IF MONEY IS WHAT

YOU are after, the business which brings it quicks
est with least effort and smallest capital should have
the preference. We can please either sex in these
respects, and will pay arpenase to Chicago and return if we fail to do so. Will send if fratest-salling
goods extant free to those meaning business, or pepers for stamp; no boys wanted; no postesis asswered. Merrill Manustruting Company, Room 2,
7 and 2 North Clark-st. Echicago.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN WHOSE BUSING, Mingasots, and lows to handle on commission as
in, Mingasots, and lows to handle on commission available and strictly professional work. V Z. Tribusa

VYANTED—WED. A. EXPERIENCED GROCER WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED GROCE

alosman who has an established trade in
brasks. Terms, diper cent of gross profit, and no
of loss. Address, with full name and reference
k, Tribune office. WANTED—A MAN WHO IS SELLING GOOD
the hardware trade to sell stoves on cosion. Address, giving experience and reference
Tribune office. Tribuan office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING MAN ACQUAINTED
With Minnesota. Apply as Guilt House from
10 to 13 Saturday.

WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, PERSON
The Rible in Pictures, to be completed in Operic
by the delebrated Gorman artist Julius Sennorr. Send
cents for a specimen number. ANDESWS & DOBMAN, © Dearborn-st, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—IN EVENT COUNTY A NO. 1 AGENT
to "The Rible for the Young and Freede Commentator," just out of press; also one or two manugers for same; those competent to hire and train
canvassers. ANDREWS & DORMAN, © Dearbornst, Chicago, Ill. WANTED-PENALE HELP.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DOGEN-eral housework; good wages. Apply at 551 North Clark-st.
WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 1225 Wabsah-av. WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL TO DO CRAM-ber work and wait on table at it fidirides-court. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND bundress. German or Swode preferred. Apply to Dr. LEWIS, corner Forty-seventh-st and ken-Scamstrosses.

WANTED—RUCHING HANDS—PLAITERS AND pressers. Only experienced parties vanied, none others need apply. Address V.R. Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, dc.
SITUATION WANTED-OFFICE WORK OF ANY.
Skind, or as collector, by a capable and trustworthy
man, experienced in fire insurance and newspaper
clerical work; also retail boot and shoe trade; willing
to work hard for small salary. First-class city references. Address A 30, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN C Several years' experience in the wall-paper as paint business as assistant bookkeeper or clerk. As erences. V16, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GE CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPRYENT GEREman salesman, well acquainted with the wholesale
liquor and cigar line; five years' experience; well acquainted in city and country. Bost of reference
given. Address Tw. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKERPER AND
correspondent, sample salesman, or option operator with train commission house, by one thorough
ty posted and competent. References unexospions
able. Tw. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKERPER, OB
any position in an office, by a young man perfectly
competent. Best references from former employers.
Address V 34, Tribune office.

Address V 34, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

OFFUATION WANTED-BY A STRADY MAN A S SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

rom the West, after serving five years as a comesting on wages are requised, if board and lodging are farminished. Address V. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REAFFOTABLE JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF
A dothing at GELDER'S, 56 State-st. Orders by
mail promptly attended to. Ratabitahed 1861.

ob Ingersoll is at the Pacific. S. Ford, Michigan City, is at the Gard-

v. and Mrs. Howard, of Yankton, Da-

York Life-Insurance Company in this city treen years, has been appointed Manager the head of the Equitable Life Assurance ty of New York for Chicago and Cook

Hall, at which will be presented a f stereopticon views of Rome and the of the Vatican, under the management.

General Freight Agent, S. S. Manager, and J. W. Carey, Gen-the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Charles L. Colby, President of entra Railroad; and J. H. Hilard, Agent of the Chicago, Minnenry Christian, 12 years of age, was run

The Thirteenth Ward Republican Veterand beld an adjourned meeting yesterday evenat No. 756 West Lake street. The chair was upied by Capt. O. M. Brady, President of the b. who announced that the object of the eding was to elect officers and otherwise preserved of the confine campaign. The election of the comming campaign. The comming the comming the comming the comming campaign. The comming the com

elegation of the leading citizens among them Senator Lee, Mayor Warne. Dowdail, of the Democrat, were in too lay, on route for Washington, to urge the other city for a Government buildin commodate its continually-increasing and Post-Office business. The internet collected in that district now amount \$800,000 a month, and the Post-Office lay is one of the most important in the Government now pays a lar

State, to be held in this city some time in September, at North Side Turner Hall. The following committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the Convention and fix the date: John Feldkamp, Joseph Michle, William Clemens, Philip Enders, Louis Schwuchow, Adolph George, and Charles Hauser. There has been an extensive correspondence going on all over the State for some time relative to the Convention, and it is expected that it will be a representative body of interest to them. A communication was received from Lieut. Blattner, of the Hinman street district, in answer to inquiries made by Superintendent O'Donnell relative to the alleged illegal arrest of William Kosack for infringement of the 12 o'clook ordinance. The legic illegal arrest of William Kosack for infringement of the officers who made the arrest was altogether at variance with Kosack's statements to the Association, whose Judiciary Committee were instructed to prosecute the officers making the arrest. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to prosecute the officers making the arrest. The Judiciary Committee were instructed in secessary. A resolution was passed instructing the Judiciary Committee to consult with Mr. Rubens, the attorney relative to the matter of the shortage alleged against the brewers in the kegs of beer sold in the city. The Common Council will be asked to regulate the matter, and make the brewers furnish what they contract to if there be a shortage. A motion was adopted restoring to the northwest side of the city the holding of one of the Association's meetings, the President to select the place. The Association adopted to meet the next time at Baum's Pavilion, Cottage Grove avenue.

was signed by about twenty of the shippers on
the Board, and the meeting was announced for
yesterday afternoon at half-past30 clock, in the
Directors' rooms at the Chamber of Commerce. At the hour mentioned there assembled Messrs. George M. Griffin, E. H.
Sedgwick, P. W. Dater, E. H. Noves, H. Coombs,
E. S. Richards, F. F. Elmendorf, D. D. Garcelon,
F. S. Francis, George Clark, B. J. Potter, C. W.
Requa, R. W. Fish, Albert Merrill, W. W. Hunter, C. Douseman, and T. B. Wilcox.

On motion, Mr. George M. Griffin was appointed temporary Chairman and E. H. Sedgwick Seretary.

ed temporary Chairman and E. H. Sedgwick Sec-retary.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed on organization and nominations, consisting of P. W. Dater, E. H. Noyes, H. Coombs, E. G. Rich-ards, and P. F. Elmendorf. It was then agreed that an adjoirnment should be taken until one week from yesterday.

that an adje rument should be taken until one week from paterday.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Frank and Willie Holtzhsuer, 12 and 9 years of age, disappeared mysteriously last Thursday afternoon, and the mother of the boys, the relatives, and the police are making active search to find trace of them. The elder worked in the store of Field, Leiter & Co., and was visited at the store Thursday afternoon by the younger boy. Shortly thereafter both disappeared, and no trace has yet been found. Their parents separated some time ago, and the mother at once surmised that the father had abducted the children, but a flying visit to a Michigan village found him as earnestly at work as ever, and he had not been out of town. She then telegraphed J. M. Randall, of No. 216 West Madison street, by whom the disappearance was reported to the police. Frank is described as of medium size for his age, dark hair and eyes, full face, and is a little cross-eyed. He was clad in a gray overcoat, dark pantaloons, and a round, peakless cap. His brother is of light complexion, light hair, and wore a navyblue suit, knee pantalets, and a gray overcoat.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Schools is called for Five-foot burners are to be placed on the amps at the various bridge approaches.

John Connel was yesterday appointed Inspector of Drains, vice D. E. Graus, removed. The annual inspection of the police stations will be made to-day. Carriages will leave the rookery at 9 o'clock.

Commissioner Waller will send an ordinance to the Council Monday evening, embodying his proposed reforms in the collection of the water rates.

Ing his proposed reforms in the collection of the water rates.

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$1,222 from the Water Department, \$985 from the Controller, and \$50,000 from the South-Side Collector, of which \$30,000 was in cash.

The Secretary of the Citizens' Association called yesterday and withdrew the recommendations of that body in reference to street cleaning, and agreed that Commissioner Waller's plans, as given in these columns, were preferable and entirely satisfactory.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to Peter Pepper, to erect a two-story dwelling. Ashland avenue, near Thirtythird street, to cost \$2,900; one to A. Anderson, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 104 Wesson street, to cost \$2,900; and one to A. E. Guild; to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 869 Fulton street, to cost \$2,900.

A resolution was introduced in the Council

COUNTY-BUILDING.

On Monday the work of calcimining and

Judge Loomis yesterday made an order va-cating the commitment of Maria J. Taggart to the County Insane Asylum, and ordered that she be given into the custody of her husband, John Taggart.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Fred Tober and Thomas Holden were each sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for burglary; Fred Herting got two years and Henry Mitcheli three years for similar offenses. Thomas San-ford, John Morgan, Alfred McNair, and Thomas McAlon pleaded guilty to larceny and were re-manded for sentence. Charles Williams was tried for larceny, the jury having leave to seal

FEDERAL FACTS.

The gold disbursements at the Sub-Treas iry yesterday amounted to \$10,000. The Sub-Treasury redeemed \$6,000 in silver yesterday, and paid out \$2,000. Two hundred and fifty barrels of alcohol vere exported from this city yesterday. The internal-revenue receipts of Collector Harvey's office yesterday reached a total of \$19,149. Of this amount, \$15,612 was for taxes on distilled spirits, \$2,770 for taxes on cigars and tobacco, and \$573 for taxes on beer.

W. S. Agney, the Freeport lawyer who was tried and convicted some months ago for exacting an illegal pension fee, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, to pay a fine of \$500 and costs, and stand committed until it is paid. The presumption is that he will schedule out in about a month by the usual "poor convict" route. The following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: B. P. & C. E. Baker, 3% sacks salt; Jones & Laughlin, 70 anvils; B. D. Kimbark, 65 anvils; Parkhurst & Wilkinson, 166 bars iron; Price, Strauss & Kahn, 5 cases cottons; Sutter Bros., 38 bales leaf tobacco; Wilson Bros., 3 cases dry goods; B. Hinch-bliffe, I case artificial flowers; Fuller & Fuller, I case skins. Collections, \$11,568.87.

Gen. McDowell yesterday received a communication from Washington to the effect that twas necessary to finish the new Governmen Building for the courts by May 1. Secretar Sherman has notified Mr. J. V. Farwell that the Sepublic Life Building, at present used for the Jovernment offices, will be vacated by the De

GASTRONOMICAL. BILL OF PARE FOR THE SUNDAY DINNER. Following is the menu for the Sunday

FIRM.
Salmon with Lobster Sauce.
ENTREE.
Fricandeau of Veal with Green Peas.
BOAST.
Stuffed Wild Duck.
VEGETABLES.
Lima Beans and Asparagus.
SALAD.

BALAD.
Lettuce.
DESSERT.
Blanc Mange. Fruit and Cheese. Bianc Mange. Fruit and Cheese.

COOKING DIRECTIONS.

Soup—Take three middling-sized carrots, a small turnip, one-half cabbage; chop the whole very fine and put in a pan with one-quarter pound of butter. Let cook for ten to fifteen minutes. Then add one and a half gallons of bouillon pot-au-feu and let simmer for an hour. Half an hour before serving add a box of French peas and a box of string-beans, and before serving take the grease off, season according to taste, and serve hot.

Fish—Take two pounds of salmon and make

taste, and serve hot.

Fish—Take two pounds of salmon and make four slices of the same; but in a small pan and cover with cold water. Add one-half pint of white wine, two-finely-chopped onions, one dry leaf of laurel, a spoonful of salt, some pepper; cover the pan hermetically and let boil for half an hour.

cover the pan hermetically and let boil for half an hour.

Sauce—Take one-quarter pound of butter, put in a pan with two spoonfuls of flour, put on the fire, mix well, and then add nearly a quart of the bouillon of your fish, mixing the whole and stirring well. When this is well mixed, boiling and thick enough, take the yolks of three eggs with one-quarter pint of cream,—mix these well first,—then put in the pan with the other things; stir well to prevent curding. Then, when it boils, strain it well, add a small can of lobster, and mix all together. The lobster must be chopped very fine first. Serve the fish on a napkin put on the dish, with some slices of lemon on top, and serve the sauce in a separate dish.

a napxin put on the dish, with some slices of lemon on top, and serve the sauce in a separate dish.

Fricandeau—Take about six pounds of veal out of the upper part of the leg: lard the same well: put it in a small roasting-pan, upon which you have first placed some thin slices of salt pork, and also two onions and two carrots cut in slices and some dry loaves of laurel. The veal being on the top, add some salt and pepper.

Then moisten with a spoonful of bouillon-potau-feu, and set on the fire long enough to draw the jutices of the meat. When the bouillon is partly gone, add another quart and then put in the oven for two hours; mind that the oven must not be very hot, so that the veal can cook slowly, and take care to baste every half-hour.

Then take some French peas, warm them well, and when they are warm, put your veal or a dish and ladle its own jutice on the top, with the peas all around.

Roast—Take four small dncks, clean them well, don't wash them, but wipe well with a clean towel. Stuff them with the same stuffing previously given for a googe; string each of them tight, and rub with a fittle butter on the top, after having attached to each duck a slice of salt pork three inches square, on which you have cut some stripes; add the jutice of a lemon.

Put in the oven, cook according to taste, and serve on toasts, after having poured on the ducks the gravy from the pan, the grease being first removed.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE RESUMED consideration of the estimates for the var

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village-Hall last evening, all present.

John P. Wilson asked for payment for services John P. Wilson asked for payment for services as attorney for the village in the matter of the South Chicago Pumping-Works. Referred.

A few weeks ago the Board passed an ordinance to improve South Chicago avenue at a cost of \$32,000. The citizens protest, both against the work and the cost. Col. Raynor, of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company; said that they and other residents had received notices of of assessment. A neeting was held on Monday night by the indignant citizens, who then passed a resolution, which was embodied in the petition. The property lying south of the two lines of railroad was assessed unusually heavy, and, if other parts benefited by the improvement, that there was more than enough to improve the street, which is 15,000 feet long. The assessment should be made equitable, and, if it was made so, there would not be so much objection to it. The citizens ask to have the assessment examined and any mistakes corrected if any were made by the Assessment Commissioner, otherwise they would be obliged to ask to have it corrected in court.

Other protests of a similar character were made by J. S. Scoville, Dr. Jackson, and Mr. McChesney.

Trustee Bennett said that two years ago there

A remonstrance was received against the proposed fire ordinance. Both were postponed for one week.

The Attorney was directed to prepare an ordinance for the opening of Forty-ninth street from State street to Grand boulevard.

George Willard, the Village Treasurer, reported that he had purchased forty-seven \$1.000 bonds of the village at a cost of \$49,000. The bonds were canceled in open Board.

The police report for January showed eleven arrests; fines imposed, \$200; fines collected, \$10. The Village Collectof reported the receipt of \$2,341.90. The Village Treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$18,000.33.

Bids were received for the improvement of the Chicago and Thornton road. The bid of Doleese & Shepard, \$1.25 per yard for stone, and H. G. Myrick, \$1.15 for hauling, were accepted. Adjourned.

LAKE.

Politicians and voters who are interested in town affairs are beginning to speculate as to the probable candidates for town officers to be voted for in April. The former are already pulling wires and laying plans for a vigorous campaign. The failure of the Butchers' Union strike has left a large number of unemployed men in the Town of Lake, who feel that the present town authorities are in a measure in league against them for having put on an extra police force to prevent them from driving off the non-Union men. They also imagine that the authorities are in sympathy with the packers and employers rather than the workingmen. The Democrats will try to utilize this feeling for their own benefit, and make the contest one of employés against employers. The friends of George Fleming, of the Stock-Vards, are pushing his claims as a friend of the workingmen for the position of Supervisor. LAKE.

election this spring, as may probably will all will receive a good support.

It is rumored that the Democrats planned a scheme at the salcon of one of their prominent members at the car-shops to divide the Republican vote of the town by starting a temperance ticket. Whether the friends of the temperance cause will allow themselves to be used in this way remains to be seen.

A NEW MINING ENTERPRISE.

The Ready-Pay Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Chicago.

During the past month a company has been organized in this city, under the above title, which bids fair to become widely and favorably known in mining circles. Its mines are located about five miles from Alma and twelve miles from Leadville. The Company has two mines, one called the Derigo and the other the Ready-Pay, from which the Company other the Ready-Pay, from which the Company takes its name. The Company was chartered in January, 1880, when a Board of Directors was elected. The officers of the Company are W. L. Lee, President; M. Tobin, Vice-President; E. P. Read, Secretary; F. D. Johnson, Treasurer; and John A. Parsons, Superintendent. The mines of the Company were discovered and preëmpied by Hiram F. Sawyer, a miner of twenty years' experience, and his faith in the mines and practical mining experience was such that he took the most of his pay for the mine in stock of the Company. The Derigo is a chloride lode, running at an angle of 20 deg. into the mountains, with vein at the depth or irecline of 26 feet, 4½ feet wide, and assaying as high as 186 ounces per ton of silver. There are also four more open cuts run on this same vein, from 9 to 14 feet, with the same uniform result, which promise to reward the Company richly if properly managed. The Ready-Pay Mine, belonging to this Company, is a carbonate mine, located about one-half mile from the Derigo, and promises as rich as the Robert E. Lee or the Letter and Stevens Mine, at Leadville. It has richer ore than any discovered in either of those two mines at the same depth. The Ready-Pay Mine has a shaft only 20 feet deep, showing hard and soft carbonates, assaying from 75 ounces to 156 ounces per ton.

Mr. William L. Lee, the President of the Ready-Pay Gold and Silver Mining Company, was one of the original owners (with Lee, Judd & Lee) of their famous mines, Bobtail and Gregory and others, at Black Hawk, Coupany, consisting of Lee, Judd & Lee, transferred their mines to a stock company called the Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, He is an honest, just, and capable man in every sense of the word. John A. Parsons, the Superintendent of the Ready-Pay Gold and Silver Mining Company, was in the employ of the Black Hawk Company, as foreman, and when the change was made to the Black Hawk Gold Mining Company as foreman, and when the change was made to the Black Hawk Gold Mining Company he was appointed mining septiment, he managed the most

THE AUDIPHONE.

Expose of a Cincinnati Fraudu lent Infringement.

The Dentaphone Dealers in That Burg

and as Such Denounced by the Chief of Police.

Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, and asked for an interview.

The article in question treated of the so-called AMERICAN DENTAPHONE COMPANY."
and did not hesitate to say that the said Company was a fraud, as by its misrepresentations people were deluded into the belief that they were to receive a genuine audiphone, when they would find themselves in possession of a toy something in the shape of a small watch, and of no value in enabling a deaf person to hear at from the Chief of Police of Cincinnati to a mar in San Francisco, who said he had been swindled in reply to an inquiry made by him regarding the "Company." The reply read as follows: "OFFICE OF SUTERINTENDENT OF POLICE. CYNLINATI.—W. B. Greenchoum—Sire: In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., will say that the parties you refer to are frauds, as you are but one out of a great many that they have victim-ized in the same manner. C. WAPPENSTEIN, "Superintendent of Police." "Yes, sir; I have received this stack of letter and postal-cards, within a short time, from peo-ple complaining that these Cincinnati parties are trying to palm off their instrument, which I be-lieve they call a "dentaphone," for our audi-phone," said Mr. Rhodes, in response to the in-quiry of the reporter, bringing out a formidable pile of communications from different parts of the country, which he invited the newspaper-

over-rich congregation in that place purchased what they
supposed was going to be an audipped to the pastor, who was hard of hearing. The dentaphone came in place of the audiphone, which they had expected, and the pastor wished to know whether Mr. Rhodes could not take some steps to recover damages from what he called the fraudulent Company.

Another letter, from W. C. Morrill, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western & Atlantic Railroad Company, Atlanta, Ga., stated that a pampliet was sent to him from Cincinnati which was similar in appearance to the one issued by Messirs, Rhodes & McClure, except in name. No names were signed to the pamphlet in any place, the name of the suppositious firm only appearing.—"The American Dentaphone Company." Neither was the name of the inventor mentioned. On the strength of impressions formed by reading this advertisement, Mr. Morrill sent to Cincinnati for an instrument, and, upon receiving it, found that he had been deceived into purchasing what he did not want, and something which was of no earthly use to him.

him.
Charles A. Snyder, of New Orleans, also wrote, informing the inventor of the audiphone that he had been swindled in a similar manner.
After looking over a number of these written complaints, the reporter said: "The complaints which you have here appear to represent a large territory, and the Cincinnati Company must be

injuring you pretty extensively?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Rhodes, "they advertiall over the country, using, I am told, our references, and referring to the report of my exhibition before Mr. Berg and Peter Cooper, and understand they allude to the illustrations it Lesite's Illustrated Paper, which really represen my audiphone in use. Their advertisemen bear no name of anybody, either of the Company or the inventor."

other; "but you have already seen enough to give you an idea of how the Cincinnati Company work off their goods at our expense." The Louisville Medical News of Dec. 27 contains an article written by W. Cheatham, M. D., upon

THE AUDIPHONE AND THE DESTAPHONE.

"THE AUDITIONE AND THE DENTAPHONE."
He commences by saying:

"Of late the question has been frequently asked me as to which is the best audiphone, the one made in Cincinnati or the one made in Chicago. I have invested in both, and, after experimenting, had but little trouble in coming to the conclusion that the Chicago instrument is the best by far. The Cincinnati audiphone answers nearly the same purpose as the ear-trumpet. Conversation can only be heard when the speaker's mouth is quite close to the instrument,—a great disadvantage. The Chicago audiphone can be used at the opera or church or in general conversation with perfect comfort and success. I think the form (fan-shape) is quite an item, as it is easily carried, and can be used without exciting comment. The position of holding a fan in the mouth is quite a natural one."

And he closes as follows:

"Why the Chicago audiphone is better than the Cincinnati dentaphone I can better illustrate by cases. Mrs. P., who is unable to hear only when my voice is considerably elevated and the mouth put close to the ear, purchased a Chicago audiphone. The result was surprising. She can hear common conversation at some distance with it. I sent her my dentaphone to try. Result: cannot distinguish a word spoken, even when the mouth of the speaker is put close to the instrument. Others I have tried with a like result. Another objection to the Cincinnati dentaphone is the tension it is necessary to put the string to. It is tiresome to both hand and teeth."

Persons who think of purchasing an audiphone should be careful to call for the instru-

RHOMBERG.

The Exact Status of That Famous Case at Last Fixed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 6.—Mr. Joseph Rhomberg, of Dubuque, is in the city. In an interview he denies that his case has been settled by the Government for \$5,000. Mr. J. K. Graves, one of his bondsmen, was let off the bond for this sum. The reason Mr. Graves was let off the bonds was the fact that he was about to go into the banking business in that city, and could not go in as President of a National bank with a judgment hanging over him. Mr. Rhomberg also said that he had never made an application to settle the case, and never will. The case is now in the Supreme Court on an appeal.

never made an application to settle the case, and never will. The case is now in the Supreme Court on an appeal.

Dubloux, Ia., Feb. 6.—Referring to the several dispatches sent out from Washington within the past two or three days in regard to the celebrated Rhomberg Distillery judgment, and to the recent release by Secretary Sherman of J. K. Graves, one of the securities, the Times of this city will to-morrow contain an authentic and correct siz menent of the matter. The facts, in brief, may be stated as follows: At the October term, 1870, of the United States Circuit Court, District of Iowa, judgment was rendered against J. A. Rhomberg, as principal, and D. Rhomberg, L. A. Rhomberg, and J. K. Graves, sureties, for \$103,011.55 for frands committed by J. A. Rhomberg in 1865, '66, and '67. Not one of the defendants was good for the amount of the claim when sued, when judgment was rendered, or are they now. The claim was stale when the suit was brought, eight years having intervened between the date of the frauds and commencement of the frauds of Rhomberg. Not a dollar could be collected from Graves, the reports of his being President of a railroad being false, as is the statement that the Government expended \$25,000 to get the judgment; \$10,000 will cover all expenses of the litigation. Secretary Sherman has released Graves upon the payment of the \$5,000.—first, however, taking from the co-sureties, the other Rhombergs written agreements that they would not be released of graves. There is no compromise of the Rhomberg indement except as be Graves.

A. O. U. W.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUREE, Feb. 6.—The Wisconsin Grand Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen have elected the following officers: G. M. W., J. F. McMullen, Milwaukee; G. F., Charles Wedelstedt, Madison; G. O., E. C. French, Eau Claire; Recorder, H. C. Heath, La Crosse; Grand Receiver, J. H. Marston, Appleton; G. G., W. H. Huntington, Durand; G. W., A. J. Kane, Monroe; Trustee for three years, Charles Ottille, La Crosse; Representatives to Supreme Lodge, W. A. Gordon, Oshkosh; H. F. Smiley, La Crosse; D. E. Moore, Bangor; State Medical Examiner, Dr. W. A. Gordon, Oshkosh.

FIFTY MILLION POUNDS OF ICE.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Feb. 6.—A Chicago te company commenced cutting ice on the lake here to-day, and are now engaged in shipping about 100 car-loads per day to Chicago. Five ice-trains per day are to be employed until 2,000 car-loads are harvested, amounting to 50,000,000 pounds of the congealed surface of the lake. The ice is about ten inches in thickness.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street. No FANCY PRICES—Best set teeth, \$8; filling Mates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts. Compare Buck & Rayner's Cold Cream with others and see what "Cold Cream" should be.

MARRIAGES. BOICE-KENDALL-Feb. 5, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, D.D., Hugh M. Boice and Mattle J. Kendall, daughter of the late Orrin Kendall. No eards.

Flannels. Harnesses.

sumption, Frank W., only son of Thomas and Prances Driver, of Chicago. 256 West Adams-st., Sunday, Feb. 5, at 1 p. m. Friends of the family invited. EF Boston papers please copy. MCKENZIE—Feb. 6, at 7:30 o'clock. Mrs. Ann Jane MCKENZIE-Feb. 5, 21 7:20 o'clock. Mrs. Ann Jan McKenzie.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Margaret McFetridgs, 755 West Lakest, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.

13 St. Louis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

SCHMAHL-Friday. Feb. 6, 1891, John Schmahl, o'the firm of Farrington & Schmahl, in his 45d year.

Funeral from the residence, 52 Indiana.av., Sunday, Shi hat, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Graceland.

NESYOR-Feb. 8, of convulsions, Michael Edward. NESTOR—Feb. 8, of convulsions, Michael Edward youngest son of James and Winnie Nestor, aged years and 3 months. Funeral Sunday, at 11 a. m., from 30 West Huron-st., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

VOTICE-THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF

a permanent organization.

THE SEVENTH WARD UNION VETERAN CLU
Will meet at Frank Elbe's, 28 Blue Island-av., thi
evening. Gen. O. L. Mann will address the Club. A
old soldiers who served in the army and navy durin
the late war are respectfully invited to be present,
THEKE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE PROF
erty-owners of South Desplaines-at. at 243 Sout THIRTEENTH WARD - THE SEMI-ANNU meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republican of will be held this Saturday evening at Beng's F Election of officers and otherbusiness of importan THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' PRAYER-



Absolutely Pure. MADE FROM GR APE CREAM TARTAR.

Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world.

No other preparation makes such light, flax, hot breads, or luxurious past ry. Can be eaten by dry hot breads, or luxurious past ry. Can be eaten by dry hot lies without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indirections that the commence of the

BUSINESS CARDS. WIDE AWAKE
MERCHANTS !!
Are running "5 and 10 Cent Counters"
Others are investing their in "KXCLUSIVE & 10 CENT STORES.
We are the Originators and Only, Business of Johns of their goods in the words. Or Jean to our maninterpretation of the control of the co

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., DRY GOODS

AUCTION SALES.

REGULAR TRADE SALE TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 9:30 a. m.

DESIRABLE LINES. SEASONAME CON

DEPARTMENT.

Russia Crashes. Ladies' Whitewear, Hosiery, Pearl Buttons. Pillow Lace. Cutlery.

CLOTHING, FULL SUITS. WOOL PANTS

Underwear, Neckwear. Dress Shirts Halters. Handkerchiefs. Towels.

Doylies, Table Linens, GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auet We Shall Close Out

AT AUCTION. WEDNESDAY, Feb. II, at 10 a. m. prand 750 CASES

SPRING STYLES BOOTS, SHOES,

Thursday, Feb. 12, at 9:30 a. m. TRADE SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE Full assortment of English and American W.G. Ware.
Rock and Yellow Ware.
Glassware of every description.

By HENRY & HATCH, sors to Chas. E. Raadin & Co., Auction 137 & 139 Wabash-av. LARGE AUCTION SALE BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBERS AND SLIPPERS Tuesday, Feb. 10.
A splendid line of fresh new goods just received.
Ladies' and Gents' Hand and Machine Sewed.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF Dry Goods, Clothing, CARPETS, ETC.,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 a. m. HENRY & HATCH, Auctioneers By FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE

9:30 THIS MORNING, FURNITURE ALL KINDS, ... CARPETS, STOVES,

Household Goods from residence, a lot Hose, Creery, General Merchandise,
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,
Stand 56 Randolph-1. By D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 173 Randolph-th. REGULAR SATURDAY AUCTION SALE.

This Saturday Morning, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock, atom Salesroom, 173 Randolph-st., Furniture, Bedding, Ca-pets, Mirrors, Pictures, Stoves, Crockery, etc., etc. D. LONG & CO., Austioness. NOTICE, TO SECOND-HAND DEALERS! A Special meeting of the Second-Hand Dealers we be held at the Stores of GEOHEGAN & REVILcorner of Randolph-st, and Fifth-aw, Saturday Fasing, Feb. 7, at 7:30 o'clock sharp, to take action in gard to our new ordinance, which is to come bein
the Council Monday Evening. Every dealer in In
inture is expected to be on hand.

By Order of Committee

TRUNKS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS. "A HOST OF FRIENDS AND NO ENEMIES."

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

LETTERS AND

Memoirs of Prince the Man Who

Life of the First An

The Paster-" Manch " tions "-Hughes' Christ "-Atlanti

Current Magazines-B Literary, Art, and Notes, Etc.,

MEMOIRS OF PRINCE MEMOIRS OF PRINCE.
The illustrious Chancell
Empire, whose Memoirs—of whose Memoirs—have
lished by his son, was, am
diplomatists, the Bisma
Forced into diplomacy a
promotion came rapidly
turned the head of a more
For thirty-nine years a Meas to reestablish the o
with an Austrian Emperor and in fact foresaw and his failure. Bismarck ed which Metternich had d which Metternich had As the Austrian Chance nd of the vast combin Napoleon, so, seventy yea sian Chancellor vanquishe the Third Napoleon and the nasty. The work is the mo-tribution hitherto made to t

pers left by Prince Metter rided. The first, from 1 ne Congress of Vienna. e, and ends with the nt from political life. 8 to 1859, is a period of r death of the Cha and covers an important per of Europe. It will be read biographer has assumed a from the historian and historian work will furnish for a history yet to be writted reader will find the work and the work in the w diplomacy,—see some of have moved Empires the vital interests of mills this he will find little of are not sure but that he wi at the lack of embellishmen details or court-scandals, the facts. Some of the most in of the book have been alrest Tribuse. It is difficult to

finished work, but a clew it the truth of what I intended not intend. Mindful of my d I have inserted in this man belonging to its secrets,—b which ought to be known, a not to remain in obscurity." It is a work, as he says, clew to what [he] intende fore more important as a life lor than as history; it wot stant reference to the archive

Ms name mentioned."
When 17 years of age
University and attended
Emperor Leopold, as a
for the Catholic Imperia

O. P. GORE & CO., CTION. GOODS ARTMENT

CTION SALES.

TRADE SALE Feb. 10, 9:30 a. m.

ES. SEASONABLE GOODS

INVOICES.

shes, Ruchings

itewear, Hosiery,

OTHING.

aces.

ons,

Collarettes,

Gloves.

Cutlery.

S. WOOL PANTS.

Neckwear.

Halters,

Doylies, is. Suspenders.

all Close Out

eb. II, at 10 a. m. prompt.

AND SLIPPERS.

ean goods, just in from the Facto-ind very choice. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and & Wabsab-av.

eb. 12, at 9:30 a. m.

AND GLASSWARE.

ADE SALE

and Lamp Chimneys.
I for country merchants.
O. P. GORE & CO., Aucti

ENRY & HATCH, as. E. Raddin & Co., Auction & 130 Wabash-av.

E AUCTION SALE ES, RUBBERS AND SLIPPERS, sday, Feb. 10.

f fresh new goods just received.
Hand and Machine Sewed. AUCTION SALE OF ods, Clothing,

ETS, ETC., SDAY, Feb. 11, at 10 a. m. IENRY & HATCH, Auctioneers. HEIM, BARKER & CO.,

SATURDAY'S SALE THIS MORNING,

R SATURDAY

ION SALE.

orning, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock, at our dolph-st., Furniture, Bedding, Car-res, Stoves, Crockery, etc., etc. D. LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

ID-HAND DEALERS!

of the Second-Hand Dealers will res of GEOHEGAN & REVELLA, set, and Fith-av. Saturday Fren-clock sharp, to take action in re-dinance, which is to come before y Evening. Every dealer in Fur-obe on hand.

By Order of Committee.

Can be beautifully DYER, GLEANED, and REPAIRED, at trifling expense and expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Bearborn and 261 West Hadisonstan Chicago, & 107 North Chicago, & 10

Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit.
CHAS. T. WILT'S
For Trunks, Satchels, Bass.
&c. It will pay.
No. 144 State-st.

Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM."

292 w. Madison St. Chicago

NOS.

Established 1842.

O ENEMIES."

MUSIC,

OTICE.

ALL KINDS, ETS. STOVES, rom residence, a lot Hose, Cre andise. ERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., 84 and % Randolph-s

AUCTION,

CASES

BING STYLES

SHOES

efs, Towels,

Dress Shirts.

Christ"-Atlantic Monthly.

Current Magazines-Books Received-Literary, Art, and Scientific Notes, Etc., Etc.

LETTERS AND SCIENCE.

Memoirs of Prince Metternich. the Man Who Defeated

Napoleon.

Life of the First American Admiral-

France Since the First Empire.

The Paster-" Mauch "-M'Cosh's "Eme-

tions "-Hughes' "Manliness of

MEMOIRS OF PRINCE METTERNICH. e illustrious Chancellor of the Austrian ire, whose Memoirs—or rather a portion hose Memoirs—have recently been pubof whose Memoirs—have recently been published by his son, was, among statesmen and diplomatists, the Bismarck of his time. Forced into diplomacy at an early age, his promotion came rapidly enough to have more the head of a more ambitious man. For thirty-nine years a Minister, his desire was to reëstablish the old German Empire with an Austrian Emperor. In this he failed, and in fact foresaw and gave the reasons of his failure. Bismarck completed the task which Metternich had declared impossible. As the Austrian Chancellor was the guiding mind of the vast combinations—the projector of the Alliance—which defeated the First Napoleon, so, seventy years later, the Pruseon, so, seventy years later, the Prussian Chancellor vanquished and overthrew the Third Napoleon and the Bonapartist dynaty. The work is the most important con-ribution hitherto made to the history of the not eventful period of the Nineteenth Cent-

The two volumes just received comprise the first of the four parts into which the papers left by Prince Metternich have been di-vided. The first, from 1798 to 1815, begins with the birth of Metternich, and ends with the Congress of Vienna. The second, from 1816 to 1848, includes a period of general to 1848, includes a period of general ce, and ends with the Chancellor's retirepeace, and ends with the Chancellor's retirement from political life. The third, from 188 to 1850, is a period of repose, lasting till the death of the Chancellor. The fourth and last part will consist of documents of a various nature, arranged according to their subject. The first part is the most interesting, and covers an important period in the history of Europe. It will be readily seen that the biographer has assumed a formidable task.

To the historian and historical student the last the last of the

for a history yet to be written. The general reader will find the work a record of the thoughts, motives, plans, and purposes of an accomplished statesman and diplomatist; he will drive an insight into the mysteries of diplomacy,—see some of the threads that have moved Empires and affected the vital interests of millions; but beyond this he will find little of interest. We this he will find little of interest. We are not sure but that he will be disappointed at the lack of embellishment, the absence of details or court-scandals, the dry narrative of facts. Some of the most interesting portions of the book have been already quoted in Trie Trieburg. It is difficult to outline so massive a work, which is a valuable contribution to the literature of the day, and merits more than mere notice.

ds: "The King has chosen Count Lun, ajor in his army, whose name may be sawn to you from the reputation he gained the Seven Years' War," Elliot answered anptly: "The King, evidently, could not be chosen any one who would have better bresented him."

In the Seven Years' War," Elliot answered prompity: "The King, evidently, could not have chosen any one who would have better represented him."

In 1803 Metiternich was transferred to Berlin; and in 1805 went as Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Napoleon. Within a few years war was declared by Austria. Of France at this time Metternich says that it felt the need of repose, and was averse to war. The Generals wished to enjoy their weath: "Berthier had a yearly income of more than 1,200,000 francs; Davoust had property which brought him in an income of a million; Masséna, Angereau, and others were equally wealthy.

The Emperor enjoyed in France that popularity which will be always gained by a ruler who knows how to hold the reins of power with an equally firm and skillful hand. . . He was a born conqueror, legislator, and administrator; and he thought he could indulge all three inclinations at once. . . The sentiment of the enormous majority of the nafian would have been entirely with him if he had confined himself to the duties of government."

Of Talleyrand he says: "His temperament led him to irreligious courses. Of noble birth, he pleaded for the uprooting of his class. Under the Republican rule, he forswore the Republic; under the Empire, he was constantly impelled to conspire against the Empire; under the Bourbons, lastly, he labored for the overthrow of the legitimate dynasty. To hinder any definit course from being taken—for that Talleyrand was always ready. In the contrary direction I could never discover equal ability."

In July, 1809, Metternich was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the successor of Count Stadiow; and in that capacity represented Austria in the Altenburg conferences for the negotiation of a treaty of peace. The treaty, as a matter of fact, however, was negotiated at Vienna by Prince Liechtenstein and Count Champagny, and has since been known as the Peace of Vienna. "It was," says the Minister, "a treaty of peace rull of unworthy artifices, having no foundation in internationa

when and the how I could not pretend to determine."

The next event of importance was the marriage of the Archduchess Marie Louise to Napoleon. The proposal of marriage having been made by Napoleon:

"As soon as the courier brought me the news, I repaired to the Emperor. 'Your Majesty,' said I, 'is here placed in a situation in which the ruler and father can alone say Yes or No. One or the other must be spoken by you, for a doubtful or hesitating answer is not possible."

"The Emperor collected himself for a moment, and then asked me what I should do in his place. 'There are cases in the life of States, as with private persons,' I answered, 'when a third person is not able to put himself in the place of another on whom the responsibility of a decision rests. Your Majesty is ruler and father; to you alone it belongs to consider what is your duty." 'I shall leave the decision in my daugh-

alone it belongs to consider what is your duty."

"I shall leave the decision in my daughter's hands, 'cried the Emperor, warmly; 'for I will never constrain her; and I desire, before I consult my duty as a monarch, to know what is her wish in the matter. Find the Archduchess, and let me know what she says to you. I will not myself speak to her on the subject, lest it should seem as if I wished to influence her decision."

"I went at once to the Archduchess Marie Louise, and laid the matter before her. The Archduchess listened with her usual calmness, and, after a moment's reflection, asked me, 'What does my father wish?"

"The Emperor,' I replied. 'has commissioned me to interrogate your Imperial Highness as to your decision in a matter so important for the destiny of your whole life. Do not ask what the Emperor wishes; tell me what you wish.'

"'I wish only what it is my duty to wish,' answered the Archduchess. 'Where the in-

The with the control of the control

the Kings too had their fixed days for hunting. He did not really care for the sport, except for the violent exercise, which suited his health; and, besides, he merely went at full speed, right and left, through the forest, without regularly following the hunt. In this matter he was the despair of Marshal Berthier, who, as Master of the Hounds, wished to establish order in his department. The number of horses and equipages being quite insufficient, no one, except the foreign Princes, was admitted to these parties. Three times a week there was a play at the Court. The actors of the Comédie Française received a thousand crowns for each representation. The other evenings were divided between the Courts of the Queen of Holland, the King of Westphalla, the Grand-Duchess of Berg, and the Princess de Bade. The Empress held her Court on Sundays. The diplomatic body was only received from time to time by the Princes, and they chose for this the time when the Emperor was absent. The Secretaries of State of France and of Italy, and the two Mindsters for the Exterior and Interior, were established at Fontainebleau, and kept open house for all foreigners. It would be difficult to give an idea of the prodigious expenses of the Court and of the Ministers; the chateau had been dilapidated, and the furniture sold,—now all is repaired; and, while every corner of Paris, and all the principal towns of France, are full of new brildings, millions are spent for objects of pure luxury or mere fancy."

Napoleon gave Metternich his opinion of Chateaubriand;

"There are men, and France unhapplly abounds in them, who think themselves fit for everything, because they have one quality or one talent. Amongst these men is Chateaubriand, who joins the opposition because I will not employ him. This man is a reasoner in the clouds, but gifted with great dialectic power. If he would use his talent in the line marked out for him, he might be useful. But he will not comply with this, and he is, therefore, good for nothing. It is necessary either to

ed of his ability to resist Napoleon's seductive powers.

The rest of the volume contains extracts from Matternich's letters, and copious notes explanatory of allusions in the text; while the second volume consists solely of Metternich's diplomatic correspondence, notes of conversations, and portions of letters to his family. There is also an interesting letter from Metternich to the Empress Marie Louise, telling her of the fate of her husband, the Emperor Napoleon. A chronological table and a full index have been added to the American edition.

table and a full index have been added to the American edition.
(Memoirs of Prince Metternich: 1773-1815, Edited by Prince Richard Metternich. Translated by Mrs. Alexander Napier. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes, cloth. Price \$5.)

LIFE OF FARRAGUT. Admiral Farragut won his high rank by hard service. He was not the creation of political expediency. Left an orphan in early life, dependent on the kindness of friends for sympathy and support, beginning his service under the flag of his country when but 10 years of age, his character and life are among the most notable recorded on the pages of history. There have been as great, and possibly greater, commanders; but there have been but few men who united in their person the qualities that make heroes with the traits and characteristics which mark the Christian gentleman. His life is worthy of study; his memory deserves to be kept green in the hearts of his countrymen; and the large volume of letters and notes of his active life, which has just been published by his son, is sure to attract general notice. In this country, and at this time, when public attention is being directed to the condition of our navy, the comments and observations of the first American Admiral should receive, as they deserve, respectful attention. The work of Mr. Loyall Farragut has been well done. While filial affection has possibly magnified the importance of some things and underrated that of others, has been too busy with the central figure to pay much attention to others,—nevertheless there is less tention to others,—nevertheless there is less of this tendency than might not unreason-ably have been expected. The story of the adventurous, if not exciting, life is well and

adventurous, if not exciting, life is well and faithfully told; and, wherever it was possible, the father has wisely been permitted to speak for himself. Farragut was a keen observer; noting that might in any manner become useful to him was passed by or neglected. He was also a sailor from choice, and to the day of his death loved his profession and was master of its multifarious details. He obtained his promotion in every instance by hard work. He was one of the last connecting links between the old navy and the new. He had fought in the ships of oak before the days of steam, when skill and seamanship often won a sea-fight even against a superior force. He was one of the gallant defenders of the Essex, and surrendered, with that vessel, when his ship was sinking and on fire. Familiar with all oceans and all lands, educating himself in the hard school of experience, he learned to understand human nature and to know men. Docatur and Bainbridge, Kodgers, Lawrence, and Porter, were not mere traditions of fighting sea-dogs; but he had fought and lived with them, and served under them. Then came the era of steam, which, as he himself says, "made great changes"; and he fought the battles of New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson with the new motive power. The Monitor brought about another revolution in naval warfare, and heavy plating, with few but powerful guns, came into play. The defeat of the Merrimac proved the value of the new system; the sinking of the Tecumseh, with the gallant Craven and his 113 heroes, under the very eyes of the Admiral, showed the vulnerable points of the "iron commis." Braye as a lion; always ready to lead the way; dashing through the fleet to take the lead, when the Brooklyn hesitated; cheering and encouraging his men to fight while there was a ray of hope, Farragut was also patient, gentle, and tender-hearted.

What rank Farragut would have taken as a commander in such contests as Paul Jones and Nelson fought, it is impossible to say, nor is it perhaps material to show. He was

This is a posthumous work, by the late James Macdonell, a London journalist, edited by his wife, with a chapter added on the present condition of the French Republic, by Meredith Townsend. Had the writer lived, the work would probably have received considerable revision before publication. Particularly is this true of the first chapter, on "English Interest in French Politics," which gives in a measure the raison d'être of the book. "The general wish to watch the political life of France," it says, "is partly from the charm of her grand and tragic history; partly a tribute to the interest of national calamity; partly from the anticipation.

tion of some new and great change in her history; and partly it is the fruit of the dultness which has settled in the domestic policy of our own country." The italies are our own, but we do not believe that in 1880 any such reason would have been quoted to account for English interest in French politics. Few Administrations have been called upon to consider more important questions than that of Lord Beaconstield. In the opinion of many, the stability of England's institutions and the maintenance of her Empire are seriously threatened. Justice to Ireland, alone, is likely to severely tax the wisdom of Parliament for a solution. Many grave questions of "domestic policy" are furnishing men like Gladstone, Bright, and Parnell with weapons wherewith to attack the Government. That "political excitement must be sought elsewhere when the domestic affairs of England do not rise above the sedate respectibility of a select vestry," sounds like sarcasm at the present day. All nations have their periods of chilness and comparative stagnation. That has hardly been the case in England during the past two years.

The book was intended to be "a complete"

day. All nations have their periods of duliness and comparative stagnation. That has hardly been the case in England during the past two years.

The book was intended to be "a complete history of the different parties which for centuries in France have struggled and fought, each one in turn gaining supreme power by trampling the others under foot, and which still represent political life and feeling in France. . . One chapter only, 'Revival of the Legitimist Monarchy,' has that finish which he ever strove should be in all which he gave to the public. . . My husband's intention was to describe fully the Legitimist, the Orleanist, the Bonapartist, and the Republican parties. . . The chapters devoted to the Republican party were to have been the most important in the book, . . The writing of this portion was never even begun. I have a volume of notes,—all that is left of countless hours of patient study and conscientious research. . . This book [is] a fragment merely, I sadly feel, of what it was meant to be."

If this preface accurately represents the intention of the author, and the present volume is as large as he intended it to be, he certainly failed in his expectations. It is not a "complete history" of any of the great parties; and even the most finished paper falls far short of being a complete history of the "Revival of the Legitimist Monarchy." We have a trunk and a few roots, but no branches. It is a tree, but not a very vigorous one. As a condensed abstract of history, as the work of a keen observer, whose sources of information were general, not special, and who sought to generalize and to furnish a rather superficial, but interesting, view of French politics and parties,—"France since the First Empire" commends itself to all readers. In other respects timakes too great pretensions. Contemporaneous history cannot be called complete. Mr. Macdonell was a brilliant writer, an able and faithful journalist, and his different articles read'very much like carefully-prepared essays, without adding to the stoc

THE PASTOR. Bishop Bedell of Ohio has gathered to-gether his lectures on Pastoral Theology, amplified and revised them, and now publishes them under the title of "The Pastor."
Three conditions are declared to be essential for a successful prosecution of the study of Pastoral Theology: 1. A theoretical knowledge of Theology; 2. An experimental knowledge of religion; 3. A degree of practical knowledge of human nature. The study of Theology is in a great measure confined to theological students. That the student should be an earnest Christian man, is an should be an earnest Christian man, is an axiomic statement. And, as the pastor, rector, or clergyman has to deal with men,—acts as their "preacher, teacher, counselor, comforter, father, brother, friend,"—a knowledge of human nature would also seem to be a sine qua non. This qualification, however, does not alone belong to students for the ministry, but ought to be general. It is a matter of regret that a lack of it should so often be found among those to whom the Right Reverend gentleman addresses his lectures. Instead of requiring a "degree of familiarity with human nature" from a would be pastor,—or, as this rather obscure phrase is interpreted, "some experience in life and some familiarity with human nature,"—we should feel inclined to believe that great familiarity with human nature, its wants and needs, temptations and sorrows, difficulties and surroundings, is absolutely necessary for the student; and that, as between

miliarity with human nature, its wants and needs, temptations and sorrows, difficulties and surroundings, is absolutely necessary for the student; and that, as between the two, the successful pastor will be the one who has this qualification in the fullest extent, and less of the science of Theology than his companion.

Under the three heads of Instruction, Administration, and Discipline, Bishop Bedell defines and illustrates the different duties enjoined by the pastoral relation. In the chapter on "Preaching" he enumerates, as toples not to be considered "proper themes for a Christian sermon": Speculative questions; geographical, geological, astronomical, or historical facts; barren truths, political subjects,—"mere questions of governmental spolicy, committed to statesmen." The writer believes that "The cobbler should stick to his last." The book is well written, the subjects carefully considered and elaborated, and it is well qualified to impart instruction in an important branch of theological study.

(The Pastor. By Rt.-Rev. Gregory T. Bedell. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1 vol., cloth. Price, \$2.)

MAUCH.

This is a story of wild border-life. It is thoroughly unreal. It makes a powerful appeal to the sympathies of the reader. Dramatized, it would be classed as an emotional drama. As a novel, it is difficult to assign to it a proper classification. On the one hand, it is sensational, working constantly to climaxes, thrilling in many portions, arousing the sympathies of the reader, and holding his attention to the end. On the other hand.

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Milly Brown, the heroine, is married at 15 to Neil Griffin. Soon after her marriage a miner from the gold-diggings is found murdered near the settlement, and some of his jewelry is in Milly's possession. Her husband is accused of the murder, and apparently hung for it. She, while delirius, gives birth to a child named Mauch. Her father, destroying his home, goes East with his daughter, and there she marries a Mr. Avery. Returning to the border settlement years after, when it has become a prosperous city, the first husband, who was hung but not killed, turns up very inopportunely; so she leaves Avery and goes to live with Griffin, changing from wealth and luxury to poverty and hard work. In time it is shown that Milly's father was the real murderer of the miner; Nell Griffin loses his life in removing obstructions from the track of an approaching train; and Milly rejoins Mr. Avery, nurses him in his illness, and finally becomes Mrs. Avery again. It may be added that Nell Griffin comes very near being hung a second time for the murder he did not commit; that Cap'n Brown saves his life by confessing the crime, and saves his own neck by claiming the fight to have been a "square" one in which he sought to revenge wrongs inflicted on him by Marmaduke Archer, whom he had recognized in the traveler.

This is only a meagre outline of the possi-

maduke Archer, whom he had recognized in the traveler.

This is only a meagre outline of the story, but will serve to give an idea of the possibilities for harrowing scenes, narrow escapes, and heartrending griefs. These are all improved and made the most of. We should hardly call this a very high order of fictitious literature. But it requires a certain degree of ability to invent and carry through, without loss of interest, a story like "Mauch." It is an exciting novel, reads smoothly, and the characters are clearly drawn.

(Mauch. By Mary E. Bryan. New York: D. Appleton & Co. I vol., cloth. Price, \$1.50.)

THE EMOTIONS.

whole subject of the Emotions in a light than that in which it has been unviewed by writers on Mental Science avoids the expression, "The Feeling being too ambiguous, and as pogiving an advantage to Materille prefers the phrase, "The tions," as more exact and less to misconstruction. After an introduced analysis of Emotion, he divides his sinto three parts, in the first of which his siders Four Elements in Emotion; in the ond, gives a classification and descript the Emotions; and, in the third, control of the Complex Emotions. study for Elements in Emotion; in the second, gives a classification and description of the Emotions; and, in the third, considers the Complex Emotions. The elements in Emotion, as he views them, are Appetences; the Idea; Excitement with Attachment and Repugnance; and the Organic Affection. Under the general head of Classification and Description of the Emotions, he first makes a division of the Emotions; then he looks at them as directed to animate objects,—regarding them as retrospective, immediate, and prospective. In the third place, he views the Emotions as called forth by inanimate objects,—the esthetic. Under the Complex Emotions, and secondly Motives Swaying Masses.

Emotions, and secondly Motives Swaying Masses.

The subject is treated, to a considerable extent, in a popular and practical way. We cannot say that we think the classification and distribution of topics entirely satisfactory; but those who are familiar with Dr. McCosh's writings will not be disappointed in their expectation of a discriminating and exhaustive treatment of the whole subject. It is impossible to go into any examination of his discussions of the numerous points embraced in this work without exceeding the limits of a notice like this. We commend the work to all who are interested in this department of inquiry, as well worthy of their attention and study. It will reflect further credit upon its distinguished author. (The Emotions. By James McCosh, D. D., Lt. D., President of Princeton College. New York: Charles S. Scribner's Sons. 1830. Price, \$2.)

THE "ATLANTIC MONTHLY."
We have received the numbers of this excellent American magazine, for 1879, bound in two handsome volumes,—an ornament, as well as a welcome addition, to any library. The tables of contents show an unusua number of imposing names, and the various articles combine a large amount of choice literature. The old Atlantic is prosperous, and deservedly so. Under Mr. Howells' management it has grown in popularity and strength, and now ranks among the first of its class. its class. (The Atlantic Monthly for 1879. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co.)

THE MANLINESS OF CHRIST. A useful interchange of Christian literature is made from time to time between Great Britain and the United States. A pleasant little volume has just been republished from Good Words by Houghton, Osgood & Co., of Boston. The title is "The Manliness of Christ." It consists of a series of papers written by Thomas Hughes, Q.C., of Lon-don, which were suggested by the moral wants of boys and young men in connection don, which were suggested by the moral wants of boys and young men in connection with a prevailing impression that the methods adopted by certain Christian laborers had a tendency to hinder the development of a truly manly character. The author, after distinguishing genuine maniliness from mere physical courage, considers this noble virtue as illustrated in the life of Christ. The discussion is good, and adapted to make a salutary impression on the minds of young men. We cannot perceive in the style of it, however, such attractiveness as its purposes seemed to require. Books of this general character are needed in these days of ephemeral literature. They ought to be attentively read by the boys and young men of this country as well as England.

We append two or three paragraphs from the closing part of an address by Mr. Hughes, which forms the "Conclusion" of the volume before us:

"I must bring these remarks to an end and yet have only been able to touch, and that very lightly, the fringe of a great subject. I am sure many of you have felt this; and I shall be surprised if some amongst you are not already listening to me with a shade of jealousy in your minds, which might formulate itself somehow, perhaps thus: Is this talk about idealism quite straightforward? Haven't we heard all this before? Self-denial, simplicity of life, courage, and the rest, are they not the fruits of Christianity as we have been taught it?"

"To which I am glad to reply from my heart, Truly; so it is. Rem acu tetigesti. Christ is, indeed, the great idealist. 'Be ye perfect, as your Father in Heaven is perfect.'

Christ is, indeed, the great idealist. 'Be ye perfect, as your Father in Heaven is perfect.'

MAGAZINES. The Santtarian continues its publication of the proceedings of the American Health Association, giving in extenso the different papers read there. There are also other short articles, on "Memphis Drinking-Water"; "Soil-Drainage in the Vicinity of Savannah"; "Hard Times," etc., etc.

"Soll-Drainage in the Vicinity of Savannah"; "Hard Times," etc., etc.

The American Naturalist for February
contains articles on "Observations upon the
Habits, Structure, and Development of Amphioxus Lanceolatus"; "A Sketch of Comparative Embryology"; "The Convolution
of the Trachea in the Sandhill and Whooping
Cranes"; "The Development of Moina,"
etc., etc.

The Magazine of Art for January contains articles on: "Our Living Artists: Marcus Stone"; "Favorit Sketching-Grounds:
Clovelly": "Rubens' Homage to Ceres";
"Wood-Engraving"; "Italian Monumental
Sculpture" "Autoine Merz"; "Decorative
Art"; "Pictures in Trains"; "Bathers
Alarmed": "Artistic Iron-Work"; "St.
Mark's, Venice"; "Pictures of the Year—
Dudley Gallery,"

The Library Magazine, published by the
American Book Exchange, has selected the
following articles for its February number:
"Landlords and Land Laws"; "Justinian";
"Herbert Spencer on the Data of Ethics";
"The Character and Writings of Cyrus the
Great"; "Health at Home"; "Colorado";
"Rejected MSS."; "Handel"; "Russian
Nimilism"; "Servantes' Voyage to Parnassus"; "Phædra and Phædre"; "Old-Fashioned Gardening "; "Prayer Among Ali Nations"; "An Antiquary's Ghost-Story."

The Victorian Review comes all the way
from Melbourne, Australia. It is a new institution, and, judging from its first number,
deserves success. Its contents for the November number are: "The Plébiscite"; "A
Last Word on the Education Question";
"Berryism: Its Rise and Progress": "Finance and Finality"; "Civilization Without
Delusion": "A Coming Citizen of the
World": "The Victorian Tariff"; "The
Squatting Leases"; "Will the Anglo-Australian Race Degenerate"; "Wool and
Woolen Industries of the United States";
"A Bad Bargain."

We have received the second volume of Le
Musee Artistique et Litteraire for 1879.

Woolen Industries of the United States";
"A Bad Bargain."

We have received the second volume of Le Musce Artistique et Litteraire for 1879. This is a weekly illustrated art publication, issued in Paris, and a sister of the famous journal, L'Art. The present number appears to be mainly devoted to criticism, notice, and illustration of the Salon of 1879. The woodcuts are admirably executed, and the volume forms an interesting and valuable souvenir of the works exhibited in Paris last year. There are also many other illustrations of works of the old masters. The summary of art-news at the close of each weekly number is a good feature of this publication.

The Catholic World denies the statement of the Hon. John Jay to the effect that the late Pope acknowledged the independence of the Southern Confederacy and received its

envoys.

It is said that Turgenieff has been forbidden by the authorities from carrying out a plan he had formed of spending the winter in Russia for the purpose of studying up the present situation.

The Clarendon Press is about to publish the "Leofric Missal," one of the MS. treasures in the Bodleian Library, and one of the few surviving specimens of the liturgy of the old Anglo-Saxon Church.

Jeremiah Champlin, of Boston, has in preparation a work on "The Life and Times of Galen,"—a remarkable man, whose character and career deserves a more thorough treatment than it has yet received.

Gen. Badeau is making rapid progress with the concluding volume of the "Life of Gen. Grant," of which the first volume appeared some years ago. The two volumes to com-plete the work will soon be published. The word "mask," according to Prof. Skeats, should rather be "masker," which is actually the form used by Sir Thomas More. It is of Moorish origin, being derived through the French and Spanish from the Arabic "maskhardt," a buffoon, jest, mummer, or masquerader.

Charlotte Bronté's story, "The Professor," was completed before "Jane Eyre" was commenced, and was declined by various publishers. It was not published until after the author's death; but "Jane Eyre" was at once accepted and published by Messrs. Smith & Elder (1847).

Mrs. Oliphant is probably the most prolific of living writers. Within the last three years she has published five or six works,—several of them being three-volume novels,—in addition to editing the "Foreign Classics for English Readers." She is now writing a new novel with Scotch scenes and characters.

A paper on "The Disadvantages of City Boys," by the Rev. Washington Gladden, of Springfield, Mass., is announced for an early number of St. Nicholas. The article is said to be based on personal statistics gathered from a hundred prominent business men concerning their surroundings, habits of life, etc., during boyhood.

concerning their surroundings, habits of life, etc., during boyhood.

The announcement is made by Roberts Bros., of Boston, that they have in preparation an edition in two volumes of the "Diary of Mme. D'Arbiay," prepared by Sarah C. Woolsey; and that they will issue it in style uniform with Miss Woolsey's recently published edition of the "Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. Delaney."

The editors of the American Naturalist complain that during the past season little or no geological exploration has been carried on in the Western Territories. Small parties, they say, were sent to Leadville and the Eureka mines, the Comstock lodes, and the California gold-fields; but apparently no general geological exploration at all has been done.

The late Hon. Richard Frothingham was widely known as a writer upon historical subjects. Among his published works are: "History of Charlestown;" "History of the Siege of Boston, and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill;" "Account of Bunker Hill Monument;" "Life of Gen. Joseph Warren;" and "Rise of the Republic."

specially organized to promote the scheme.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for early publication a work entitled "The Interoceanic Canal and the Monroe Doctrine." It is said to be a treatise presenting in concise but comprehensive form the historical record of the various plans for a canal across the Isthmus, and showing the responsibilities of the people and the Government of the United States in regard to any such enterprise, and especially in connection with the present undertaking of M. de Lesseps.

quired a certain settled form and style in art, from which it is difficult for her to free herself. We have but little originality; what we have is not daring; we cling too closely to the circle formed by our celebrated ancestors. The same cradle of art is common to all Europe; we have all lighted our torches at the firesides of the Italian masters. We ought therefore to wish for a change, a renewal of youth; and what more natural than to look fer it in an intelligent people, free from all fetters of the Past, and gifted with an uncommon spirit of independence, of free examination, and of courage.

"Bürger looked to the Americans to renew art, and the opinion of Bürger is worth something in such matters. Possibly they (the Americans) have an exaggerated idea of their superiority; they believe themselves to be the first nation in the world, and called upon to play a great role in the Futura. They dislike imitation, and are creaters rather than copyists. Their political institutions prove this. These are the right conditions to stimulate originality. But they have one great drawback; they are almost compelled to come to us to learn their trade. If they learned nothing eise, it would be all right; but, in entering a studio, one does not always give himself up entirely to the brush,—it requires an especially energetic temperament to avoid obtaining other lessons in the manner of seeing, feeling, and translating most prevalent there. Only to speak, therefore, of what we saw in the Exposition: if Mr. Tiffany, with his Duane Street, near William'; Mr. Wyatt Eatou, with his 'Harvesters at Rest'; Mr. Arthur Quartley, with his 'Morning in the Port of New York'; Wins-

subjects; while Shirlaw and Shatthe German school.

"We believe the time will come wat man will say to American artists; artists of our own land; keep us powhat is going on there; cross the castonally; but let us preserve our ence, our individuality,—paintbold! by the customs and localities of or country, following the example of poets and novelists; let us be the pour time, and of our rich valleys; press what we see and what we fee exhaust ourselves in barren imitation the day when a man of talent ar speaks as we have spoken, the school will be founded; and who tell the part it will play in the history.

ART NOTES.

The competition that was held lately i Paris for an allegorical bust of the Republi produced such unsatisfactory results that n prize was awarded. The Municipal Councillation of the Paris of the Municipal Councillation of the Municipal

Mr. A. F. Bellows has painted an icomposition, "Eyes to the Blind,"—a pant young fellow seated in a chair wi violin in his lap. Behind him stands wife (or other friend), looking out from veranda across the sea. She is eyes to blind—and bright eyes too.

be a Düsseldorf. There are professional ists and amateur artists in Denver, an Reading Club," a Loan Exhibition, "Decorative Art Rooms." Denver opublish the usual items of the work a taken and finished by artists, quite is style of New York, Boston, and Chidailies.

various descriptions that have been estory pupils under Government instance and complete and well-known painters of the day; but, of them are signed, it is difficult to a them. The Government sells the wedifferent lots.

SCIENCE.

A COLLECTION OF SKULLS. printed in green characters because his eyes were too weak to bear black.

Prof. Chadbourne, of Williams College, Massachusetts, says the Academy, is engaged in preparing and collecting the material for a work on "The Wealth of the United States." It will be illustrated at great cost, and will be published simultaneously in four languages,—English, French, German, and Spanish. The expenses attending the production of the work, which are estimated at £10,000 sterling, will be met by an association specially organized to promote the scheme.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for early publication a work entitled "The Interpretation of the works, which are estimated at £10,000 sterling, will be met by an association specially organized to promote the scheme.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for early publication a work entitled "The Interpretation of the various plans for a canal across the Isthmus, and showing the responsibilities of the people and the Government of the United States in regard to any such enterpretase and states in regard to any such enterpretase and states in regard to any such enterpretase and states in regard to any such enterpretase are steading to the Assam races are steading the Munipoorce woman, a fair specline and Mongoloid race, where the ladies are structured in the Mongoloid race, where the ladies are structured in the Mongoloid race, where the ladies are structured in the Mongoloid race, where the ladies are structured in the Mongoloid race, where the ladies and Mongoloid race, where the ladies are structured in the Mongoloid race, where the ladies are structured in the Mongoloid race, where the ladies are structured in the Mongoloid race, where the ladies are structured in the Mongoloid race, where the ladies are structured in the Mongoloid race, where the ladies are

Is thmus, and showing the responsibilities of the people and the Government of the United States in regard to any such enterprise, and especially in connection with the present undertaking of M. de Lesseps.

BOOKS BECEIVED.

CYPRIS AS I SAW F IN 1878. By Sir Samuel Baker. New York: MacMillan & Co. 1 vol., cloth. Price, \$2.50.

UMILTA. By "Oulda." THEN WONEN. By Anne Ellis. Seaside Library, No. 578. New York: George Munro.

REFUTATION OF DARWINISM. By T. Warren O'Neill. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1 vol., cloth. Price, \$2.50.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ART: Being the Second Part of Hegel's Zethetik. By William M. Bryant, New York: Appleton & Co.

ART.

AMERICAN PAINTERS.

An article in Le Musec Artistique, under the above title, contains some just criticisms on American art and artists, and we have therefore translated such portions of its seem'to be of especial interest. It is accompanied by two Illustrations, one, entitle "Cerise," by Mr. Hamilton, and the other, "The Cumean Sibyl," by Elliu Vedder. The writer signs himself "Surmay," and says: "It is as interesting to watch the first steps of a nation as it is to follow those of a man. We are curious to see how the artistic movement will develop in our sister-Republic of the United States. Nor is it mere idle sentiment that turns our thoughts in that direction. Europe grows old; she has been a great producer, and has justly won great fame; but for that very reason she has acquired a certain settled form and style in art, from which it is difficult for her to free herself. We have but it little originality; what we have is not daring; we cling too closely when yet is not daring; we cling too closely to the provided ground, and most when yet is dead of the provided ground, and most when yet is not daring the resonance of fithy surroundings.—Santtarian.

RANTALLS AND FORESTS.

RAINFALLS AND FORESTS.

According to a paper in Polybiblion, the following are the laws of meteorology as affected by forests: 1. It rains more abundant ly, under identical circumstances, over for ests than non-wooded ground, and mos abundantly over forests with trees in a greet condition. 2. The degree of saturation of the air by moisture is greater above forests that over non-wooded ground, and much greate over Pinus sylvestris than over masses of leaved species. 3. The leatage and branches of leafed trees intercept one-third, and those of resinous trees the half, of the rain-water, which afterwards return to the atmosphere by evaporation. On the other hand, these same leaves and branches restrain the evaporation of the water which reaches the ground; and that evaporation is nearly four times less under a mass of leafed forest than in the open, and two and one third times only under a mass of pines. The laws of the change of temperature out of and under wood are similar to those which result from the observations of M. Mathieu

ANIMALS IN A TORPID STATE. time in early December, 1878, when ow first began to fly, a silver-haired thout a place to lie dormant in for the flew into my hailway, about 9 in the t, at Evanston, Ill. I was surprised at of this constant outnow of gold from the Subreasury vaults into the hands of the people,
that it

bid not. He became quite lively in
mith, took a drop of water, and flew
the room. The following night was
est of the season, and it again went
orpid state, and remained some two
in that condition before it was disMy efforts to bring it to life on this
is were not so successful as formerly
uch warming it came to sufficiently so
spots of breath would appear on the
when held to it. In order to get a
amount of heat to operate on it, I
the box containing it on the
top of the stove, turned my
it, and became engaged in writing. I
tten some time when my attention
used to a bad scent in the room. I
around but to behold box and bat
in flames. This ended my experination of heat; or, in other words, torbut a state of lowered temperature

of this constant outnow of gold from the people,
that it

DID NOT FIGURE SORE AS A CHROULATINE MEDHUM.

It must have seemed strange to him that, with
such a flow of gold out of the hands of the Government into those of the people, he himsuch a flow of gold out of the hands of the Government into those of the people, he himsuch a flow of gold out of the hands of the Government into those of the people, he himsuch a flow of gold out of the hands of the Government into those of the people, he himsuch a flow of gold out of the hands of the
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such a flow of gold out of the hands of the
flow.

It must have struck nearly every one. Day after
day passes without a small tradesman even
having any gold paid over his counter. The
experience of some of the larger establishments
is that hardy lip per cent of their receipts are
in this most of the other work
of lowered temper
am strengthened in this
ce to the topic under consideration.
orpidity of swallows has long been
as a tradition, but traditions are
founded on fact, however perfacts may be. A young man,
I regard in all matters as
orthy, told me that a
gunning, he traand, a

ch company intends to cut a canal the Isthmus of Corinth.

The next German Anthropological Con-is will be held at Berlin early in August at and will be accompanied by an exhibi-illustrating prehistoric times in Germa-It will be closely followed by a Geolog-

The birds their sweet songs were singing.
Till wood and welkin ring:
And the butterfly, slowly winging.
Its flight, droops its burnished wing.
O'er the hot sands that are lying.
Where the river waywardly glides.
The wind through the reeds is signing.
A song to his "bonny" bride.
Then up the well-besten pathway
Came Brindle, Spottie, and Bess,
Propping the grasses that grew round to way
Watting now for a tender caress.
Inid up the bars, slowly saying:
I longed for the earlies wings,
lut my heart in a soul-mist was straying—
Be content with these humble things.
GHAMT PARE, Ill. MARY STRATTON HIWMEY.

Swindling a Clergyman.

Idone swindlers have done much recently to their calling to the rank of a tine art, and option leaves on the swindlers who two transcensures.

GOLD

Why Does the Yellow Metal Keep Out of Circulation ?

The Flood Which the Sub-Treasury Has

Poured Out, But Which Has Mysteriously Sunk Out of Our Sight.

Is Hoarded.

ers of THE TRIBUNE must have no-The readers of The Tribush must have no-ticed from day to day among the paragraphs published under the head of the Government Building recurring statements to the effect that this day, or that day, so much gold was paid out, and so much taken in. Invariably the outgo has exceeded the income. It must have struck an observant reader as singular, in view of this constant outflow of gold from the Sub-Treasury vaults into the hands of the people; that it

70,000 3,230,000 460,000 130,000

last year: Gold on hand Jan. 1, 1879..... Transfers from Treasury Departm In four payments over the counte

THE PIRST BANK OFFICIAL

considered the shift at Bertin carly in August sext, and will be sheemystiled by an exhibit size illustrating prehistoric times in Germany. It will be sheemystiled by a Geologic han Compress to be held in the same city.

In a paper on the detection of organic mixing with the same city.

In a paper on the detection of organic mixing with the same city.

In a paper on the detection of organic mixing with the same city.

In a paper on the detection of organic mixing with the same city.

In a paper on the detection of health. When which becomes permicious in bealth, when which becomes permicious melither the physical man for the chamble can detect, though both and the same city.

A paint, which is rendered self-luminous by shiring with it a suiphide of lime or some right of the same and the same city.

A paint, which is rendered self-luminous by shiring with it a suiphide of lime or some rights of the same and the same and the same city.

A paint, which is rendered self-luminous by shiring with it a suiphide of lime or some rights of the same and the same city.

To complete the limit of the same city with the same city with the same city with the same city with the same city.

A paint, which is rendered self-luminous by shiring with it a suiphide of lime or some rights of the same city with the same city wi "What has become of the layer shipport."
"Agreed and of it has been and of the layer shipport."
"Agreed and of it has been and out order the entering course of huntrees among the hunts."
"Agreed and of the layer shipport is the furnities among the hunts."
"Agreed and to the country and the layer shipport is the furnities have been a second to the layer shipport in the furnities have been a second to the layer shipport in the furnities have been a second to the layer shipport in the furnities have been a deep the layer shipport in the furnities have been a second to the layer shipport in the furnities have been a second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the furnities of the second to the layer shipport in the second to the lay

that

GOLD WAS NOT POPULAR AS A CIRCULATING

REDUING:

in fact four people out of five to whom it was
offered would decline to accept it, on account of
the greater case with which greenbacks were
carried about. He considered that the issuing
of the gold had been a great benefit to the country, as it has given great relief to the greenbacks.
As a rule merchants did not ask for gold, and
the bank consequently got in more gold than it
could pay out. They were in the habit of putting the gold thus accumulated into bags of
\$5,000 and \$10,000 each, which, bearing the bank
seal, circulated among the banks in the daily
settlements in the Clearing-House. He did
not believe that the gold in circulation amounted to more than 5 per cent of the money circuisted in Chicago, and that, as long as there was
an abundance of greenbacks, and people knew
that they could get gold for them when they
wanted, they would prefer paper money.

The Cashier of the Union National Bank referred the reporter to the Paying Teller, Mr.
John J. P. Odell, who said that gold was not
nearly so popular as the greenbacks. The people were so accustomed to the lightness and
compactness of the latter that they did not welcome the gold. He believed that a very large
proportion of the recently issued gold had been
converted into savings by those who got it.
There was something about a bright gold coin
which actually made people save who had never
before been known to do so. A man
would get a handsome \$5 or \$10 gold
will grow in popularity as the means of handling
it grew more commonly understood. A large
amount of it will undoubtedly go into the country
parts when the lumbermen get paid for their
remains in circulation will be a fair criterion of
how the country people like the coin. When
the gold was first issued the banks had gotten
over making the heavy payments for the year,
and hence they were not able to send it into circulation, and besides they had no appliances with
which to handle it quickly and well. This condition of affairs h

Satisfies a sure protected to it at first pushing back the gold coin and asking for currency in its place, but that feeling had greatly diminished, and gold was now circulating in the city to a small extent, and was gradually working its way into the country, where its solid and lasting circulation will be found. He believed that gold was bound to become a permanent means of circulation, as the Government would keep sending it along, and the people would have to take it.

Mr. James D. Sturges, Cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, said that they were paying out a good deal of gold. Among their customers were a number of manufacturers and other large employers, who took a great deal of gold, reporting that their operatives liked it. In his opinion it was only the difficulty of handling and carrying it which prevented its circulating as freely as currency. He filtustrated the difficulty in connection with specie by stating that, while \$5,000 in greenbacks could be easily stowed away about the person, an equal amount of gold weighed over \$85 ounces troy, a little over twenty-two pounds,—altogether too cumbersome a load to be carried with ease. On the other hand, \$5,000 in \$5 gold pieces could be counted more rapidly than the same amount in \$5 bills, and after it was counted there was a check available by comparing the size of the different equal plies into which the gold was separated, which was of great advantage. Apropos of this check, Mr. Sturges stated that the new dollar failed to present this advantage to those handling it, as the coins minted at Philadelphia were of different thickness from those minted at Carson City, making a difference of \$1 in the hight of a pile of twenty. Though foreign to the subject, he also informed the reporter that the Englishman Morgan, who had been employed to get up the die, had slyly managed to insert the initial of his name upon the lower rim of the neck of the Goddess of Liberty, and also to bring out the figure of the British Lion among the folds of the Goddess hair. GAINING A SURE POOTHOLD

PROPLE WHO HAD HOARDED IT, nce been revived.
The Cashier of the Fifth National Bank stated

Effects of Climate on Horticultural
Pursuits—What the Doctors, Professors, Judges, Presidents, and Practical
Horticulturists Said on the Subject at
the Meeting in Galesburg.
From Our Own Correspondent.
No. 13 EightrEenth Street, Chicago,
Pab 5. The January meeting of the Calca-

Feb. 5.—The January meeting of the Galesburg Horticultural Society was held Jan. 20, at the residence of David Sanborn, Galesburg, the report of which we have received, sent, as we guess, by Dr. Humphrey. The meeting was a spirited one, from all indica-tions, and it is certain that the Horticultural Society of Galesburg does not lack for cultivated talent, for among its membership there are doctors, Professors, ministers, bankers, Judges of courts, and Presidents of colleges, —not a few of them highly cultured men. Of course, the discussions cannot help being interesting and scientific, and they are more or less practical as well.

The discussion on this occasion was on

PREPARE FOR A CHANGE.

sand per year, and we should not notice it.

PREPARE FOB A CHANGE.

The past year has been one of prosperity for the West. Good crops and tolerable prices have made us forget hard times. A great many men have paid debts and canceled mortgages which they never expected to get rid of. Already the feeling of speculation has invaded the country, and more debts are being made. Many men seem to forget that there may be a change, and a big one too. A full crop of the cereals in Europe and a fair average crop here mean low prices for the leading articles of farm-produce, especially such as are exported. The consumption has not increased as fast as the production,—a fact that it is best not to forget too soon. While all classes of manufactured goods have gone up in price,—quite frequently, too, without any cause except a speculative one,—and manufactures are running day and night, yet, when the markets are filled to repletion and the reaction comes, we shall see some more hard times. The very fact that goods are enhanced in price is of itself an indication that consumption will cease, or at least be reduced to the lowest possible quantity; for it is a fact that buyers believe that prices must come down, and they buy accordingly.

"SMALL FARMING."

buy accordingly.

"SMALL PARMING."

It is rarely that we are able to get the actual figures of the income off a farm. The following figures are from the Farmer City. Journal, and the farm is one of forty-eight acres owned by S. S. Capen, near that place. The work has been done by one man, who it must be conceded was a faithful worker. The following table shows the amount, in round numbers, realized from each kind of produce during the past season:

But a very small proportion of the vinegar sold in groceries is fit to be taken into the human stomach. Sulphuric-acid and glucose enter largely into its manufacture, instead of cider or pure spirits. The demand is for something sour and cheap; and, when a demand exists, a supply is certain to follow. Persons who desire to know whether the vinegar they are using is pure or not, can satisfy themselves by the following simple analysis: Parchase from any druggist five or ten cents' worth of muriate of baryta; drop a few grains of it in a glass containing the vinegar to be tested. If the vinegar is impure it will immediately turn very white and milky, and a white precipitate will form on the bottom of the glass. If pure there will be no change in its appearance. If house-keepers would take the precaution to test their vinegar the sale of inspure vinegar would soon be stopped, and dealers would be compelled to purchase a pure article.

MANURING ORCHARDS. DELETERIOUS VINEGAR.

does not possess the conditions mentioned.

Dr. Humphrey spoke class of our people are of the subject, class of our people and the prest importance of the subject, class of our people and the proving of orchards down to the small fruits. This is especially true of the latter. Some varieties of strawberries will not grow here at all, while they flourish in the East. Again, other kinds are grown here with success. The successful growth of raspberries and hisokberries seems to be confined to special pieces of soil that possess the proper conditions. Success of Horticulture does not depend wholly on the soil, heat and moisture also being essential. In illustrating, the Doctor stated that Humbodit in his investigations found among the moit alm plants common to all characters at the free continuous common to the continuous proper conditions. Success of Horticulture does not depend to the continuous common to the comperent mountain industries at the free proper conditions and those common to the continuous continuous common to the continuous continuous continuous common to the common to the common to the common to the continuous continuous common to the common to the common to the continuous continuous common to the common to the continuous continuous conti their vinegar the sale of impure vinegar would soon be stopped, and dealers would be compelled to purchase a pure article.

MANURING ORCHARDS.

It is perhaps safe to say that not one orchard in ten is given any sort of stimulant, yet the owner is disappointed if it falls to produce a good crop every year. All other crops are strengthened by the addition of manure to the soil; in fact, no farmer expects much of a crop unless he gives his land rest or minure. A tree whose roots permeate every inch of soil within a radius of twenty feet square, and whose top covers an equal area, cannot sustain life, growth, and annual crops of fruit without being supplied with food. A correspondent of the New England Farmer, writing from a section where one would suppose the value of orchards was best understood, says:

"The law of nature applied to apple-trees is as true as that which governs corn or wheat, or anything else that grows. Living plants that produce food-crops must be fed. Something cannot be obtained from nothing, Apple-trees robbed year after year of fruit which has been reated from an exhausted soil (and poor, defaced, second-class fruit it must be),—growing upon land which has been mown every summer, that has not, for a period of ten, or fifteen, or twenty years, had a mouthful of any sort of food whatever, excepting that wrung from a hard soil,—we say apple-trees treated in this manner will resent it and stop yielding fruit, as they ought to. If anything is expected of them, they must be fed; and it can hardly be too foreibly impressed upon the minds of the class of orchard-farmers of which we have spoken, that there is nothing so good for old, run-out, exhausted orchards, as liberal feeding, a generous quantity of substantial manure,—ashes, phosphate, vard, or stable manure mulch, or whatever in the way of compost the farmer has at hand. Remember that liberal feeding, with pruning and a good care of the trees will do much to rejuveniate all old orchards. Apply the dressing liberally at any season when convenie MANURING ORCHARDS. must send to New York for them; and we know that a correct taste and good judgment compels the New-Yorker to send to Illinois for the Belliflower and that delicious apple that so forcibly reminds us of the loves of David and Jonathan. All these differences in kind and quality lead to interchange of products; and such interchange leads to discovery, to travel to intercourse, and to the enlargement and liberalizing of our ideas. Intercourse tends to wear off the rough edge of character, to remove prejudice, and takes the conceit out of us. We find everywhere something to admire, and can learn something of value from the veriest savages. This intercourse is a sort of universal solvent. Like the atmosphere that takes up distributes, and equalizes the exhalations and perfumes of the Earth, intercourse distributes to all the thoughts of the race, and measurably compels each people to adopt the best habits, customs, inventions, and thoughts of the most advanced peoples. If we could grow cheaply at our own doors all the varied products of the Earth, the greatest incentive to discovery, and invention, and labor would be withdrawn, and men would retrograde into primitive savagery. Interchange of products has led to inventions to cheapen and expedite such interchanges. It has given us the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, and the telephone. If necessity is the mother, variety of products, coupled with our appetites, is the father of laventions. It has necessitated a vast multiplication of manufactured goods; and these in turn have led to the invention of labor-saving machinery, and generally have added to the comforts and enjoyments of life. Interchange of products gives vigor, energy, and enterprise to a people. It holds the ambilitous conqueror in check, and is a bond given by humanity to keep the peace; for how can we have those much coveted products if we destroy the people who produce them?" O. L. B.

PARIS

Mayors and Ministers in France-Debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Taine's Reception at the Academy
-What He Had to Say of Mme. Recamier.

tmospheric Atrocities in Paris-Bramatic and Rusical Gossip—The Income of the Comedie Francaise;

Special correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Another unseemly squabble in the Chamber of Deputies has just drawn attention to the anomalous position of French Mayors. There are about 26,000 of these dignitaries in France,—one for each Commune,—and all have, apart from their purely local functions, others, which they owe to their dependence on the Prefect of their Department, and to go higher, on the Minister of the Interior, who of course is the hierarchical superior of all Prefects. The Minister of the Interior can, by a few strokes of his pen, determine the dismissal of fourscore Prefects. These fourscore Prefects can, in their turn, by addressing damaging reports to the Minister, bring about the revocation of the 26,000 Mayors. A French Mayor has three separate characters,—one that of any private in

Mayors. A French Mayor has three separate characters,—one that of any private individual, a second that of the highest dignitary of the Commune, and a third purely political, as the representative of the Government. By accepting his post
HE SELLS HIMSELF TO THE GOVERNMENT. It matters little if his opinions are of the desirable shade,—if, for instance, he is Republican when the Government of the country is Republican; but it does matter if the reverse is the case. Witness the story of the sixty-eight Vendean Mayors who were summarily dismissed a few weeks ago for having taken part in a silly Royalist demonstration made by M. Baudry d'Asson, the Deputy, and some Royalist friends of his. It was not asserted that the demonstration in itself was illegal,—for it was private, and the persons present, though they were numerous, had all special invitations. Neither was it shown that the sixty-eight Mayors had attended in their official characters. At all events, they did not wear the scarfs of office. Nominally, they were at a private meeting, as private of their

characters. At all events, they did not wear
the scarfs of office. Nominally, they were at
a private meeting, as private citizens,—
though really they could not shake off their
political allegiance to the Republic. They may
have enjoyed the perfect confidence of their
Communes; indeed, the presumption is they
did. They may, by attending the meetings,
have been giving honest expression to the
foolish sentiments of themselves and their
fellow-Vendeans. But they were dismissed,
just the same, on the ground that they had
made a seditious and rebellious manifestation. Yesterday

M. BAUDRY D'ASSON
brought the affair before the notice of the
Chamber of Deputies, in the shape of an
"interpellation" addressed to the Minister
of the Interior. This M. Baudry d'Asson is
not an extremely interesting person.
He is perhaps the very dullest man
in a particularly dull Chamber of
Deputies. What small notoriety he enjoys
he owes to his pleasing habit of interrupting
at every possible opportunity. In fact, he is
the Royalist equivalent of the Bonapartist
Paul de Cassagnac—minus the talent. As
usual, he gave his interpellation the most
offensive form he could. All he got by it
was two calls to order, a vote of censure, and
the rejection of the resolution he proposed, by
407 votes to 83. The defeat of M. d'Asson
personally is of no earthly consequence; but
in so far as it reaffirms the anomalous and positively mischievous) ag fects; and, above all, to mak

The manner. A 19th whose 10th premate free speaks and these the corner as easy of the control of

subsequently to the first fit salon did not become much more su though it was more comfortable. A portrait of Mme de Stäel by portrait of Chateaubriand by Ger picture of "Corinne at the Capitol, and a plano were its chief add Nothing striking, irritating, or ve was there. No one dined there; no there to conspire; no one tried to was there. No one dined there there to conspire; no one trice new school of literature there. I a rendezvous for politicians opinion, nor for men of letters school. The lady of the house her hair had been white for she was getting blind. Until however, she had been the moman of her century. She ha ing of her grace, and her puribeen sullied by the faintest brepicion. There was an ever-rea mg aweetness about her goodnes easy of her tact was only equivalently of her feeling. I regime she had preferred the Under none had she flattered Her faithfulness to her friends about her exile by the First Nan

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER

in Paris has not yet exhausted its virulenes by any means. We have had almost every kind of atmospheric atrocity this winter. In the words of an obscure poot, often quoted:

"First it rained, and then it blew,
And then it friz, and then it snew,
And then it friz, and then it snew,
And then it friz and snew again."

This fitted our bad case exactly up to Teday last, when we had a new variation in its shape of: "vergias." It thawed a little in the day, and, when the ice and snew had melted, suddenly froze again. The result was painful. The streets were as classified and to cease abrubtly. Cabmen gave uplying for hire. Omnibuses and trams containing, and foot-passengers found it near to impossible to make any way. If you had passed through the Place de la Concord on Tuesday night, you would have see about fifty omnibuses, carriages, and obverheldes blocking up the road, where the had been abandoned, purely and simply, by their drivers. Thousands of belated podestrians were unable to regain the homes,—and many husbands went attry. Nothing like it had been seen in Paris since the memorable New Year's day of 1875. The devices resorted to by the ingenious people who were collect to get home were often remarkable. Some wrapped their handkerchiets round this boots. Others calmiy took their stocking off, despite the cold, and put them outside their shoe-leather, in the fallacious hope of acquiring firmer foothold. Many came to grief. At present we are suffering from the comparatively mild annoyances of chill damp, dirt, and slushy streets only; but

anticipate another return of frost.

SEVERAL NEW PLAYS

have been produced at the theatre most important, perhaps, is the diversion of Albert Delpit's novel, "de Coralie," which is being played Gymnase to-uight. Sardou's "Rochat" is likely to be mounted Theatre Francais in a couple of hence,—say on the 10th or 15th of Apropos of the Francais, do you know the unfortunate astists of the " The figure's for 1879 are instructive; Gioyen of the Company, earned the reble sum of 70,000 francs; Coquelin elder, made 69,000 francs; Delannay, ranes; Thiron, Worms, Maubant, Tebvre, made 69,000 francs aplees. So, or the gentlement.

their construction was this chart the seasonall women's size, the less enormous and enough to reach to quite the top of my than and I stand five feet two. The manager plained that no garters were intended order was for a house in New York.

The Action of the R State Con Views of Prominent

ing of the pr

PENNSYL

Varying Opinions Ex

egates to Chicago, it other States will follow ago Convention will do
It is far from our pur
atriotic or selfish purpicans who are doing the
Grant upon the Republic
bect Gen. Grant himse
Flay are unquestionable party to perils it wo e thing the Pennsyl clear. Gen. Grant n without a hard en credited with the event of a unanimblican party, he might equestion of acceptance that under no asserted that under he take the nomination addressed notice on the nomination, and mea and he was in turn only win it after a fight man and Blaine are it will yield an inch because lists on his own at tready shattered the irength in the Southern heago a formidable rivered who.

of Pennsylvania.

The reasons whileh induc forward in the first place a urge his nomination at Chions of Mr. Blaine have n least. We still admire hin the statesman of the Repu active life of to-day, as hago. We know, however, will be fiercely contested in mony and unanimity are es lican success, and we fear at Chicansou would be to for after a bitter struggle, so mise like Hayes. The wennsylvania is a well-dese we are glad to record. It that he is the second che State; so he is of nearly evithe West who can think or without fearing defeat at the But while Gen. Grause of his name, we do not Republicans to discuss the schoice. We choose to inte Harrisburg in this way: Fo Grant; for Vice-President, PENNSYLVANIA AN

PENNSYLVANIA As Cincinsuati Enquire The action of the Pennsyl Convention yesterday is the nomination of Gen. It certainly makes unavail tial asperations of John She of our Lord. It indicate should refuse to accept the future political accidents, prevent his nomination, the upon Blaine. It is Grant man is already nominated to The Republican candid dential nomination who, has engli e red for it, we chinery for it, who has used is John Sherman. Blaine or next to none, to offer as not aware that any man is a Grant to say that he is a candidential nomination; and tainly, is not englineering of the next Republican candidential nomination; and tainly, is not englineering of the next Republican candential nomination; and tainly, is not englineering of the next Republican candential nomination; and tainly, is not englineering of the Authority to Greater Plenipotentiary to Greater P

"REVOLUTIO

Views of Prominent Journals, Republican and Democratic,

Varying Opinions Expressed by Them on the Subject.

"WHAT IF MEANS."

"WHAT IF MEANS."
Cleveland Herald (Rep.).

There can be no possibility of m istaking the meaning of the proceedings at the Pennsylvania Convention. It means that Gen. Grant is openly in the field as a candidate for the Chicago nomination. It means that those geting in his interest are determined to severe his nomination at all cost. The minority are to be coerced or crushed, when they cannot be won over to the support of Grant. The appeals and protests of those who recognize the peril of such a nomination are to be disregarded. The threatened opposition of a host of voters desirous of acting with the Republican party is to be defied. It is to be "Aut Cæsar autnihil,"—Grant or nothing. The tactics employed in Pennsylvania will The tactics employed in Pennsylvania will be repeated in New York, and, with those

be "Aut Casar aut nihil,"—Grant ornothing. The tactics employed in Pennsylvania will be repeated in New York, and, with those two States buildozed into sending Grant delegates to Chicago, it is believed that some other States will follow suit, and a strong outside pressure brought to bear on the Chicago Convention will do the rest.

It is far from our purpose to suggest unatriotic or selfish purposes in those Republicans who are doing their utmost to force Grant upon the Republican party, or to suspect Gen. Grant himself of such motives. They are unquestionably pushing him because they believe him to be the strongest eandidate,—the man for the exigency. No unprejudiced reader of Gen. Grant's history, and certainly no man at all acquainted with his personal character and sentiments, will for a moment question the sincerity and purity of his motives in becoming a candidate. But the fact remains that his nomination would be against the judgment of what we believe to be the great majority of thinking members of the party; that it would prevent a great many Republicans supporting the ticket, if not alienate them from the party altogether; and that it would subject the party to perils it would be wiss to avoid.

One thing the Pennsylvania Convention has made clear. Gen. Grant cannot get the nomination without a hard fight for it. He had been credited with the declaration that, in the event of a unanimous call from the Republican party, he might perhaps consider the question of acceptance. His near friends asserted that under no circumstances would be take the nomination, and that on no consideration would he engage in a scramble for it. Through his friends at Harrisburg he greved notice on the party that he wants the nomination, and means to get it if possible; and he was in turn notified that he could only win it after a fight a Voutrance. Sherman has already shattered the alleged solid Grant strength in the Southern States, and will go to Chicago a formidable rival. Blaine has hosts of friends who will never yield

THE WEATHER

our bad case exactly up to Tues as we had a new variation in the regrlas." It thawed a little in when the ice and snow had lenly froze again. The result, The streets were as glass, and unwalkinable. At 11 p.m. bease abrubtly. Cabmen gave up e. Omnibuses and trams ceased foot-passengers found it next to make any way. If you had gh the Place de la Concorde night, you would have seen might, you would have seen unable to regain their many husbands went astray.

rns only 15,000 francs per anhal 25,000 francs, a Conseiller franck, a General and an Adancs, you will probably come son that the lot of an actor in quite unenviable.

Saint-Säens' new cantata, "La pe," was given with great suconcert Populaire last Sunday.

Ins Sherrington came over from urpose to sing the leading part hared in the triumph. Felis' "Desert" is to be on at the next Cone. Later on we are promised able novelties: Schumann's aust" (which has never been at a new cantata entitled M. Benjamin Godard; and the Reyer's opera, "Sigurd," with which we are already acanger's "Lohengrin" is to be ned also. At the Chatelet, mnation de Faust" holds the HARRY MELTZE.

ON EXPLAINS IT.

8t. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).
The first State Convention for the choice of elegates to the Republican National Conmitton was held in Pennsylvania yesterday. rention was held in Pennsylvania yesterday. There has been a great deal of talk about the defeat of Grant, and the declination of Irant, and many of the strongest admirers of the great soldier had begun to believe that his cause was on the decline. The result of resterday's proceedings makes a contrary showing. Probably no convention was ever more fully or more fairly polled, and yet a clear majority voted in favor of Grant as the first Presidential choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

The reasons which induced us to put Grant forward in the first place are still potent to urge his nomination at Chicago. Our opinions of Mr. Blaine have not changed in the least. We still admire him as preëminently the statesman of the Repuplican party in the active life of to-day, as he was four years ago. We know, however, that his candidacy will be fierely contested in States where harmony and unanimity are essential to Republican success, and we fear that to press him at Chicago would be to force upon the party, after a bitter struggle, some weak compromise like Hayes. The vote given him in Pennsylvania is a well-deserved tribute which we are glad to record. It means, of course, that he is the second choice of that great State; so he is of nearly every Republican in the West who can think of a second choice without fearing defeat at the polls in November. But while Gen. Grant consents to the use of his name, we do not think it wise for Republicans to discuss the subject of a second choice. We choose to interpret the vote at Harrisburg in this way: For President, U.S. Grant; for Vice-President, James G. Blaine.

PENNSIVANIA AND GRANT.

Oincissast Enquirer (Dem.).

The action of the Pennsylvania Republican
Convention yesterday is almost decisive of
the nomination of Gen. Grant at Chicago.
It certainly makes unavailing the Presidential asperations of John Sherman in this year
of our Lord. It indicates that, if Grant
should refuse to accept the nomination, or if
future political accidents, unforseen, should
prevent his nomination, the mantle will fall
upon Blaine. It is Grant or Blaine. Sherman is already nominated to be out.

The Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination who, above all others,
has engli e red for it, who has used machinery for it, who has used patronage for it,
is John Sherman. Blaine has no patronage,
we next to none, to offer as a bribe. We are
anot aware that any man is authorized by Gen.
Grant to say that he is a candidate for the Presidential nomination; and therefore he, certainly, is not engineering or contriving to be
the next Republican candidate. He is in
command of no patronage whatever. He is
out of power. In this respect he is in even a
more melancholy condition than Blaine.
Sherman has guided this Administration.
When John Welsh was appointed by President Hayes Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain there is
every reason to believe that this appointment
was a part of the Sherman policy to conciliate and coax Pennsylvania. John Sherman has enormous patronage in his own Department of the Government: but he has
more: he has really control of the patronnan has enormous patronage in his own Department of the Government: but he has
more: he has really control of the patronnan has enormous advantage in the contest
for the nomination for the Presidency is undeniable. Notwithstanding this tremendous
dvantage, John Sherman gets not the
sliganter. As he largely helped to steal this
Presidency, He has vetoed bills at his
pleanner. As he largely helped to rot his
month the has none in New York, the
Suppire State; it is known that he has

Don Cameron has wrung from Pennsylvania has a hitch in it, and, at most, is but partial and qualified. They may lay the flattering unction to their souls that it is the result of coercion and chicane, the triumph of or. sanization over numbers. And, indeed, so it is; but what of that? The Keystone State affords a fair test; and, taking it as such, why may the forces which have prevailed at Harrisburg not prevail at Chicago? If it be true that eight out of every ten Rapublicans in Fennsylvania are averse to the nomination of Gen. Grant, and yet the Camerons were able to pull him through and throw the State for him, what reason can the dilettante politicians of the Republican press give for the belief that the boom, thus started, may not thus proceed to the end? Speedily the maneuver in Pennsylvania will be followed by a movement in New York, against which the gentlemen in bird-tail coats and white cravats and kind gloves will be powerless. With New York against which the gentlemen in the West, the Grant people have boscession of the keys to the position; and neither Blaine nor Sherman has given any proof of a diverting strength sufficient to stand against a perfectly drilled body of resolute and expert managers, who know what they are about and mean to have what they are after. "Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is a better." During periods of excitement,—any, of revolutionary feeling,—tenacity and passion send resoun to the reary and the objections of those will be reared as the pulling of molly-coddles, will be readed as the pulling of molly-coddles will be probable and the second of the Republican nomination, it is calculated, there will be pob on the second of the Republican nomination,

SEEMS VERY UNLIKELY OF NOMINATION." Cameron will go into the National Convention committed from first to last for Grant, who now seems very unlikely of nomination. who now seems very unlikely of nomination. Early in the Convention the success of some other candidate will become so apparent that the floaters in the Pennsylvania delegation will hasten to array themselves in the anti-Grant ranks, and so—if the rule adopted yesterday is adhered to—plump the delegation solidly against a third term, and greatly discomfit Cameron. The outlook is not at all pleasant for this gentleman. Grant's strength is undoubtedly much greater in Pennsylvania than anywhere else. If Cameron, aided by this boom, cannot maintain his ascendency, his reign of leadership is destined to be brief.

"A GRAVE MISTAKE."

"A GRAVE MISTAKE." Milwaukee Wisconein (Rep.).
Senator Cameron has committed a grave mistake in forcing through this resolution of instruction. The Pennsylvania delegates should have gone to Chicago untrammeled. Cameron has shorn Grant of his moral strength by making him a contestant for a strength by making him a contestant for a candidature with which he has repeatedly declared he would have nothing to do unless it was willingly and voluntarily tendered.

In truth, Cameron has done so much to damage Grant that one might think that his act was that of a man who wanted to render Gen. Grant odious. Now, we believe it to be the general conviction of the people that nothing but a great and overmastering necessity should call out Grant for a third term, and as yet there is no certainty of such a necessity; and, therefore, to thrust him upon the Convention in this way was the surest plot to bowstring him when the delegates assemble in convention at Chicago.

Of course we cannot understand Mr. Cameron's motives, but he may be using Grant to break somebody else down, and then to bring forward another man.

"THE MACHINE."

forward another man.

"THE MACHINE."

Minumber Sentinel (Rep.).

Nobody believes that Grant is the choice of a majority of the Hepublicans of Pennsylvania. The action of the State Convention shows simply that the machine can carry a measure as against the sentiment of a major-ity of the party. It is well to keep in mind that the expressions of a convention are not necessarily representative of the sentiments necessarily representative of the sentiments of the party. By machine work such as the Camerons have done in Pennsylvania, States are misrepresented in National Conventions, and nominations which do not express the popular will are made. It is asserted by a Republican Congressman (whose name is not given) in the New York Tribune, that the delegates from Wisconsin can be instructed for Blaine. It is true that a few years ago the power of the Boss was great enough to effect such a result contrary to the wishes of the party, but we believe the machine is not in good working order in this State now. The Boss' candidacy for the United States Senate caused several cogs to slip, and it has never worked smoothly since. What the Boss can do to give Blaine the delegates will be done, but it will not be much. There is no Cameron rule in Wisconsin to-day, though it will be attempted. In every State there will be a struggle; and, if Grant carries Illinois and New York, as he may, his nomination is assured. The votes of the Southern States will be given to Grant. At present it looks very much as though Grant is destined to get the nomination.

"A BARREN VICTORY INDEED."

Des Moines Register (Rep.).

This result in the State that had its Convention called first because it was considered the exerct of all. States for Grant, and beof the party. By machine work such as the

This result in the State that had its Convention called first because it was considered the surest of all States for Grant, and because Cameron had promised it would instruct unanimously for Grant, is a barren victory indeed. All the customs of the party in the State, in the manner of selecting delegates, were ridden down with the same imperious disregard of fair play that characterized the entire proceedings. It took all of the immense power of the Grant movement in the Nation at large, to bring this result out of an unwilling and yet subservient Convention. For the State that was to instruct for Grant unanimously, and for the State that gave Grant 125,000 majority in '72, the victory of yesterday certainly cannot be claimed by the Grant party as anything very extraordinary. To Blaine this is not a defeat. Against all of the skillful organization of the most perfect political machine in the Nation, and without any counteracting systematic effort or organization, Mr. Blaine carried the State by an uprising that was as spontaneous and overwhelming as it was unexpected and surpris-Interest of the state by an uprising that was as spontaneous and overwhelming as it was unexpected and surprising. That he has been cheated out of the result of it by the artifice of the Camerons, will not harm him, nor greatly benefit those who areast States is known. The political fulde-board now points toward Grant as the stabilizan nominee. Will it be Grant and laine?

"REVOLUTION."

Leuisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

The Republicans who are honestly opposed the restoration of Gen. Grant to the head the restoration of Gen. Grant to the head the notion that the expression which

Pennsylvania. For this test we are ready in lowa.

That Pennsylvania led in the betrayal of the popular wish of the party in 1876, will not lessen the popular indignation now at seeing it again lead off in betraying the will of its own State in 1880.

"A RISK NEITHER HE NOR HIS PARTY CAN AFFORD TO TAKE."

St. Paul Pioner Press (Rep.)

The Republican candidate for President is not named in Harrisburg, and Don Cameron may find a limit to his power to smother opposition and control the action of his party. The influence of the action in Harrisburg upon the nomination of Chicago will depend more upon the view taken of it by Republicans in other States than upon the positive strength it brings to Gen. Grant. There are newspapers and politicians, anxious scanners ans in other States than upon the positive strength it brings to Gen. Grant. There are newspapers and politicians, anxious scanners of the horizon for signs of the coming man, ready to grovel at his feet when he comes, who will hall this action as the beginning of a resistless boom for Grant, and shout themselves hoarse for him, as they would for any other candidate who showed signs of success. There are others who will see it in its true light as a prepared triumph of the machine, without real popular support or political vitality, which has only to be isolated to lose its importance. Gen. Grant should be the first to see it in this light, and to understand that, while a party machine can secure delegates in a nominating convention, it cannot secure Electoral votes. Gen. Grant should know better than any one else that he needs far different support than that of Don Cameron and the Pennsylvania machine to make him President, and he should know better than to let his name go before the Chicago Convention with no more substantial backing than this. Republican Conventions in other States have a lesson to learn from the Pennsylvania Convention; but it is a lesson of warning rather than of encouragement—of warning not be blindly follow a senseless stampede skillfully contrived by political intriguers, and help to nominate a candidate who is weak and dangerous from the mere character of his support. Grant would be a strong candidate—any candidate would be weak—with nothing but a party machine to depend upon for his election in a sharp popular contest. It is tolerably clear that in Pennsylvania Gen. Grant has little dependence outside of the party machine. If the result in other States indicates that the same conditions exist there, his nomination at Chicago will be a risk neither he nor his party can afford to take.

"HAS CROSSED THE BUBICON."

"HAS CROSSED THE RUBICON." of Cameron in Pennsylvania will be put in the shade by the sweeping triumph of Conkling in this State. Grant has crossed the Rubicon, and he will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Who Were the Brides? GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 5.—Can you tell me the origin, or, if not, the first allusion in print to the "Brides of Enderby"? ["The Brides of Enderby" is the title of a poem written by Jean Ingelow. We are unable to furnish any other information about

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—I have business which calls me on Clark street, and between Washington and Randolph streets am accosted and stopped from one to half a dozen time by runners asking if I am looking for a railroad ticket. It is annoying, to say the least, and no credit to the railroads when they employ such men. For my part, I can't see much difference in them and the gambling-house runners who at one time thronged the same street.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Mother Shipton's Prophecy. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 4.—I have to thank you for once before answering some questions which I asked you with regard to the "French succession," and now would be very much obliged if you would inform me as to what grounds we have, if any, for believing that "Old Mother Shipton's Prophecy" was written at the time claimed, and what she did prophecy and who she was

thy except in New England where his bondsmen reside" is especially false and unfair. It is true that he has sympathy in New England. There he was born and spent most of his life, is widely known, and universally respected. There he did secure his appointment through the influence of those who knew him best, and there he had no difficulty in securing reliable bondsmen. Now let justice decide between him and his accuser.

If Maj. Bridgman has turned thief and scoundrel let him be punished severely. If, on the other hand, it is proven that Hayt and the Indian Ring of Wisconsin, having found Maj. Bridgman an houest man, who would not join in with them to defraud the Government, and desirous to get him out of their way, are persecuting him without reason, let us have the truth and let the guitiy suffer.

It is quite true that some of these Government thieves were transferred to the State Prison, and not simply kicked out of office, or, as more commonly, allowed to resign. Maj. Bridgman was not removed for cause, but went out at the expiration of his commission. At the instigation of his enemies, the Timber Ring, he was twice investigated during his commission, and each time was honorably acquitted. The religious body who first nominated him recommended his reappointment, and Hayt consented to reappoint him, showing that there was nothing proven against him at that time. The influence of the Timber Ring, however, secured the appointment of a man who lived in that locality.

My own belief is that all the charges mentioned against Maj. Bridgman are utterly false. I will only attempt here to prove the falsity of the last statement, viz.: "That there has been no intention on the part of anybody to prosecuted by civil suit. These prosecutions were for alleged irregularities as Indian Agent. He voluntarily came from Massachusetts as soon as he knew he was indicted, and gave ball. About two weeks ago, on the day set for his trial, he went to Miliwaukee a second time and his accusers were not ready for trial. The case was po

quite content with the fact. Here, no one thinks of traveling without arms. Across the line, to carry arms is the exception.

We have recently heard of a decision by the Attorney General of the United States that will have a very serious effect on some of the trading interests of this Territory. The decision is to the effect that Military-Post Traders have no right to trade with Indians,—a decision that will be very beneficial for the Indians, and will keep them at home, and in a great measure prevent their wandering. A Post-Trader certainly ought to be content with a soldier trade, and a bar with whisky at 25 cents a drink, and not generally an extra fine article at that.

Fund Cadd.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

Prandulent Falsifications in the Statistics Used to Sustain the Canadian Claim—Prof. Hind is Hebuffed When He Calls British Government Attention to Them.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

HALITAX, N. S., Feb. 3.—Uncle Sam's objections to the payment of that \$5,500,000 fish bill have received aid and comfort from an unexpected source,—in fact, from a distinguished Canadian who was connected with the Fishery Commission. I refer to Prof. Henry Youle Hind, who resides at Windsor, forty-five miles from Halifax, and is one of the Governors of the venerable King's College in that town. Although his statements now reach the public for the first time, it is probable that the State Department at Washington heard of them some time ago, and that they had some influence in moving the United States Government to remonstrate against the decision of the Commission. Prof. Hind is an eminent scientist, who has seen service in all parts of Canada. While engaged in investigating the fisheries of Newfoundland he was summoned to Halifax to take a hand in the work of the Fishery Commission. He was employed to compile an analytical index to all the documents and proceedings of the

sion. As the insurance of the schemes, the link his countieston, and each titing dead direction in the commission and each titing dead of the countiest of the religious body who first nominated him recommended his responding to the countiest of the countiest of the scheme of the countiest of th

the very make theight of you would be the property of the control of the control

tian dealing among nations, the record I now submit to you throws all back again to the crude devices of craft in which truth has no part or representation. It is, therefore, in the interests of humanity that I now address your Excellency and restore to the custody of the Commission the document taken from its records and officially presented to me which furnishes proof of the statements I have made. The tenor of this letter will be communicated to Sir A. T. Galt, and the Hon. Engign Kellogg, your Excellency's co-arbitrators in the contention. I have already informed the Marquis of Salisbury of the nature of the step left for me to take in the disposal of this document. I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant.

M. Delfosse, who received the letter in France.

HENRY YOULE HIND.

M. Delfosse, who received the letter in France, replied in much the same terms as Sr Alexander Galt's. It is evident from the whole correspondence that Prof. Hind has a very strong feeling against Messrs. Ford and Bergne, nevertheless his position in the scientific world gives force to whatever he writes, and the facts he adduces certainly call for explanation.

A PRAYER.

And let me live in holy peace with Thee.

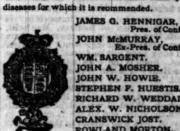
JO WINTERGREEN.

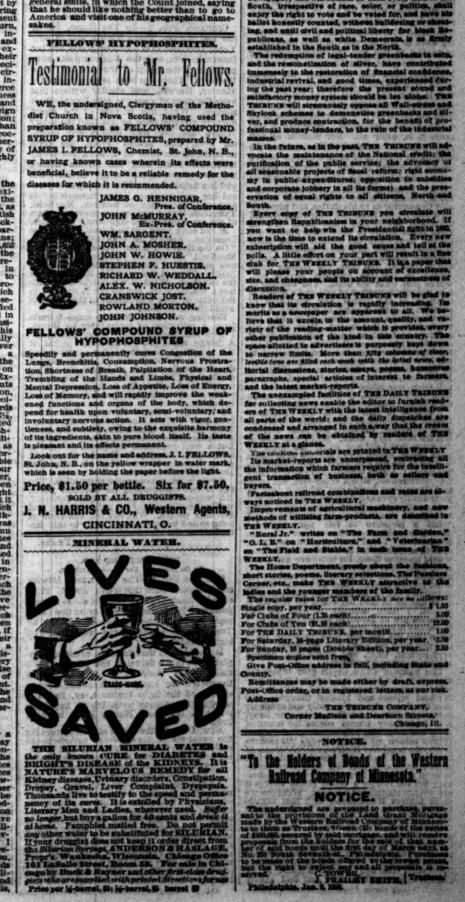
Financial Condition of European Countries.

The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an interesting comparison of the budgets, national debts, and military expenditures of European States in 1865 and 1879. First of all, as regards Germany, her financial requirements in that interval have more than doubled. In 1885 she rejoiced in the comparative innocence of making both ends meet with a budget of £31,000,000; but she now finds it no easy task to satisfy the public needs with £06,000,000. The heaviest budgets in Europe are at the present moment those of France and Russia,—France with an expenditure of some £119,000,000, and Russia with one of £107,000,000, the latter now ranking before England by some £28,000,000. In 1865, Russia—like Germany—required an income of less than half as much. Her budget then amounted to £51,000,000. There is not an European State but has increased its expenditure since 1865, the total for all Europe having risen from £398,000,000 to £385,000,000. As regards the national debts of the different European States, the same may be said of all, except England and Holland, which alone show a certain diminution of their debts. Russia especially has managed to bring up hers from a modest £208,000,000 to the respectable figure of £890,000,000, and she has been closely followed by Spain and Italy, France now ranking first of all; while in 1865 England was by far the most heavily-burdened, standing before France to the extent of £250,000,000. The total debts of the States of Europe have risen from £1,390,000,000 to £4,394,000,000. But the most interesting of all are those of the military expenditure. Of a total expenditure for Europe of £385,000,000. Europe have risen from £1,390,000,000 to £40,000,000, and the Russia heading the list. Both in 1865 and 1868, however, Russia and England stand first. Russia spent last year £23,000,000, England £20,000,000, and the Russian at £22,000,000, only expenditure on war was estimated at £10,000,000, the Austro-Hungarian at £11,500,000, the French at £17,000,000, the British at £27,000,000, and the Russian at £22,000,000. Only Italy and Austria-Hungary have since then reduced their army expenditures.

Minister White and Mottke. Minister White and Moltke.

Minister White was presented to Count Moltke at one of the Court entertainments at Berlin. A noted statesman, who had read a biographical sketch of the American Minister, which appeared shortly after his appointment in the Deutsche Rusdeckou-a German magazine-performed the introduction in the following mode: "Count, let me present to you a gentleman from America, who was born in Homer, lives in Syracuse, and has founded a university in Ithaca." The Count looked very much puzzled at this union of America with so many classical names. The Minister hastened to evaluin the exportants.





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ndard Granulated Sugar at 9 1-2c.; Best St. Louis Winter Wheat Flour, \$7; Best Garden Growth Japan Tea, 6oc---Best in the World.

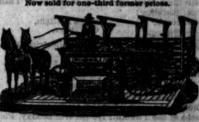
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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

FOR 1880.

THE TRIBUTE is the chief business use commercial exponent of this city, and is us the strongest and most inducatial Republic

THE HOME

nteresting Letter from Fern Leaf on Various, Topics.

The Melancholy Tendency of Amateur Poets Again Under Discussion.

eral Idea that They Puralsh What a southe Times Demand. Further Facts Regarding Headache and Pulmonary Complaints.

landous Letters from All Parts of the Country-The Home Club's Best Beeting, Ric.

LITTLE JENNIE.

Bo exquisitly quaint,
Now chatty as a starting,
Then sober as a saint—
Eules with a sway imperial,
Bo bonny, sweet, a: _ ray,
ure creature so ethereal
Was never formed of clay.

ler mighty airs redeem.

we she favors greatly

ith kiss, embraces, smile
rules us all completely.

We bow in adoration,
Hefore her lofty seat;
For her ransack creation
To bring her tribute meet;
We prize her smiling glances
As miser doth his gold;
Could we stop Time's advances
Our Pet should ne'er grow old.
W. J. H. HOGAN,

THE LETTER-BOX.

his office for the persons whose names apir below. Those living out of the city
uld send their address and a three-cent
inp, upon receipt of which their mail will
forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtheir mail by calling at Room 36 TRIB-

THE HOME CLUB.

commencing at 1:30 o'clock p. m. We uld like to have every member attend that, and be as prompt as possible. The President has been very sick, but is able to attend the kitchen-garden sol, which meets as usual at 49 South plaines street every Saturday at 10 set a. m. Those ladies who visited the ol in her absence will find it much more training since she has resumed the confort, and we cordially invite them to attach at an early day. Last Saturday hildren went through the task of setting able for a three-course dinner. It was a interesting lesson. Those who have desire to see the school in operation will ordially welcomed to-day, or at any time to future if the school is sustained; but, as people come forward to our assistit can only exist a few weeks longer,

FERN LEAF.

she spines are heavy. OLILEM.

PERN LEAP.

BOME NUMBER

DECLARY

BOME NUMBER

DECLARY

**

And I can wait, if Thou come late.

Yes, some of the faces of '79 have glided from their accustomed places to a home not made with hands, and one which I looked for eagerly in passing, and was ever there at the window, though each day growing whiter and so thin, has gone; no more the four little faces form a frame around the sad face, for she has gone to place a light in the window above for those she knew and loved, that they may not miss the road, and they will not.

Although so very long it be.

Happiness is our aim here, and what is happiness? It is simply thinking ourselves so. No matter what our surroundings are, if we think ourselves content and happy, we are. What a strange winter, say many. I am sure we shall have no fruit, and I fear the crops will prove a failure. How, many times we hear aimliar expressions; never content, still aware that a continual feast. So easy to complain and grumble, but whom are you biaming? Who sends the rain and mud, and for what? You call yourself a Christian, attend all meetings of the church, and would not take the Lord's name in vain. Oh not that is profanity, and breaking a Divine command. Is it any worse to take His name in vain than to question the righteousness of His acts? Nothing is done just right, the weather is never up to your judgment of perfection. It rains or snows, is too warm, or not enough snow for the crops. Never thought of this before; perhaps it is a sin. Can it be there is a mote in our eye? Well, we will seek aid from our great Physician. But what can be done these muddy, rainy days? There are various useful things. Many odd matters may now be attended to, such as doing all the plain sowing, and when the indoient spring weather comes we can ride out while others are preparing for housecleaning; dresses can be washed and made ready to be rearranged, and other things accomplished which will lighten our labors after a time, and thus give us the opportunity to enjoy the pleasant weather when it comes, and spring, with sunny brightness, proclaims its advent. It is a good time also to paste the scraps which have accumulated in a book, and avoid the litter they make strewn about. Then a scrapbook is so nice for the little ones, and I am making one for those who come to see me. What is more emberrassing when little ones come to see you and you have nothing to any one enjoy the visit? No one, unless it be the child, and not vere a see and the books, alas I must suffer. Either the child is raken home, or the book is destro

or cherish change or die. Friends desert us, and we are untrue to ourselves. We are born into the world with cravings and inherited weaknesses we cannot overcome. We travel the weary road, and our feet bleed at every step; the few moments of happiness wherein we rest by the wayside are, like the foam-bubbles of the sea, short lived, and soon gone forever. The memory of a happy past is but a sadly sweet memory after all, and, when all is done and said, we are sure of nothing, except that the cold and fearful grave waits to receive us. Is it a wonder that amateur poets write of "church-yard mold," "faded flowers," and the like?

Or it may be Topsy Tinkle and Minety Years would say: "Write more of Nature; descriptive verses wherein their sad truths are not hinted at." Why! Nature is only life metamorphosed, and Nature herself is sad. The wind among the pines, or as it moans around the house, has nothing joyful in its sound; as it shrieks amid the shrouds at sea does it inspire the mariner with thoughts of joy? What do the waves say that moan on yonder shore? They sing dirges for those who will return no more. Nature herself is sad. We cry aloud to the night for a sign, a revelation; and the million burning stars that shine like purple jewels in the flashing vault of Heaven look coldly down upon us and reveal nothing. All things in Nature change through our changing. Do we revisit old scenes — they are not those our eyes once delighted to gaze upon, and we turn sadly away. Life is sad!

Let the amateur poets sing as they will, and find if you can one poem among the works of their masters— that will live through coming time—that has not hidden tears in every line. Life is sad, and there are only two classes who may be happy: first, those who have a divine philosophy and then tears in every line. Life is sad, and there are only two classes who may be happy: first, those who have a divine philosophy and the other, those who are so shallow they have none at all.

Amateur Port.

SMOKING AND DRINKING.

BOTH BAD HABITS.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tril BURLINGTON, Kas., Jan. 26.—In The Home of Jan. 10 I noticed a piece headed "Drinking and Smoking." I think this is a subject which should be of interest to all Home readers. I have looked through The Home every Saturday for some reply, but so far have found none; and, as I do not altogether agree with Weplnwilo, and no one else will

say anything, I will take the stand on the negative side, and give my reasons, as follows:

In the first place, smoking is injurious to the health in a greater or less degree, which fact any good physician will admit. Nature does her best to warn of the evils to follow by causing the person to be very sick a short time after the first smoke. It enclouds the mind, confuses the brain, weakens the nerves, and produces a host of other maladies. Did you ever come in contact with a person who to all outward appearances was a gentleman in every respect, who, after getting slightly acquainted with, disgusted you by continually spitting a vile stream of tobacco juice at the most convenient corner, and whose very breath was like a pestilence, with, perhaps for a change, some of said juice mean-dering down the corner of his mouth? Is he not a pleasing companion, Wepinwilo, for if he smokes he can also chew. Look at the majority of the street Arabs (and plenty who are not)? They cannot afford a cigar every day, but they can afford five cents' worth of insecut, which answers every purpose and lasts a great deal longer.

When I see a young fellow strutting around with a great, long cigar in his mouth, it always makes me think of the expression, "Fire at one end; fool at the other."

But the smoking could be borne, if it would but end there. It is like crime,—where one wrong act leads to some other evil. The smoking will lead to the drinking. How many gambling-houses can be counted where even small boys, hardly out of dresses, yet gamble for cigars,—playing pool! Of course, smokers must go there; they buy their cigars there. Where is the saloon where whisky is sold that you do not find the box of cigars there. Where is the saloon where whisky is sold that you do not find the box of cigars there. Where is the saloon where whisky is sold that you do not find the box of cigars there. Where is the saloon where whisky is sold that you do not find the box of cigars there. Where is the saloon where whisky is sold that you do do not

he knows to be detrimental to health. If nothing more, and do not think any sensible one will do so.

Is it better a man should drive the rest of the family out of doors (and make a slave of himself) by his foul tobacco-smoke rather than give up a foolish habit? He surely has some duty to others as well as to himself. Who wishes to sit all the evening in a room blue with the smoke of some old "toper," inhaling it until you are nearly strangled. Why cannot he give up the habit; he will be far happier and better without it. Ask any old smoker if it is best for a young boy to smoke; he should know if any one. I think he invariably will say no if he is candid with you.

Wepinwilo seems to think the wife to blame for all the husband's wrong-doings, that she should plead with him, etc., to do right, and thereby save him. Now, I happen to know cases where the wife has pleaded and pleaded and begged and gone down on her knees to her husband, and he would faithfully promise to do better; but let him get down town and meet some of his old friends. He cannot pass them by with a word, so he stops just a minute to pass the time of day; but those friends have influence, and in spite of all the wife's prayers and pleadings they get him to take a drink, and he is very soon back in the same old ditch.

But, on the other hand, take the wife and suppose the husband gives her "a hauling over the coals" (as is most frequently the case) for some trivial offense; does she go to the saloon and drown all her sorrows in the "flowing bowl"? No. She must grin and bear it; but she has the same right to do so as the man. Oh no, Wepinwilo, such a man is not worth his salt, and has but very little man about him.

MEDICINAL.

MEDICINAL.

MEDICINAL. MEDICINAL.

INHALATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Subscriber wishes some one to give him a little advice in regard to inhalation in chronic sore throat. Without expecting to prescribe a specific, I will say something in favor of inhalation. Those opposed to this doctrine need not all rise at once, as I shall say nothing radical. I believe that inhalation is beneficial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. There are few conditions in which inhalation will not be beneficial. The use of medicines as inhalants must be governed by the same genbe beneficial. The use of medicines as inhalants must be governed by the same general laws that govern the administration of
medicines by other methods.

Having relieved myself of that not altogether original fact, I will proceed to say that
almost all substances in the Materia Medica,
especially those which are in or can be reduced to a liquid state, may be inhaled with
more or less advantage. Some are more

wonder their style becames functions where it look in the control a stranger. Had I indeed been there what a pleasure to tell you of these in 'The Home with whom I am acquainted. Yes, I would see you open your eyes is astonishment as times, and again tears would moisten them, for some are grave and stores. One of our number you will not enture the state of the state

which carries the substances to the dinearts of the air-passages. I hough the mouth, exhale through ostrils. The water can be at a tem nostrils. The water can be at a temperature of 180 degrees. In drawing the current of vapor through the tube allow it to strike the tongue; if it is too hot for the tongue it is too hot for the lungs. In this particular, the tongue makes a good thermometer. It only a portion of the inhaler is filled at first, the heat may be renewed by additions of bolling water. Be careful not to inhale too hot water, and also have the water hot enough to create vapor. A little practice will enable you to get the right temperature. The slight additions of hot water keep the water in the inhaler at a proper temperature for a longer period of time, and so enable you to receive a larger quantity of the medical substances which you have placed in the inhaler.

Next, what to inhale. If your disease is of

cal substances which you have placed in the inhaler.

Next, what to inhale. If your disease is of an inflammatory type you need sedatives; if it is slower and more chronic, you may need stimulants or something that will arouse the secretions. If it is characterized by a profuse or fetid discharge, you may need astringents and disinfectants.

It would of course be useless to recommend any particular course of treatment without knowing the particular conditions which exist. In this connection, generally, sulphuric ether has been found beneficial in sore throat and dyspincs (difficult breathing). It produces relaxation of the parts, freer expectoration, and an anodyne effect. Care should be taken not to get too near the fire with this substance, as it is very inflammable.

It may be used in connection with the prep-

should be taken not to get too near the fire with this substance, as it is very inflammable.

It may be used in connection with the preparations of oplum, camphor, tar, etc. For simplicity, place fifteen or twenty drops of sulphuric ether in the inhaler, with a teaspoonful of paregoric. Or, use fifteen or twenty drops with a teaspoonful of tar-water or a few drops of extract of tar. Or, use fifteen or twenty drops with half a teaspoonful of camphor. These are in the order of a sedative, an astringent, and, lastly, a stimulant. The first will do for ordinary cases, and the second as an astringent and deodorizer. The last should not be used where much inflammation exists, but where there is an indolent condition of the membrane, with slight secretion. In inhaling sulphuric ether, the first two or three inspirations will feel unpleasant. If so, breathe twice between each inspiration from the inhaler.

Tincture of benzoin has been highly recommended. Use a teaspoonful of either of the above. The balsams might be substituted for the tincture, if obtainable. As a mild remedy for colds and irritation of the air passages, I would suggest the inhaling of equal parts of tincture of lobella and paregoric. Mix an ounce of each in a two-ounce bottle (or more proportionally), and use one or two teaspoonfuls at each inhalation. This may be used several times a day at pleasure. It will be found to promote expectoration, soften and soothe the inflamed parts, and mollify and palliate all the symptoms. Those who are troubled with morning expectoration, it soothes the parts and prevents that harsh and racking cough so common to phthisis, and so destructive to lung tissue. Warm water alone inhaled upon the inflamed or ulcerated surface of the lungs, is very beneficial and palliative. In simple sorethroat it relieves congestion, promotes expectoration, and cleanses the surfaces, thereby cooling and relieving the parts. As an adjunct to other means, I believe inhalation to be a powerful assistant, and one that the consumptive can ill

Essex. HEADACHE.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 2.-In The Home of last Saturday Benham makes some remarks upon headache which require more than a passing notice, most particularly the last paragraph, to which I shall call your attention firstviz.: "When the paroxysm comes on take a dose of morphine, from one-eighth grain to one-half grain, and go to bed. If the first dose does not give relief in one hour, take Even the most careless physician would

Even the most careless physician would not take the risk of prescribing—in such a general way—for a disease (as Benham remarks, and rightfully, too) may have so many causes, and I think few—even of the most enthusiastic in the use of that powerful drug—would like to leave a patient immediately after having atministered one-halt grain of morphine,—particularly if it was the first dose to that individual, much less give his unqualified permission to repeat the same, after the lapse of an hour.

And in those cases of daily, almost constant severe headache which unfortunately.

And in those cases of dally, almost constant severe headache, which unfortunately are so common among our American women, how long would it take the unfortunate sufferer, under this regimen, to become a confirmed opium-taker?—providing the first trial did not put an end to her earthly career.

how long would it take the unfortunate sufferer, under this regimen, to become a confirmed oplum-taker?—providing the first trial did not put an end to her earthly career.

One who—as I have done—has been a witness to the awful suffering entailed by this habit, would think more than twice over before he would put another upon the road which must unfit him for all the duties and pleasures of existence, and shorten the days of his earthly pilgrimare; or, if he makes any endeavor to break loose from the fearful servitude, plunge him into the very torments of hell.

Spend but one night with such a victim, and you have a vivid picture before you which all your after experience in phases of human suffering cannot efface. Beware, then, how you tamper with a drug so powerful for good or evil.

Benham rightly says: "Headaches may arise from various causes." Will it not, then, be most philosophical to search out those causes and apply the appropriate remedy? If from inflammation of the brain substance or its coverings, lose no time in calling the best medical advice within reach, and follow professional instructions implicitly, as you value life and reason. Affections of the eyes, ears, and teeth should be skilfully treated according to their necessities.

If the headache proceeds from some distemper of the alimentary canal,—and such are very common,—frequently a mild cathartic, a stimulating emetic (and mustard and water is perhaps the best), or even the drinking of a glass of hot water, will relieve as if by magic, either with or without the omission of one meal. In numerous other cases, far from uncommon, where it is the result of unusual or unavoldable abstinence, some light food, as a bowl of soup, gruel, or a cracker and weak tea, with a few minutes' rest, will relieve when the sufferer may partake of his usual meal and return to his duties without any further inconvenience; whereas, had he at once eaten heartily, the pain would probably have been aggravated and continued.

In a neuresthenic state the advice and pr

ing all this time Kalamazoo has been heard from by one person only,—Mrs. Eve. I do not think this is fair. If Kalamazoo is not just as worthy of a place in your columns as some other places that are in them, I will relinquish my pride in her. However, my intention, when I commenced, was not to represent Kalamazoo.

Fern Leaf, you and some of the other Home contributors must have been schoolgirls once. Will you write, please, and tell us the conclusions you have drawn from your experience in regard to school associations? In our high-schools, and other educational institutions, we are thrown among so many with whom, if we are not too formal, we are apt to be too intimate. As I look upon the men and women of to-day, I am compelled to believe, when I notice how much selfishness there is among them, that school friends are as likely to be true as any, if we could know just whom to choose.

I think The Home would be pleasanter if there was more of the young element in it. Won't some of you girls and boys write? If the Conductor will pass me he will pass any-body; but I suppose I must stop, or he will not want to hear again from

CALLA MAY ZU.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

MACOMB, Feb. 2.—I made a terrible blunder in my last letter, or else the Conductor made it for me, by inserting a wrong word. The science of physiology teaches that disease (not sin) is an unnecessary evil, except as man makes it so by breaking the laws of health. Disobedience to nature is a sin in itself, and creates an appetite for other sins; but it never forces any one to commit these other sins against his will. And I am very far from believing that this is the only source of sin. Lack of faith in God comes before actual disobedience, so I don't see how the fruit of disobedience can possibly have anything to do with the great sin of unbellef. A certain man who professes to be temperate in all things, and who pretends to be an expounder of the Bible, says that Christ lived a life of pleasure, here upon the earth, when both the Old and New Testaments teach us "that He was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief"; and that He sought not to do His own will but the will of the Father. This teaches also hints of a time in the future when man shall be so perfect as not to need regeneration, thus making the blood of Christ of none effect. I would rather, a thousand-fold, be the believing thief upon the cross than to stand in the shoes of that intellectual, moral man who dares to take upon himself the responsibility of adding anything to, or taking anything from, the Word of God. Please hitch the horse to the front of the cart by inserting these few lines, and oblige

TRUE FRIENDS.

TRUE PRIENDS.

TRUE FRIENDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—For a year or more 1 have been an interested reader of The Home, and the idea has often occurred to me, are all the good precepts given us through its columns practiced by the giver, or does the rule hold good with the correspondents of The Home that applies to writers of fiction, that we write out our ideal and not what we really do and are? Stubbs is a of The Home that applies to writers of fiction, that we write out our ideal and not what we really do and are? Stubbs is a lover of solid reading, and quotes the sayings of good and wise men, and yet seems to doubt the existence of disinterested friendship. The words friend and friendship are very often misapplied. We have many acquaintances, but we are few in number, I am sure, that cannot count their friends. It is to me a sacred word, reserved for the true and tried; and, because, perhaps, of the reservation, I have seldom been disappointed in friendship. It is not always because of policy that young ladles "meet and kiss each other." It is far pleasanter to smooth the rough places in life by politeness and sociability when we meet our society acquaintances, even though it extends to kissing, than to be cold and restrained, because we are not friends; and in business, honest correspondents and faithful laborers are what we hope to meet, not friends. Stubbs asks: "Can you point to one who will stand by you through evil as well as good report?" I certainly can. To be sure, it is not given to mortais to knoweach other's minds, but time proves friendship, and, as we make our own relends.

Many thanks to Hadassah for the pudding recipe; it was a perfect success. Will some of the ladies tell me how to make moss mats?

ESTHER.

ABOUT OIL-PAINTING.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—I was very much pleased to hear from Conscience Grey two weeks ago on the subject of painting. I

pleased to hear from Conscience Grey two weeks ago on the subject of painting. I don't think The Home has been as interesting for some months back as it was formerly. When first published the idea was to promote home comforts. home decorations, housewifery, etc., through its columns. All this seems to have been dropped. I am sure many of the former Homeites will agree with me that the many valuable recipes were more appreciated than the present style of correspondents. A small dose of this occasionally might suffice, but it grows monotonous.

There are many subjects which may yet be discussed and prove instructive as well as interesting.

Many thanks to C. G. for hints. I do a little painting myself, and will be pleased to answer any questions in my ability. The bottoms of butter or pickle tubs make good, substantial plaques. Smooth them first with a piece of glass, if very rough, or sandpaper; give a coating of common house-paint, then sandpaper again, and they will be ready for the background. These are good enough for studies in animals' heads, etc. They can be hung in a silver-wire bracket used for plates, or bore a small hole in the top and hang against the wall with a small ring which can be neatly put in by a tinsmith for a few cents. Barrel heads smoothed in this way (be careful they are not warped) make good panel boards; they take the paint very easily.

I would like to hear from others on the subject of painting. If the ladies would help each other, as there are many whose household duties prevent their leaving home to take lessons.

BOCKKEEPING AND HOUSEKEEPING.

To the Editor of The Chisago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Is there still room in The Home for another's views, questions, hobbles, etc.? If so, and if the Conductor

The Home for another's views, questions, hobbies, etc.? It so, and if the Conductor should not decide that what my ideas most need is extinguishment, then here goes, although at present I have no hobby to ride; but the kind future may supply this deficiency should it prove indispensely. ciency should it prove indispensable.

California, in her last letter, asks "why a

are sensible families, and vice versa. Sel-fishness, egotism, ill-temper, the want of common-sense and a willingness to do their own part, on one side of the house or the other, appear to be the real difficulties of the majority of the representatives of unhappy marriages.

THE DEMANDS OF PUBLIC OPINION.

majority of the representatives of unhappy marriages.

The Demands of Public Opinion.

To the Estior of The Chicago Fribuse.

Macome, Ill., Jan. 28.—In my morning walk down town, it has been my fortune for the past four or five years to meet a young gentleman of color almost invariably; who, during that time, has advanced from the estate of a laboring man to that of a coachman. It has afforded me some quiet amusement to study the effect of his advancement from destitution to comparative opulence on his demeanor toward myself, whose circumstances have remained stationary. But while, as he mounted round by round his cheap edition of a ladder, his dignity increased in a corresponding ratio, and he lost the half beseeching look with which he once awaited recognition, and accepted or overlooked my morning salutation with mortifying indifference, it was not until he appeared one Sabbath-day in an entire suit of new clothes, including white gloves incasing his dainty hands, that the anticipated climax was reached; he was as screenly unconscious of my existence as of the presence of the manufacturer's tag on the collar of his coat. Beauty and blood were as naught; not flourishing the Royal passport, dress, the descendant of an ex-Alderman was overlooked. Society allows no franking privileges,—we must go with the regulation-stamp affixed.

When Thomas Paine declared that "all men are created equal," he didn't commit himself as to their status after the advent of the orthodox baby-clothes. Well he knew that their freedom and equality were surrendered to the most exacting of tyrants, public opinion, with the expiration of the indefinit period preceding their donning infantile habiliment. Did it ever occur to you of "the circle" what a despotism composes the social fabric of our Republic? How meekly we bow to the every mandate of the autocrat and Grand Chancellor, Fashion! How scornfully we ostracise those who fail to obey!

At the feet of this twain we early lay our freedom and equality with such a consequent drain of sel

well earned dollars per week on which he intended building the foundation of future competence.

There is something wrong. The plane of equality, being principally founded on money, is either placed too high, so that nothing but balloons, gas-bags, and inflation generally can reach it, and then only by throwing out all ballast, or, on the same foundation, placed too low, so that all bearing the passport, wealth, or the fictitious one, genteel appearance, may ascend. There is too little of that steady, honest independence that laughs at artificial superiority.

I would hardly wish to "see Naples and die," but I might, to the young lady who would as quickly recognize a young man, in public, with the grime of the furnace on his hands and clothes, and just the least bit on his face, perhaps, as she would when he is the equal of a fashionable waiter or an usher at a ball, in dress, offer my heart instead of my head as a sacrifice.

Considering the sensitive ambition of young people starting in life, it would seem the effect of this fastidiousness on the part of young ladies in regard to the imagined contamination resulting from association with a young man who would be economical, which causes a like action on the part of the young men in their "set," could be seen in the absconding bank Presidents, embezzling Cashiers, and defaulting officials generally, flanked by the army of destitute who flock to the clites to be in style.

Who can tell the number stung to extravagances they ill afford by slights given for no other cause than that of dress? Such actions do sting.—I will not say wound,—else I would have bled to death long ago. Slights given for no other cause than that of dress? Such actions do sting.—I will not say wound,—else I would have bled to death long ago. Slights given for no other cause than that of dress? Such actions and seally aroused, and when inexperience cannot clearly discern between appearance and reality; when they knew not that nothing is more humble than real worth,—counterfeits hold alsof th

more humble than real worth,—counterreits
hold aloof through fear of detection,—and
that gold needs no placard.
Patience Wordsworth's brother Bob understands the demands of Public Opinion
well.
COUSIN HEBBERT.

A LEGEND OF LESBOS.

When Orpheus, near the wintry Rhodope, Lamented for his lost Eurydike—
Lost by another's love, and won again By love so fond it made the winning vain—
By Bakchic Meenads rent and fiercely torn, He, nothing loath, resought the Stygian bourne; But grateful Hebres, flowing swiftly near, Recalied his strain and held the singer dear; His sacred head, his moving lyre, upbore Far from that fierce, inhospitable shore, And the fond waters e'er caressed the lyre. Till sweetly rang each tense and vocal wire, And woke the wild fowl slumb ring in the sedge, And called the wistful red deer to the edge Of the smooth-gliding stream; and, when they passed
The sheltered nook where some small hamlet glassed
Its vine-clad beauty in the gelid tide,
The old ones said, "Some God must this way guide,
From councils of Olympus, viewless flight: So deck the altars freshly in his sight."

So deck the altars freshly in his sight."

So deck the altars freshly in his sight."

Still on, still on, the faithful river bears
Its holy burden, though no more it shares
The shifting images of woods and roeds,
Thither the errant Hebros turns, and there
Lays down its freight; and soon with pious care
The islanders for Orpheus heap a tomb,
And still remember, still lument his doom.

Still, while the throng attentive press around,
At every feast the Lesbian bards are crowned,
Taught smoother numbers, and informed to
please
By Leto's son and the Pierides.
And still the hind who snares sweet Philomel
In Thracian mountains or Agesin dell,
When to the agora he vernal brings
The prisoned wood-bird that still pines and
sings.

Swears to the swain that for his mistress buys
The wicker cage and thicket hauuting prize,
By Phoebus' sell and by the Theban man,
By Castor, Pollux, and shore-guarding Pan,
That 'twas in Lesbos the brown bird was bred,
Where sweeter strains are still inherited,
And e'en the warblers of the grove prolong
The grief of Orpheus and his deathless song.

CHARLES NOBES GREGORY.

ageneral and nerve tonde is of gread value what particular form is set antied to the their driture may supply this declency should it prove indispensable.

And now we come to that headcash in the estimation and elements of the control of the cont

oplied to the soil, it purifies and a action, thereby promoting the ealthy vegetation of all kinds.

JEFF DAVIS' LEGACY.

The "Pantomime

He Files a Demurrer to the Complaint of the Next of Kin of Sarah A. Dorsey, of Beauvoir.

New York Herald.

The contest over the will by which the late Sarah A. Dorsey, of Beauvoir, Miss., left to Jefferson Davis her entire estate, has begun in earnest, and during the early day of next month the argument in the United States Circuit Court of Louisiana will be heard and a decision asked. It will be remembered, in connection with this bequest that the complaint made by the contestants included the statement that the testatrix did not possess testamentary capacity, and that she was unduly influenced, and coupled with this there went an application to set the will she was unduly influenced, and coupled with this there went an application to set the will aside as being unjust to the next of kin and as also being opposed to public policy. This complaint was duly filed some weeks ago. Yesterday the attorney for the relatives here received notice that a demurrer had been filed by Jefferson Davis, which would indicate that he intends to resist the claims of those who would breat the will of the old lady whose last action in life has made her name famous. Hithere there had been some doubts about his accepting the property, it being mooted that he being without moral claims or ties of kinship to the dead woman would, because of conscientious scruples, decline her great gift, whose value in figures might reach amount. The will, however, was duly offered for probate in New Orlean, where all the actual legal battle has been had and Messys. Breaux, Fenner, and Hull, aftorneys for the ex-President of the Confederate States, pushed forward by every channel to put Mr. Davis in possession of the property.

which the relatives of Mrs. Dorsey wo fight their battle for her money were mapparent. Since then the case has wruntil its turn upon the court list of as ments should arrive, but it was expected it might come up before the end of Janu. The filing of the denurrer, service of whas just been made, renders a delay ne sary. The document contains the follow "The defendant, Jefferson Davis, den to the complaint because the allegate thereof are inconsistent with the claim the testatrix was of unsound mind, or unduly influenced in the making of the in suit, and therefore the complaint does state facts sufficient to constitute a cau action.

Bekaux, Fenner & Hull.

Counsel for Jefferson Davi.

The last part of the demurrer is interpreted by the counsel of the next of kin to refer to that part of the complaint which se forth that it was opposed to public policy and good to admit the will to probate. This point, however, is regarded as immaterial for the reason that, when argument is had, the nature of the demurrer is such that any point in dispute may be taken up under it, or, in other words, it covers all further objections that may be advanced. In a conversation yesterday with the counsel for the or, in other words, it covers all furth jections that may be advanced. In a castion yesterday with the connsel for next of kin a reporter was told they were confident the case not reach trial for the reason no Judge would consider any other phit than that represented in the complaits being opposed to public policy. "I what we depend upon," said the las "for what better arguments could we grore a Judge with than to say the beque Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey is a reward for mand a premium upon it. In her last wittestament she so expressed herself, is particular stress upon the fact that is judgment Mr. Davis has received no refor fighting for his country—meaning Confederate States—and that all his patricular stress without recognition she sired him to own and enjoy her rich es why the whole thing is opposed to the and text of the Constitution. the motive displayed in the will, which is nothing more than a reward for disloyalty."

Should the Court, however, not take the same view as the counsel in this matter, it is arranged to continue the battle on the grounds also set forth in the complaint—vizithat the testatrix was of unsound mind and was unduly influenced at the time of executing the will.

SALT ON WHEAT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Trouns.

Will your correspondent from Wisconsia, who sowed seventy pounds of salt per acre on wheat, for prevention of chinch-bugs, please state when to sow the same? Respectfully, MINNESOTA FARRES.

THY BIRTHDAY.

This is thy birthday, friend of mine;
It comes while yet the year is young,
And glowing with the hope of youth—
Its tears unwept, its songs unsung.

Not so with thee—for time has placed His silver crown upon thy brow; The wisdom years alone can bring, The patience, and the faith, last thou. You've gained the hights up which we dimb So wearily day after day; We seek thy footprints in the path, To guide us lest we go astray.

Up to the hights we lift our eyes, To gaze where thou dost ealmly stand. Thy face turned to ard the Western pairs. The entrance to the Promised Land.

Thy path henceforth leads down the hill; But, friend, 'tis brightened all the way With mellow sunshine, soft and warm, That comes but with the fading day.

Henceforth mayst thou have but the peed.
That follows after buttles won,
The sweet content and rest from toil,
The recompense for tasks well done. If storms must come, if rain must fall, Before you reach the very end, Then may the courage of the past Forsake thee not, beloved friend.

This is thy birthday. All the world
Is clad in ermine, white and flue:
No fitter emblem of thy life
Could we possess, 0 friend of mine.
FATTH WALTON.

One cold after another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system. If you are in need of a remedy for any lung trouble or throat disassive you will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt and efficacious.

ADULTERATION!

In a recent article in the Chicago Tribune on the adulteration of food Mr. Angell, of Rostom, and she eminent Professors of Chemistry. Means, Mariner and Piper, of this city, say that:

"Large quantities of Vinepar and pickles are utterfy unfit for use and polissoness, containing copies lead, supharirs soft, and other deletations with stances."

This is only too true, and as long as consumers will not take the trouble to ask their grocers for a pure article, and will not insist upon tooking at the brand of the barreet, so long will two looking at the brand of the barreet, so long will two be liable to have finely systems polished and to run their main.

Established in 1868, we have succeeded, by away making a pure and palastable sarticles, in creating the largest Vinegar Works in the article, in creating our own Apple and Grape Perses, Mills, Distillery, and Malt-Jaire Reimerics, we material for our roots.

Read the following testimony and then use to other than

Other than PRUMBING'S VINEGAR:

"This certifies that I have examined the Vinegar Factory of Mesard R. L. Prusing the Co., also their apparatus, precess, as stock of Vinegar, etc., clo., and have the therefrom 13 samples which I have from the best rightly pure, being free from metallic, impurities, such as lead, opport, etc., of impurities, such as lead, opport, etc., etc., or free from amphirity or of the free mineral actus, or from anything delection.

"G. A. MARINER, Analytical Chemia.

"Chicago, Oct. 28, 1574."

Sot Legitimate Pantomin

LOND

of the English

Realms of Delight

Special Correspondence of LONDON, Jan. 15.—The pa a part of the English holids beef and plum-pudding before the boys are while yet the children have on its annual Christmas pan will eyes be gladdened w Realms of Delight; will be inquisitorial wickedness of of the Demon of Despair; a to the good fairy who, when wards and punishes with di the mimic people of whose; been the guiding star. The humor assert itself in the humor assert itself in the the theft of groceries, the hot pokers, and the knock pecting policemen; and I secure contemptuous pity quin will perform most ast ons: and willful Columbine intastic, and yet again let

and Ter The use of the word he entertainments whi nonopolize our theatr ne. The art of panton operatio extra

oncluding with a short had most not more than one occupied by the spectacul precedes. They were betalesques,—for so little attenditions of the glorious is a misnomer to speak mimes. For the subjects of hodgepodges of plays, so take or fairy-take or leger Old Blue Beard does serviced. Jack the Giant-E wood come forward will will tell you some of the our this year's pantominow closely familiar le. There are Sindbad the Sewhich one of the critic Olympus he inhabits, is somal to speak of as "the of many wives"; and I sat in the corner; and I or many wives); and an action of the corner; and B and Aladdin and the Wonquin Ali Baba and the Follyer; and Roko the Roc doms Three, the Toud, the and Bluff King Hal, or

with more or less, coherence of topic under the sun except "the way it is with the cleve write the pantomimes. They write the pantomimes. They write the pantomimes. They moent of following their always the good fairy and the any number of giants and to confound amiable princes, are wilkedness, and are willing dance, and make bad jokes to tent; there are bevies of pretained contentions, and a spripeople," who do their wo show "take" by the introduce extraordinary local "gags," we frequently graft on to the songs, in the most approved mand scenic accessories of the urious, and dazzling descriptions, and dazzling descriptions, the scene-painter's room, shop, the scene-painter's room, shop, the scene-painter's room robemaker's evidence this ear long before which time the au lis manuscript. The words of are

MOCK-HEROIC AND PARCICA MOCK-HEROIC AND FARCICAL! abounding with excruciating; one of what John Dennis as could make so vile a pun we to pick a pocket." Popula with new verses, occasions the originals from a humore Little attention is paid to the the story. Considering that supposed to be produced for the children, this is a serious fa But, as I have explained, grave objection to this entertal survives: it is not pantomime, the regular boulevard type. Solid must have occurred to the of my readers when I just spoin of the pantomime. The only be set up for the use of so pall is the fact that, after the audio out with having passed two or nessing fairy scenes, ballets, cessions, a harlequinade puts in ance. It is a pity, if they will exercises pantomimes, that the arc considered merely supple

exercises pantomimes, that the are considered merely supply entertainment proper, and it spectacular display gets longer than the considerable of our dramatic writers who is or of the transformation writers and the control of our dramatic writers who is reform the Christmas-shows, for glitter and show, the superfixed that the control of the transformation-seem with that first principle of page tomfoolery, and hearty, rolling tomfoolery, and hearty, rolling tomfoolery, and hearty, rolling tomfoolery, and hearty, rolling to be put before the public in the case of the comical and the co

*Chicago, Oct. 2, 1874.

The following eminent Professors of Community bave also certified to the absolute purity of our line ocas, and their certificates may be seen at our only ocas, and their certificates may be seen at our only ocas, and their certificates may be seen at our only ocas, and their certificates in the constant of the design of the constant of the certificates of the constant of the certificates of the cer

oil, it purifies and by promoting the tion of all kinds.

DAVIS' LEGACY.

splayed in the will, which is nan a reward for disloyalty." Court, however, not take the counsel in this matter, it is ontinue the battle on the t forth in the complaint—viz. it was of unsound mind and uenced at the time of execut-

LT ON WHEAT.
tor of The Chicago Tribune.
respondent from Wisconsin,
inty pounds of salt per acre on
ention of chinch-bugs, please
sow the same? Respectfully,
MINNESOTA FARMER. HY BIRTHDAY.

hday, friend of mine; le yet the year is young, ith the hope of youth— ept, its songs unsung. ee—for time has placed wm upon thy brow; ars alone can bring, and the faith, hast thou,

the hights up which we climb ay after day; otprints in the path, est we go astray. s we lift our eyes, e thou dost calmly stand, d to ard the Western gates to the Promised Land.

eforth leads down the hill; tis brightened all the way makine, soft and warm, ut with the fading day. yst thou have but the pesson after buttles won, ent and rest from toll, use for tasks well done.

come, if rain must fall, each the very end, courage of the past not, beloved friend. hday. All the world line, white and fine: m of thy life cas, O friend of mine. FAITH WALTON.

FAITH WALTON.

another will, with many consist establish the seeds of consystem. If you are in need of lung trouble or throat disease, Jayne's Expectorant always actous.

h in the Chicago Tribune on the od Mr. Angeil, of Boston, and the so of Chewistry. Measrs. Mariner try, say that:

of Vineyar and pickies are utterly a poissoneus, containing copier, d. and other deleterious sub-

LONDON.

The "Pantomime" as a Feature of the English Holiday-Season,

Realms of Delight, Spider-Fiends, Demons of Despair, Fairies and Amazons.

let Legitimate Pantomime, but Operatic Ex-travaganzas Concinding with a Short Harlequinade.

with This Style of Enter-

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The pantomime is as much a part of the English holiday-zeason as the roast beef and plum-pudding at Christmas. Long before the boys are home from school, while yet the children have a month's or three weeks' days to count one by one ere St. Nicholas—venerable and respected saint—will put in an appearance, the walls of London glow with a proper posters of magnificent proportions, an-

venerable and respected saint—will put in clas—venerable and respected saint—will put in an appearance, the walls of London glow with gorgeous posters of magnificent proportions, annually with pictorial splendor that one will rise on its annual Christmas pantomime. Once more will eyes be gladdened with visions of the Realms of Delight; will hearts shudder at the inquisitorial wickedness of the Spider-Fiend and of the Demon of Despair; and applause be given to the good fairy who, when her time comes, rewards and punishes with discriminating justice the mimic people of whose destinies she has everbeen the guiding star. Then, too, will the Cloun's humor assert itself in the buttering of slides, the theft of groceries, the manipulation of redhot pokers, and the knocking down of unsuspecting policemen; and Pantaloon's imbeclifty sears contemptuous pity. Mischievous Harlequin will perform most astonishing transformation; and willful Columbine will trip the light fantastic, and yet again let the all-consuming passion devour her. And merry maskers, and dainty fairies, and bold Amazons in endiess properion, and Terpsichorean cysters, lobsters, arabs, monkeys, and elephants, will once again amuse the young folks, and the old folks with young hearts.

The use of the word pantomime to describe the entertainments which at this time of year meangalise our theatres, is not a legitimate

young hearts.

The use of the word pantomime to describe the entertainments which at this time of year macopolite our theatres, is not a legitimate can the art of pantomime is little thought about or encouraged in them. They are open that the tensor of pantomime is little thought about or encouraged in them. They are open to the tensor of the time occupied by the spectacular performance that preceds. They were better called fairy burlesques,—for so little attention is paid to the traditions of the glorious old-Italian art that it is a misnomer to speak of them as pantomimes. For the subjects of these heterogeneous hodgepodges of plays, some familiar nursery-tale or fairy-tale or legend is invariably chosen. Old Rue Beard does service with annual regularity. Jack the Giant-Killer is never too old to be worked up into pantomimic-representation; while Aladdin, Cinderella, and the Babes in the Wood come forward with perennial certainty. I will tell you some of the principal subjects of our this year's pantomimes, and you will see how closely familiar legends are adhered to There are Sindbad the Sailor; and Blue Beard (which one of the critics here, from the lofty Djunpus he inhabits, thinks it more professional to speak of as "the cerulean-bearded many of many wives"; and Little Jack Horner whom in the corner; and Beauty and the Beast; and Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp, or Harlequin Ali Babs and the Forty Thieves; and Gulliver; and Roke the Rock-Fiend, or the Kingdoms Three, the Toad, the Bee, and the Tree; and Blueff King Hal, or Harlequin Herne the Hunter; and a dozen more that I need not summerate.

You will perhaps ask me now

numer; and a cozen more tax I need not enumerate.

You will perhaps ask me now

How THESE THEMES ARE TREATED.

It is possible that some of my readers have beard a certain famous humorist deliver his lecture on "Milk." Before beginning, the lecturer pours out a brimming glass of milk, and sets it upon the desk before him, with the presumable intention of illustrating his discourse. The evening wears on. There is no reference, direct or implied, to the subject; and finally the eccentric philosopher sits down, having talked sumable intention of illustrating his discourse. The evening wears on. There is no reference, direct or implied, to the subject; and finally the eccentric philosopher sits down, having talked with more or less coherence of well migh every topic under the sun except "Milk." And this is the way it is with the clever gentlemen who write the pantonimes. They are perfectly innocent of following their theses. There are aways the good fairy and the bud fairy; and any number of giants and very bad men, who confound amiable princes, are guilty of every wickedness, and are willing to join in every dance, and make had jokes to an alarming extent; there are bevies of pretty girls who march and countermarch; and a sprinkling of "variety people," who do their worst to make the show "take" by the introduction of the most extraordinary local "gags," which they not infrequently graft on to the author's topical song, in the most approved music-hall fashion; and senic accessories of the most varied, luxuious, and dazzling description imaginable. Induced, the ends to these gorgeous spectacular effects are being worked out months beforehand. The property-room, the carpenter's shop, the scene-painter's room, and the wardrobemaker's evidence this early in the austumn, long before which time the author has delivered his manuscript. The words of the pantomime are

his manuscript. The words of the pantomime are

NOCK-HROGG AND FARGURAL IN THE EXTREME, abounding with exerucisting puns that remind one of what John Deunis said: "A man who could make as vile a pan would not scruple to ploke a pocket." Popular songs reappear with new years, occasionally superior to the story. Considering that pantomimes are supposed to be produced for the amusement of the stidren, this is a serious fault.

But, as I have explained, there is another rare objection to this entertainment as it now survives: it is not pantomime, it is buriesque of the regular boulevard type. Sir Boyle Roche's bird must have occurred to the minds of many of my readers when I just spoke of "the words of the pantomime." The only defense that can be set up for the use of so pulpable a misnomer is the fact that, after the audience is fairly tired out with having passed two or three hours witnessing fairy scenes, ballets, armies, and processions, a harlequinade puts in its tarry appearance. It is a pity, if they will still call these exercises pantomimes, that the Clousy's scenes are considered merely supplementary to the cutorialment proper, and that the opening spectacular display gets longer and longer and sent and above, the superb character of the spectacular display gets longer and longer and off or gitter and show, the superb character of the spectacular display gets longer and mechanical character of the Christman-shows, 'less the hunger for gitter and show, the superb character of the spectacular display gets in the story so unfolded as to be put before the public in the clearest mainer, and in far most counieal aspect? And is it as a fat hard the comic scenes have been raisely climitated from the opening, so that our display. Tollowed by a too brief harlequinter, and in fat the comic scenes have been raisely climitated from the spectacular of the subject. The harlequinate of the subject is the story to sumfolded as to be put begins and the subject of the partonime of the subject. The harlequinate of the subjec

round to the beaming theatre, and conducted the audience quite as much as he led his band. This was really a very extraordinary sight, and one most interesting in the study of effect. The audience occasionally showed a restless impatience to get on with the tune, and to leave Mr. Wallerstein and his orchestra in the lurch; but one appealing look or wave of the hand from the conductor managed to check the reflectory spirits and to restore the desired harmony. Balked in their endeavors to see the end of 'The Maid and the Magpie,' and such like popular ditties, the gallery-boys took it out in 'God bless the Frince of Wales' and the National Anthem, winding up with one of those prolonged cheers—half scream and half whistle—that really seemed almost to shake the very walls of the old theatre." Thus you see the Olympian deities of the theatre are the same all the world over.

THE STORY OF "SINDAD THE SAILOR" furnished Mr. Frank Green with a fitting subject for the Covent Garden stage, and the Messra, Gatti have put it upon the boards with unlimited splendor. The various characters are taken by some of the most versatile of London professional people, who entertain us most admired bly with their personations of the various people whom the Bugdad merchant encountered on his strange travels. Of these, Mr. MacDermott, the Jingo lion of the music-hails, and the poet-laireate of Conservatism.—he who first sung "We don't want to fight; but, by Jingo, if we do, we've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too,"—deserves special mention.

"Red Riding-Hood and Little Boy Blue" is on the Imperial's card; and its author, Mr. Younge, who wrote the popular "Lady of Lyons" burlesque, has treated his subject dexterously with rythmical lines and well-assorted okes. The scenery is unusually fine, and the little folds say that the farm-yard, with its live grees, donkey, sind horse, and its furnesorted hardens.

amusing stage-picture they have seen in a long time,—only equaled by the Wolf's Palace that entrances them later on.

THE SURREY

is a transpontine theatre that ordinarily startles its habitues with the most gory of dramas, in the representation of which blood and powder are no object. But at Christmas-time it always underscores a pantomime, and in the production of those pieces it has a great reputation. This year its "Aladdin" is superty, quite justifying the Era in writing of it: "Whensoever it shall please her most Gracious Majesty the Queen Victoria to appoint a Royal Commission to decide the question who among London theatrical managers has during the past few years produced the best pantomime, the odds are the Bank of England to a Bath bun on the people's caterer, William Holland"; which is to say that, in the opinion of the well-informed uritic of one of our first dramatic journals, the Surrey piece, with Miss Nelly Moon and all the rest of the fascinating young ladies now under engagement there, is the best pantomime of the season.

I was reading, a morning or two since, those clever, half-forgotten volumes on "The Curiosities of Literature," and I came quite unexpectedly upon a sketch called

"THE PANTOMINICAL CHARACTERS,"
which those interested in the origin of Hariequin and all his lifeless family will find extremely in-

"THE PANTONINICAL CHARACTERS,"
which those interested in the origin of Harlequin and all his lifeless family will find extremely interesting. Disraeli says that those characters "came to us from the genial hilarity of the Italian theatre, and were all the grotesque children of wit, and whim, and satire. Why, "he asks, "is this burlesque race here privileged to cost so much, to do so little, and to repeat that little so often? Our own pantomime may boast of two inventions of its own growth: we have turned Harlequin into a magician, and this produces the surprise of sudden changes of scenery whose splendor and curious correctness have rarely been equaled; while, in the metamorphosis of scene, a certain sort of wit to the eye—mechanic wit, as it has been termed—has originated, as when a surgeon's shop is turned into a laundry, with the inscription, 'mangling done here.' It is so long since we departed from the original legend that gave us the characters of the pantomime that a revival of this old story is rather timely than otherwise, showing that even three-quarters of a century ago the faults of this edtertainment as presented in England, though undoubtedly less offensive, were not dissimilar from those that embarrass it in 1880.

T.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Strangles, or Common Distemper— Spavin—Several Questions—Books on the Nature of the Horse and His Diseases-Farmers, Sharpen the Teeth of

Your Dogs. From Our Own Correspondent. PEBBUARY 5.—The following comes from Odense, Allen County, Kansas:

Service of the Service and the American Service of the Service of

ter or in the spring, or at a season in which the animal is not made uneasy and restless by being tormented by flies; and, fourthly, it must be possible to give the animal the most perfect rest in the stable for at least two months. If all these conditions can be complied with, the treatment—an application, twice a week, of an cintiment of biniodide of mureury and lard (1:16)—described repeated by in these columns, may, and probably will, be attended with success. On the other hand, any treatment will be in vain, first, if the affected hock-joint, or joints, is, or are, naturally very weak or ill-proportioned,—that is, in other words, if the weight is very unequally distributed upon the different parts of the joint; secondly, if the spavin has not been caused by hard work or by severe exercise, but has made its appearance before the animal has done much work or while idle in the pasture; thirdly, if the animal is designed for harder work or severer exercise than that 40 which the same is accustomed; fourthly, if the horse is of a very uneasy or restless disposition, and cannot have, or will not take, the necessary rest; fifthly, if the spavin has been repeatedly blistered, or otherwise treated, without success or improvement.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

erwise treated, without success or improvement.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

"PERU, Neb., Jan. 20.—Victerinarian: I have a colt, coming 2, that has what is commonly called 'ismpass' to such an extent that he will not eat enough to thrive. He is 'moon-eyed' or 'glass-eyed,' and one eye is periodically sore, appearing inflamed, and running as if externally injured. Has been sore four times in as many months, and then getting apparently well, but never looking quite so clear as the other eye. What is the remedy for so-called 'pin-worms' in horses?

CUETIS C. MEADER."

Answer.—Lampass is only an imaginary disease. A swelling of the gums is simply an attendant symptom of some other morbid, or maybe physiological, process, which will be revealed by careful and unbiased examination. For instance, several gastric and catarrhal disorders, the existence of a diseased tooth, and the changing of the teath (molars) may, and frequently do, cause such a swelling.

To be "moon-eyed" and "glass-eyed" are

eased tooth, and the changing of the teeth (molars) may, and frequently do, cause such a swelling.

To be "moon-eyed" and "glass-eyed" are two different things, which have nothing to do with each other. Periodical ophthalmia, or so-called "moon-blindness,"—the latter name, though common, is a misnomer, because the moon is perfectly innocent and has nothing to do with it,—is a hereditary and incurable disease, and terminates invariably in blindness. Still, proper treatment, medicinal and hygenic, may retard that termination for a long time, even for years, but in your case, in which the animal is only a colt, and had already four attacks within four months, I doubt very much whether it would pay to attempt a treatment. As to "pin-worms," their presence is best preveated by giving no food but such as is sound and clean, and no water but what is pure; good well-water is the best. If existing, the worms may be removed by a number of remedies. To give two mornings in succession, say two or three hours before any food is offered, two drams of tartar-emetic in combination with an ounce of powdered marshmallow-root, and just sufficient water to combine the powders to a stiff dough of the proper consistency to form pills, will answer. The above dose will give two good-sized pills, and is calculated for a middle-sized horse.

BOOKS ON THE NATURE OF THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES.

"Pekin, Ill., Jan. 29.—Veterinarian: Will

BOOKS ON THE NATURE OF THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES.

"PEKIN, Ill., Jan. 29.—Veterinarian: Will you please state how or where I could obtain information on the nature of the horse and his diseases; and what kind of straw should be fed to idle farm-horses in winter?

"HENRY JONES."

Answer.—Veterinary science cannot be studied from books alone; and, even if it could, it would require a whole library. If you desire a popular book, and not scientific works, a bookseller can advise you much better than I,—for he knows, or has means to learn, what is in the market. If you want scientific works, you may inquire for the works of George Fieming and of Prof. Williams.

FARMERS, SHARPEN THE TEETH OF YOUR

FARMERS, SHARPEN THE TEETH OF YOUR paramers, sharpen the teeth of your does, and look out for a couple of swindlers from Iowa who are just now traveling through the country with a "Sure Cure for Hog-Cholèra." Their modus-operandi is as fcl-lows: They come to a confiding farmer, talk wise and smooth, offer to sell him a "town-ship-right" of their patent (?) medicine, leave some with him for trial, promise to send more, and induce him to sign a contract, which afterwards turns out to be a note, which, of course, is disposed of to the first bank, etc., that is willing to take it.

ARIZONA.

A Visit to Tombstone City, the New Great Mining-Camp.

Aspects of Life in That Lively Town—Bar-Rooms, Keno, and "Varieties."

The Principal Seighboring Mines-Tough-Rut, Contention, Lucky-Cuss, and Others.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Troune.

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 5.—To visit Tombstone, the new great mining camp, of doleful cognomen but lively characteristics, is the recognized duty of every one exploring, investigating, or interested in Arizona, this new field of American enterprise; so of course I went to see and judge for myself,—for many men have many minds.

Tombstone is seventy-five miles from Tucson, in a southerly direction; and there are two lines of coaches on the road, which, contesting with each other, have reduced the fare to a very low figure, to the great thankfulness of the general public, who can now travel for \$4 where they recently had to pay \$10; and this very day I hear it has been reduced to \$3, and there are persons who say that passengers will probably yet be taken for nothing, and

GIVEN THEIR DINNER FREE, until one or the other company collapses,

GIVEN THEIR DINNER PHER,
until one or the other company collapses,
when the weakened survivor, with a grim
smile, will no doubt put the fare up to \$10
again, for such is (stage) life.

The road to Tombstone is good for a new
country and for natural roads. The seventyfive miles are made in about eleven hours,—
all the glorious effect of free trade and competition, for they formerly took about twenty-four. At times it is dusty, and my fellowpassengers' tobacco smoke—three of them inside the coach, smoking like steam-engines—
is not delightful, but all are good-natured
and full of information, and I live through
it. Mark Macdonald (the Ursus-Major of it. Mark Macdonald (the Ursus-Major of the San Francisco Stock-Board), Senator Luttrell, and other lions are also traveling to Luttrell, and other ilons are also traveling to see those eccentrically-named mines: the Lucky Cuss, Tough Nut, Contention, etc.; which said mines, with others, are now attracting almost National attention. Much of the road is over barren, uninviting country. The mountains in the distance everywhere are, however, all more or less mineral-bearing, but part of the road is through park-like country, oak and mesquit trees, with miles upon miles of the finest kind of grass, extending to and up the mountain-sides. Water generally is scarce, but, with the digging of wells, the great pastoral facilities of the higher lands can be readily utilized.

This is nearly mid-winter, and

er lands can be readily utilized.

This is nearly mid-winter, and

THE CLIMATE IS DELIGHTFUL.—

cool in the morning and evening, rendering a little fire acceptable, but no snow, ice, or really cold weather. There are no towns and few settlers en route, except a little Mormon affair on the San Pedro River, the way-stations of the stages, and three little places between the rising village near the Contention mill-site and Tombstone, which three places, a fellow-passenger assured me, rejoiced in the popularly-bestowed names of "Hog-em," "Gouge-em," and "Stink-em." These undignified titles must have been originally bestowed by some genius as inventive in adjectives as Dennis Kearney himself. Possibly, however, these titles will eventually blossom into Roseville, Diamond City, etc. At present the locations look primitive enough to suit any name. We pass many dead soldiers on the road. For the benefit of the reader, I will explain that a dead soldier is an empty whisky-bottle; and their mournful remains are frequently visible under a tree or by the dusty roadside.

At the new mining camp called Contention City (and here be it observed that all mining villages containing two saloons and a restaurant are courteously called cities by the grace of the President and the custom of the country), we see the large tramework and preparatory masonry of the Contention mill, which promises to be excellent and first-class in every respect. The machinery is calculated to work twenty stamps, with power to increase to forty. Every man around seems

with the porphyritic belt. Shafts, drifts, and cuts are being made on various portions of the claim, exposing ore-bodies of various sizes, character, and values. Mostly the ores are rich, and free-milling in character. A weak's careful study and exploration would not be more than sufficient to carefully and property examine and investigate this property. I hear, however, many statements that it is developing finely, and giving great promise of being rich and very productive, in which opinion my brief examination leads me to concur.

We visit the Contention. The steam hoisting works are actually at work. Ore is being freely turned out. This mine is in porphyry, is developing large bodies of high-grade ore, and, as soon as its mill starts, will undoubtedly turn out a heavy stream of bullion.

THE GREAT LUCKY-CUSS, the Grand-Central, the Rattlesnake, recently bonded for \$70,000, and promising adjoining properties, such as the Bunker Hill and others, receive a share of our investigations, and we listen quietly to the remarks of mining speculators and experts, all pronouncing favorably on the future of this district; and those who have traveled speaking in terms of more or less commendation of other mining districts, now beginning to attract attention. Said one gentleman to another who represents the Contention Mine and Mill, "What do you think will be the output of bullion of the three mills in your district, when they get started? Do you think it will be \$200,000, or perhaps a quarter of a million per month."

The facts of the future will be time must determine; but great expectations are

we expect ourselves to turn out \$20,000 per month."

What the facts of the future will be time must determine; but great expectations are confidently indulged in; and allowing ample margins for over-sanguine calculations, there is a substratum of facts already sufficiently evident to make the outlook interesting, almost exciting, in its possibilities, not only for this district, but for Arizona generally, and the southeastern portion more particularly. Rapid developments, discoveries, and improvements are being made; and there is speedy onward advance into the hitherto almost terra-incognita of

speedy onward advance into the hitherto almost terra-incognita of

THE IRON HORSE,
from the east and from the west, with projected branches to the port of San Diego in Southern California, and to Guyamas in Mexico, on the Gulf of California, an iron finger that the United States is already placing on another corner of old Mexico, linking and chaining the East and the West with fresh bands, and opening new and vast fields of speculation and outgrowth for the enterprise of the Nation.

Tombstone will grow. Nearer to Sonora than Tucson by seventy-five miles, it, or Charleston on the San Fedro, where the mills are situated, is bound to receive a portion of the Sonora trade, now worth to Tucson from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 annually, to say nothing of local requirements and that of surrounding mining districts. Still, Tombstone is not a very attractive place, either in name or appearance. The City Fathers can soon amend the name; but it is windy and dusty, scantily supplied with water, with no trees to break the landscape, and it would not attract the painter or artist, except from the very absence of such advantages; yet it will probably be found heaithy, the zephyrs not so strong as those of Washoe, and good mines and appropriate position will build a town more quickly than sylvan scenes. The mineral outerop generally is poor and dubious-looking; but a few feet of sinking on doubtful locations

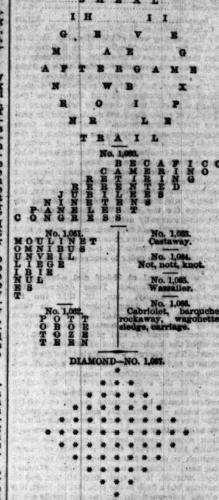
HAVE DEVELOPED RICH ORES, surprising in quantity and quality. So true is this, that mines there, to-day valued at

surprising in quantity and quality. So true is this, that mines there, to-day valued at hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars, have been thought not worth locating. A fellow-traveler told me that, though he had himself had the opportunity, he did not then think it worth his while to locate the ground on which one or two of the principal mines are now found to be situated. The old adage that appearances, whether for good or evil, are often deceitful, has thus met with one more illustration. Doubtless the prospectors who did at last make the locations, and bestowed on them the ironical names they bear, little dreamt of the life to spring so speedily into existence; and even now, though the spell of silence is broken and the new existence fairly born, we cannot see much more clearly; but the changes time brings are wonderful, and in these days more than the events of an olden century are being crowded into a decade.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plume addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Avoid obsolete words as far as possible. Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WERK'S PUZZLES.



In Dromios; vicious; bestows; destroys; impudent; a criminal deed; severing; capable of being cut smoothly; a large net; an andron; in Henida.
FULTON, Ill.
TOWHEAD.

RHOMBOID-NO. 1,068. Across—A style of grammentation applied to metal before the invention of engraving; being three in one; anything high and precipitous; a bird; stratagem; treacherous. Down—In Dick Shunary; a pronoun; sooner than; to speak imperfectly; distinct; an animal of Central Asia; before and a much-used abbreviation; an imaginative writer; an egg; two-thirds of a plant; in Waljean.

Braidwood, ill.

Scorva. SCOEVA.

COMPOUND DOUBLE ACROSTIC-NO. 1,000. Scarcity; last; unfledged; a Russian coin.
Primals, a fowl; finals, a bird. Primals and
finals, a bird.
BALTIMORS, Md.
ORIOLD. SQUARE WORD—NO. 1,070.

An aphorism; the middle of a temple; a vesel; to inoculate; an officer of court.

DELAYAN, Wis,

SQUARE WORD—NO. 1,071.

A kind of goad or stick; old-womanish; white; me brought up or protected by another; principle.

GALENA, III. CURTAILMENTS-NO. 1,079. Curtailing a picture symbolic Leaves to carry (in language bucolic); Curtail again, you have a small cup; Again, a particle oft followed up; Take away half, or nothing indeed, A hundred and sixty, Clesar would read. BURLINGTON, Wis.

CHARADE—NO. 1,073.

Count the commandments; express by a sign The number you find of these procepts divine: Then join to this symbol the numbers expressed By the cities which good old Manasseh possessed: Again search the Scriptures, and there you will read The name of a tree—the next sound we need. Bead the Bible once more, and note what you

notwithstanding the fate he fixes a As an old settler in The Corner, welcome to her next-door nei terror, but stuck to it until he had mas seven, and no doubt would have been succe with the other if Quirk hadn't made a mi in one of his words in the half-square. On made one of the words "Liege" instead "Liens," and the Cairoan must take the of Dick's one failure.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

Vigorous Prosecution of De Lessept Surveys—How They Are Carried on and What They Seek. ... Correspondence New York Spening Post. PANAMA, Jan. 23.—The surveys begun by M. de Lesseps are going on rapidly and efficiently. Eight working parties, or "brigadee" as the French term them, are in the field and hard at work, employing in all more than 130 men. These are distributed along the line of sur-vey, where, as they are contiguous to the work, employing in all more than 180 These are distributed along the line of vey, where, as they are contiguous trailway and telegraph, their provisioning supply, as well as their general direction Panama or Aspinwall, is easily may the general headquarters are in Panama there the daily reports are sent, arrapiaced in order, and filed with their corressing drawings, ready for use in making a fin port. No time is lost in thinking of other robut so thorough and extensive a survey is sing on this route that whether were actual canal-building follows it or not subject will be practically exhausted, all dore ether side dispelled, and the best or will be clearly known. No surveying puhioh have ever explored the American ist were so large, well appointed, or undeficient and intelligent direction as the prenor have they had the advantage of the thustasm which M. De Lesseys has managinfuse into all parties, from the highest lowest, who are engaged under him.

The particular direction of these prelim studies may be briefy stated. They are; the verification of all previous surveys here for a canal, including the Wyse-Recku Lull-Menocal routes. Second, additional veys, in which are included the study of

their decision will be made known to the world in their general report.

It is not expected that the surveys now in progress will have been completely finished before M. de Lesseps leaves for New York, which it is expected will be in the steamer leaving here of the 6th of February. M. de Lesseps will be accompanied to the United States by all his secretaries and family, but the large corps of engineers at work will remain under the direction probably, of Mr. Direks, and pursue their labor until they are thoroughly completed.

M. de Lesseps is artramely desirous of uniting American and French publicagointon on the subject of the Panama Canals and therefore has taken the steps he has, so as effectually to silence those who assert that he represents a subrance poorly conceived, and whose diffusities are not half understood.

It is needless to say that the recoils of Panama.

The name of a tree—the next sound we need.
Read the Bible once more, and note what you
find
(For this pussle is one of the orthodox kind);
Turn to Acts the minth chapter, observe what
you see
(As you prayerfully ponder) in verse thirtythree;
Or else take the act for which we all grieve—
The sin that was done by Adam and Eve.
Then this has been found, search the Bible
again
To find the whole word; but your search will be
vain.
NELSON, III.

NELSONIAN.

NELSONIAN.

(I) Pale noon; (E) Old buono; (3) Halt, E. R.;
(4) Any pelf, N. H.? (5) Hill, sing; (6) Sign over,
E.; (7) Don up; (8) Rid leg.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Dull and Generally Lower The Public More Disposed te Sell than Buy.

Covernment Bonds Higher Discounts and the Currency Movement.

The Produce Markets Higher-Grain Quiet, bu

An Early Advance in Provis

tion Later.

FINANCIAL.

Il street was full of points to buy to Lake & Western at the opening. The point was aunicated to Chicago, and proved to be a one as far as yesterday went. The opening ation was 32, and large transactions carried took up to 34%, which was the top, the last ation being 33%. Nothing else showed much except Pacific Mail, which is reported to be semand for the Pacific Railroad men who to control it. It sold as high as 41% and ow as 40%, closing at 41%, a net gain of % list, with the exception of those stocks, was and movements were characteriess, ups downs being pretty evenly distributed of the market belongs to the ters, and they knock it around to themselves. The traffic arrangement ween Lake Shore and Erie, which was used at up the prices of Erie stock and bonds, has been signed yet. A good many speculators looking for lower prices. It is certain that hing would stimulate fresh buying as much adjo of a few cents, as that would let into market the large party who think the present

market the large party who think the present e has continued long enough, yet believe in imately higher prices.

The gains were: Erie preferred %, to 72%; an Mountain ¾, to 58½; Delaware & Hudson to 75½; Lackawanna %, to 86½; Jersey Cendi ¼, to 81½; Wabash ¾, to 45½; Atlantic & cific %, to 42½; San Francisco preferred 1½, 57; Pacific Mail ¼, to 41½; Lake Erie & stern 1¾, to 33½; Chicago, St. Louis & New Jeans 1, to 38; Central Pacific ¾, to 81½; Inmapolis, Bloomington & Western ¾, to 40½; Inmapolis, Bloomington & Western ¼, to 40½; in the losses were Central Arizona %, to 71½; estern Union %, to 104; Wabash ¼, to 70½; estern Union %, to 104; Wabash ¼, to 70½; mass & Texas ¼, to 46½; St. Joe %, to 39½; an preferred ½, to 70; C., C., C. & I. %, to 70½; con preferred ½, to 70; C., C., C. & I. %, to 70½; con preferred ½, to 70; C., C., C. & I. %, to 70½; con ½, to 47½; Louisville & Nashville ¼, to %; St. Paul ¼, to 75; Northwest I, to 89½; ke Shore %, to 165%; Michigan Central ½, to 4; and New York Central 1½, to 180½.

Licago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota was ½; Fiint & Pere Marquette, ½; and Kansas ½; St. Joe & Council Bluffs, 70½.

Licago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota was ½; St. Joe & Council Bluffs, 70½.

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Licago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota was ½; St. Joe & Council Bluffs, 70½.

and closed at 90%.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Wednesday, were strong in the early dealings, but during the afternoon there was a decline in some issues. The largest transactions were in Eric consolidated seconds, which fell off from 91% to 80%, and rallied to 90%; do funded is advanced to 85%, declined to 84, and rallied to 84%. The Chesapeake & Ohio issues were again prominent in the dealings, and advanced, under large purchases, to 65% for first series B, and to 43% for currency is; the former closed at 67% and the latter at 42%. Denver & Rio Grande firsts were in brisk demand, and advanced from 10% to 10%, to 10%, closing at the highest point. Kansas & Texas firsts fell off from 106 to 105%, and do seconds from 63% to 67%, closing at 105% and 68 respectively. St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Canada Southern, and Wabash issues were 16% lept-cent higher. Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western hadomes fell off from 65 to 63, and rallied to 63%. Iron Mountain second preferred incomes declined to 68%.

Government bonds were strong and higher. The 4s opened at 105% bid and 105% asked in New York, and closed at the same price, with sales of large as at 105%. In Chicago they were 20% bid and 105% asked. The 4%s were 107% and 106%, the 5s 102% and 106%, and the 6s 105 and 105%. The high prices are bringing a great

Since Jan. 1..... 22,60,405 27,455,205 28,050,260 Chicago bankers reported currency orders cand for New York remittances. New York example sold between banks at 250 per \$1,000 remium and par, with the closing quotation in two of the lower rate. Discounts were module.

erate, with bank rates 6@8 per cent, and street rates 6@7 per cent. West Town 5s sold at 102, and \$50,000 Chicago,

Milwaukee & St. Paul 7s at 108%.
Chicago City scrip sold at 108%.
On the Chicago Mining Board the following quotations were made:

MORNING CALL	
Bid.	Asked.
Levisthan	2234
Original Keystone	200
Boston Consolidated110	500
Bilver Cliff	25
Cook County &s	10434
Cook County 78 11317	11412
West Chicago 5s 10112	102
North Chicago City Railway 7s. 10634	10734
West Division City Railway 7s	****
West Division City Ranway is	2111
Hyde Park 7s	10736 -
United States 4s	****
First National Bank 210	****
Fifth National Bank	20,000
Commercial National Bank	
Merchants' National Bank220	40.00
Union National Bank	
National Bank of Illinois	
International Bank	444*
North Chicago Railway	115
Chicago West Division Railway 18714	****
Chiengo City Railway	200
Gaslight & Coke Company	150
North Chicago Rolling-Mills120	135
Traders' Insurance Company	
APTERNOON CALL	
ma.	Asked.
Levisthan	2234
Original Keystone	210
Boston Consolidated110	450 120
Nilver Cliff	95
Cook County &	104%
West Chicago Sa 10112	302
	107
N. C. R. R. 78	
W. D. C. R. R. 78	107
National Bank of Wheels	iii
United States 4s. 105 National Bapk of Himois. 1154 Merchants Savings, Loan & Trust Co. 169	116
N. C. C. R. R	*****
C. W. D. R. R. 19712	*****
Chicago City R. R.	200
Gaslight & Coke 163 Elgin National Watch 754	200 150
Eigh National Watch 75%	90
Truders Insurance Co	11634
Chamber of Commerce	*****
There were sales of Silver Cliff, 1 000 at	9014 .

There were sales of Silver Cliff, 1,000 at 23%; 2,000 at 20; Lincoin Park 7s, \$5,000 at 165%; Silver Cliff, 500 at 22%; 1,500 at 25, seller 10.

The full details of the reorganization of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette are of interest, now that the stock has been wiped out. There is to be a funded debt of \$7,500,000 first consolidated 6 per cent bonds, due in 1919, to be secured equally on the entire line of road from Lafayette to Cincinnati, with all equipments and property, and \$4,000,000 in capital stock. Of the \$7,500,000 new bonds to be issued, \$6,855,000 is reserved, into which the old bonds may be exchanged at thefr par value, the whole amounting to \$6,855,000. When these are changed there will remain a surplus of \$615,000 in new bonds. The other securities are: Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette 7s, or 1809, \$2,067,750; do do funding debt 7s din which is included the preferred stock, \$1,419,000, and the common stock, \$5,57,159. These securities are to be provided for as follows: The 7s of 1869 are to receive 70 per cent of their face in new stock, and the funded debt 7s (or preferred stock), 40 per cent. This will leave a balance of new stock of \$3,000,045, which, with the balance of new stock for 190,045, which, with the balance of new stock for 10 per cent in bonds and 30 per cent in stock for 15 per cent to the common stock, 2 per cent cash. To the funded debt 1s, 20 per cent and 50 per cent in stock for 5 per cent cash. To the funded febt 1s, 20 per cent cash. To the funded febt 1s, 20 per cent cash. To the funded febt 1s, 20 per cent cash. To the funded febt 1s, 20 per cent cash. To the funded febt 1s, 20 per cent cash. To the funded febt 1s, 20 per cent cash. To the funded febt 1s, 20 per cent cash. To the common stock, 2 per

January, 1899.

January, 1899.

January, 1899.

Increase.

Cotton opened at 18.30c for March and 13.80c for May, closing weak at 13.65c for May and 18.24.

G13.25c for March. The New York Bulletin says that there appears to be a class of operators on both sides who are not satisfied with a light margin and easily alarmed on any adverse turn of the market, and, as the more powerful dealers stand in the background and manipulate the changes, unloading or covering takes place on the part of those who must move quickly to protect their engagements. The advices from Manchester and Liverpool, the condition of the goods trade generally, and the run of receipts, present and prospective, together with the condition of the Southern markets, all presented features on which it would be natural to expect decided and continuous firmness, but, while an advance was made after the market broke, the "bears" unquestionably had most of the advantage for the day. Weakening tendencies are quite generally attributed to the weight of cotton in sight, and especially here, with a light uncertain outlet, though in some cases it is suggested that the "bulls" do not hesitate to force the market off in order to secure a stronger hold at lower figures.

Consols opened at 28.3-16 and advanced to 89 11-16. The London Times expresses the opinion editorally. Jan. 22, that the revival of trade, long looked for in vain, has st last come. Signs of it are to be seen in every direction. The metal market has been advancing steadily, and prices have not yet reached the highest point at which they will stand. The charge for freights between this country and the United States has gone up, and the demand nevertheless continues to be in excess of the supply. Activity is the rule in every branch. The only compaint is that orders cannot be executed rapidly enough for the wants of merchants and manufacturers. The iron shipbuilding yards have as much work on hand as they can do, and though the prices of iron steam vessels have advanced, the orders which have a good.

The Union Consolidated Mine began crushing ore about the 1st of Pecember, 1879. The yield in gold and silver up to Jan. 1 was as follows: New York Central. Lake Shore Chicago & Northwestern. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul p Louisville & Nashville...

CHARLES HENROTIN, 106 Washington-st. INVESTMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS. A good line of COOK COUNTY AND WEST CHICAGO'S PER CENT

THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
Buy and Sell
UNITED STATES BONDS LOCAL INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Also pay the highest market price for Chicago City Scrip.

TRASK & FRANCIS, Bankers and Brokers, 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. FIELD, LINDLEY'& CO... New York. 88 La Salle-st., Chicago. STOCKS, Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange. ALBERT M. DAY, Manager.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO Has for sale a large line of choice 6 and 7 per cent Railroad First MORTGAGE BONDS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Governments firm.

Railroad bonds generally strong and higher.

A very large business was done in income bonds of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, and up to the close there were large buyers at about the highest prices of the day. Firsts advanced 3 per cent, and seconds 5. Lake Bric & Western firsts rose to 97%; do incomes from 65% to 67%; Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts from 95% to 96%; chesapeake & Ohio firsts advanced to 67%; and Pittsburg Sinking Fund sold up to 118%. The rise in Iron Mountain issues was based on apparently authentic information that the long looked for payment of interest would be made early next month.

State securities dull.

The stock market was strong in the early dealings, and prices advanced ¼ to 2% per cent, Lake Eric & Western. Pacific Mail, and Iron Mountain leading the upward movement. During the afternoon there was a reaction of ¼ to 14 per cent, but the final sales were at a fractional recovery. Marietta & Cincinnati shares were heavy and lower, first preferred declining from 15% to 13, and second preferred from 11 to 9%, on a rumor that the Receiver intended to foreciose the property. The strength of Iron Mountain was in consequence of targely-increased earnings for January.

Frankfort & Kokomo was offered down from 30 to 24 without sales.

The earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway the fourth week in January ingreased 285,702, and for the unonth of January 1172,863.

Transactions were 22,000 shares: 3,700 Canada Southern, 3,200 C., C. & I. C., 17,000 Lackawanna, 1,000 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Eric, 4,000 St. Joseph, 11,000 Michigan Central, 18,000 Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred, 1,800 Northwestern, 2,400 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis closed at 84%.

| Iron Mountain...
| St. L. & San France |
| St. L. & San France |
| St. L. & S. F., pid |
| Obj. | Obj. |
| O Pittsburg Illinois Central C. B. & O. Chicago & Alton. Chicago & Alton. New York Central

PARIS. Feb. 4—Rentes, 82f 5c. MINING STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—The follow

Manhatten.
42 Good Show.
Hillside.
Jackson.
9 Syndicate.
1 Silver Hill.
4 Kossuth...

REAL ESTATE. CITY PROPERTY. Kossuth st, 175 ft e of Murray, s f, Ex100 ft, dated Dec. E, 1879 (J. C. Smith to James McTighe).
Thirty-third st, 30 ft e of Portland av, s f, 28:11, ft, dated Jan. 31 (B. Shurtleff to John Dunne)
Thirty-third st, 15 ft e of Portland av, s f, 28:11, dated Jan. 31 (B. Shurtleff to John Con-

Jr.)
West Huron st, 26 ft e of Noble, n f, undivide
14 of 24x110 ft, dated Jan. 29 (L. Peterson to T
Williamson) Bradley Barlow).

Kossuth #t, 150 ft e of Murray, s f. 2x100 ft, dated Feb. 4 (J. C. Smith to M. J. Burke).

Michigan av, s e cor of Thirtieth st. w f. 2x110 ft, dated Feb. 5 L. M. and G. C. Cook to Henry J. Milligan).

South Halsted st. 35 ft s of Thirty-eighth, e f. 2x150 ft, dated Feb. 6 (N. Glasen to J. and F. Kutten). Julian st. 114 ft w of Paulina, n f, 33/(xii0 ft, dated Feb. 5 (John G. Rogers to Charles Nickel) Larrabee st, 250% ft n of Belden av, w f, 25x213 ft, dated Feb. 5 (Susanna Martins to T. M. ft, dated Fob. 5 (Susanna Martins to T. M. Blackstock).
Snell st. 174 ft s of Chicago av. e f. 2kx100 ft, improved, dated May 10, 1879 (fg. W. Bodle to M. Hansen et al.).
Cox st. 56 ft w of North Robey, s f. 2kx100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 6 (Feter Deruiler to George Derkes).
Shurt leff av. 375 ft s of Twenty-eighth st. e f. 2kx105 ft, dated Feb. 6 (W. F. Milligan to H. Mayer).
Mayer, 100 ft s of Hubbard court, w f. 46kx1054 ft. Biddle).

OUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A 10 DIUS OF SEVEN
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. Ashland av., 100 ft s of Forty-third st. e f. 28x124
ft. dated Feb. 4 (Prancis Satter to R. Bergan). 5
Fifty-ninth st. 200 ft w of State, s f. 75x116 ft.
dated Feb. 5 (D. S. and W. Strong to Johns F.
Potter).
Duncan Park, between Bissell and Stewart avs.
25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 5 (Nelson Morris to
Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company).
Green st. near Gordon, w f. 25x125 ft, dated Feb.
5 (E. and S. Moore to same).
Forty-seventh st. 120 rs.me).
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COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
100 day 12 day 12 day	1880.	2879.	1880.	#879.
Flour, bris	5,787 16,308 112 529 17,190 1,677 5,550 212,190 50,000	10,309 76,224 98,503 25,482 3,818 8,512 251,545 20,000 32,000 849,790	6,382 4,579 47,342 11,836 2,391 4,339 161,615 23,240 16,945 4,087,810	82,230 62,483 20,709 389 16,894 151,307 20,779 3,681,084
Beef, tcs. Beef, brls. Pork, brls. Lard, bs. Tallow, ibs. Butter, ibs. Butter, ibs. Oressed hogs, No Live hogs, No. Cattle, No. Sheep, No. Hides, ibs.	197,980 79,639 86,775 1,925 35,896 7,245 1,009 151,712	5,962 2,396 124,910	52 315 244 198, 192 53, 032 113, 104 190 6, 841 2, 942 335 165, 012	215 219 349 2,149,788 28,000 147,015 506 10,750 8,056 930 157,980
Highwines, bris. Wool, Ibs. Potatoes, bu. Cond. tons. Hay, tons. Lamber, m. ft. Shingles, m. Shingles, m. Shingles, m. Poultry, Ibs. Eggs, pkgs. Liness, bris. Breen apples, bris. Beans, bu.	12,000 1,463 6,342 160 369 235 930 72,691 151 1,210	100 1,200 5,292 169 371 240 30,043 65 2,114 247 388	\$8,820 450 1,600 20 1,084 240 1,346 8 8 66 61 4,172	1,265 1,265 1,265 1,269 70 1,564 37,245 1,029 261 39

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,202 bu wheat.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars winter wheat, 1 car mixed, 13 cars No. 2 spring, 12 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (35 wheat): 108 cars No. 2 corn, 53 cars high-mixed, 43 cars new mixed, etc. (204 corn); 16 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected (26 cats); 3 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 2 barley, 7 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars extra, 4 cars low grade (23 barley), 7 total, 291 cars, or 142,600 bu. Inspected out; 6,812 bu wheat, 43,683 bu corn, 2,212 bu rye, 7,074 ,812 bu wheat, 43,682 bu corn, 2,212 bu rye, 7,074

Total. 291 cars, or 142,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,812 bu wheat, 43,682 bu corn, 2,212 bu rye, 7,074 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were somewhat firmer yesterday, but comparatively dull. Holders were less willing to accept the bottom prices of the previous day, while that decline had checked the ardor of buyers, making outside orders to purchase very scarce. The telegrams from England were not uniform in tone, and that tended to make local operators hold off, so that, altogetner, there was much less doing than usual. There was an early advance in provisions, but they fell back later, while grain was steady, the fluctuations in prices being quite small. We note that the receipts of hogs were not so large as expected, which probably turned the tide in provisions; but hogs were quoted easier, packers being disposed to go slow, fearing that prices may be still further depressed by the big stock of pork on hand. Mess pork closed 10c higher, at about \$11.97% for seller March and \$12.12% for April. Lard closed a shade easier, at \$1.12% for new seller March and \$7.22%@7.25 for April. Short ribs closed at \$6.30@6.25% for March. Spring wheat closed 1% higher, at \$1.20% for spot and \$1.21% for March. Corn closed steady, at 38% seller March. Horse was lower, No. 2 closing nominally at 80c for next month and extra 3 at 59%@0c for March. Horse were 50 lower, closing at \$4.250.45.25 for light and at \$4.30 @4.55 for heavy. Cattle were dull and lower, with sales of poor to extra at \$2.500.55.25.

The movement in staple and fancy dry goods now shows a daily increase, though the volume of business is already largely in excess of last year. Prices continue to advance. There is a gradually improving demand for boots and shoës. Prices remain as before, Groceries were quoted unchanged. The demand is improving and the general market is firmer than at the beginning of the week. Dairy products were without marked change. There was a firm feeling among holders, full prices being insisted upon. Dried fruits, fish, and canned goods are quoted as before. Oils were generally steady. Pig-iron was in fair demand at fully late prices. Coal remains duil and weak.

Lumber was in fair shipping demand at the current prices. Wool was firmer, with more inquiry, and stocks are broken. Seeds were slow and generally easy, the offerings being fair, with little demand, except for timothy, which, however, seemed to be above buyers' limits. Hay was in moderate request, and steady, except common prairie, which ruled easy and slow. The hide market was unchanged. Green fruits were salable in a retail way at full prices, and wholesale quotations were not shaded much, except for apples. Poultry was plenty, but sold readily at recent prices. Eggs were steady.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 40c per 100 bs on grain to New York, and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liverpool were 64%c on meats and lard, and 55c on four.

four.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday: Total, bu ...

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

1878. 122,702,192 1,901,347 1,092,688 2,393,344 9,983,098 2,514,695 8,095,506 3,165,814 2,949,78 1,329,47 2,810,67 10,928,276 8,562,717 6,638,570 8,151,98

...\$51,677,511 \$61,424,767 The exports of meats last December were 7,600,409 hs, and of lard 32,047,354 hs; against 86,241,567 hs meats and 35,934,410 hs lard in De ember, 1878.

The New York Bulletin says: "The stocks of

The New York Bulletin says: "The stocks of lard here show a decrease for the last half of January of 12,000 tes; while Chicago alone shows an increase of 41,000 tes in the same time, and other Western points correspondingly. The total stocks in this country Feb. 1 are placed by good judges at 423,000 tes, as followse Chicago, 214,000 tes; New York, 25,000 tes; St. Louis and points west of that, 75,000 (some even placing St. Louis alone at that figure, to make good the strike in Chicago); other Western points, 25,000; in transit, 5,000; Eastern points, 10,000; United Kingdom, estimated, 40,000; Continent, 30,000; affoat, 10,000, or a total of 503,000 here and abroad. The stocks a year ago were: New York, 67,200; Chicago, year ago were: New York, 67,200; Chicago, 158,700, on Feb. 1, and other points in proportion, or 84,000 tes more now at these two points than a year ago; while the Continent was larger in being about 95,600 tes, and United Kir

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were very irregular. The value of reported sales was rather large, but most of the trading was in changes from one month to another, the new business being light. There was a sharp reaction easily from the decline of the previous day, as it was found that the receipts of hogs were much less than had been expected; but prices gave way afterwards in a previous with a section feeling in here wards in sympathy with an easier feeling in logs here and 6d decline in lard and meats in Liverpool. The foreign weakness was understood to be a consequence of Thursday's break here, and perhaps partly due to the publication of estimates of very large stocks of lard in the United States.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed at the undermentioned places there.

Peb. 4.	1079-180	date	Season 1878-179
Chicago		2,550,000	2,943,115
Cincinnati	505,000	580,000	623,584
St. Louis	585,000 380,000	432,000	629,261 472,455
Indianapolis Milwaukee		405,000	444,221
Louisville		187,500	187,508
Total, six cities	3,880,000	4,724,500	5,300,142
Kansas City	163,000	196,000	224,000
Cleveland Cedar Rapids	174,087	120,000	158,007
Atchison		78,123	98,000
At ten principal	places 4.443.996	5,239,980	5,921,322
St. Joseph, Mo., Sie	our City, Oning	ev. and La	Crosse
show an increase.	Other notable p	oints in t	he West
bave decreased, Sab	ula showing on ame time last y	ly about o	ne-third

reported of ot.250 bris seller March at \$11.06(12.37); Total, 105, 200 bris.

LARD—Advanced 15@171/6 per 100 lbs, but closed on Change a shade below the latest prices of Thursday, at \$7.06(1.07); spot or seller the month, \$7.12/6 seller March, and \$7.25/6 seller the month, \$7.12/6 seller March, and \$7.25/6 seller Abril. Sales were reported of 300 tes spot at \$7.100(1.5); 200 tes seller Abril. \$1.200 tes seller Abril.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was again quiet, almost to inactivity, with no quotable change in tone or prices. Sales were limited to 375 bris winters, partly at \$6.156.45; 300 bris double spring extras at \$6.406.10, the outside for patents; 125 bris spring extras at \$6.406.10, the outside for patents; 125 bris spring extras at \$6.306.20, the outside for patents; 125 bris spring extras at \$6.306.20, the outside for patents; 125 bris spring extras at \$6.300.20 in sacks, and double extras do at \$6.256.5.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 4 cars bran at \$13.00 per ton; 2 cars middlings at \$13.50; 1 car shorts at \$13.00; 1 car corn bran at \$10.00; 2 cars wheat screenings at \$6.0026.00 per ton. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$14.00614.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, but steadier and firmer, advancing 1½c and closing on 'Change ¾c above the latest prices of Thursday. The British advices noted quietness, except that there was a stronger continental demand for cargues off coast, with an advices noted quietness, except that there was a stronger continental demand for cargues off coast, with an advance of 2d per quarter in No, 2 spring. New York was higher, with more doing, and our receipts were quite small. The news induced more firmness on the part of holders here, but it was accompanied by a smaller demand than usual, the number of outside buying orders being small. The buying seemed to be done by local shorts, who feared a reaction from receipt the month of the seemed to the winter wheeler about receipts of No, 2, and \$1.19\cdots 1.00 for No. 2. Selier March opened at \$1.20\cdots and at \$1.20\cdots adores at about \$1.00 for fresh receipts of No, 2, and \$1.19\cdots 1.00 for No. 2. Selier March opened at \$1.20\cdots add at \$1.20\cdot BREADSTUFFS.

Grain was very quiet after the late session, operators generally being unwilling to violate the rules in regard to trading outside of regular hours. Wheat was quoted at \$1.21601.295 for March, and corn at 41e sellers for May. Mess pork was quoted at the close at \$11.375 for March and \$12.295 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$12.295 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$12.295 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$12.295 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$12.295 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for April, and lard at \$1.255 for March and \$1.255 for April, and lard at \$ GENERAL MARKETS.

nation of this market. There was a light movement and a firm set of prices. Following are the quota-Cannel..... Baltimere & Ohio.... Piedmont

Wilmington 4.00
COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at 856874c. Other
packages were steady. Quotations:
Pork barrels. 48 6 8754
Lard tierces. 58 6 100
Flour barrels. 55 6 38
Whisky barrels. 150 6 1.00
Whisky barrels. 29.00
Whisky staves, dressed, per 1.000. 20.00
Whisky staves, dressed, per 1.000. 30.00
Whisky staves, dressed, per 1.000. 12.00
Flour hoops. 5.00 6.50
Flour hoops. 5.00 6.50
DRESSED HOGS—Were in fair demand and firmer.
The receipts were larger, and the more favorable weather induced shippers to take hold, as well as local packers. Sales IS cars at \$4.9044.56, and 30 head at \$4.80. toll packers. Sales IS cars at a research 148. EGGS—Were steady at 140.15c per dozen for fresh packages. The colder weather does not appear to check supplies.

FISH—Nothing new as developed in this market. Trade was satisfactory, and as stocks are below the trade was satisfactory, and as stocks are below the trade was satisfactory, and as stocks are below the trade was satisfactory, and as stocks are below the trade was satisfactory, and as stocks are below the trade was satisfactory, and as stocks are below the trade was satisfactory, and as stocks are below the trade was satisfactory, and as stocks are below the trade was satisfactory, and as stocks are below the trade was satisfactory. Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kts.
Mackerel—Family, kits.
Codfish—George's, \$100 \$s.
Codfish—Bank
Codfish—Dressed.
Herring—Labrador, split, bris.
Herring—Haiffax, split, bris.
Herring—Haiffax, split, bris.
Herring—Holland, \$100 kg.
Herring—Holland, \$100 kg.
Herring—Scaled, \$100 kg.
Herring—Herring—Scaled, \$100 kg.
Herring—H

POREIGN. Dates
Figs. Jayers
Turkish prunes, old
Do, new
Raisins, london layers, new
Raisins, London layers, new
Raisins, Valencis, new
Raisins, loose Muscatel,
Zante currants, new
Citron.

DOMES' 100 15

100

.. 100 0

100 55 75 100 50

Mink, No. 1.

Mink, Nos. 2. 3, and 4.

Mukrat, Fall.

Suppossion

Suppossion

Raccoon, No. 1.

Raccoon, No. 2. 3, and 4.

Raccoon, No. 2. 3, and 4.

Raccoon, No. 2. 3, and 4.

Raccoon, Nos. 2. 3, and 4.

Raccoon, No. 1.

Raccoon, No. 1.

Raccoon, No. 1.

Gray fox, No. 1.

Gray fox, No. 1.

Gray fox, No. 1.

Gray fox, No. 1.

Wild-cat.

Prairie wolf, No. 1.

Mountain wolf, No. 1.

Deer, per 5.

Otter, No. 1.

Fisher, No. 1.

Fisher, No. 1.

Kid fox, No. 1.

Raccoon, No. 1.

Racc 106 60 6.00610.00 3.006 6.00 4.006 6.00 1.756 2.25 2.000 4.00 15m 35 8.00@ 8.50 35 1.50@ 1.75 85 fair sales to 1.50@ 2.50

LIVE STOCK. 9,251

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—CATILS—Demand active for 1.500 to 1.600 to 1.600 to steers at 8.2563.59; medium to far 1.200 to 1.600 to steers at 8.2563.59; medium to far 1.200 to 1.600 to averages, allow and iswer to steers, 1.600 to 1.500 lbs. \$4.0004.60; butchers' steer scarce and wanted; cows and heifers. \$1.2563.75; feeding. \$4.0004.80; for the far and the fa Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—The Price
conversal reports: Receipts, 172; shipments, 281; lower,
antive shippers, 85.566.40; native stockers and feedto-frag. 85.062.15; native cows, 81.162.10; Colorado,
E. 5062.50; Tevans, 82.162.175,
HOOS—Receipts, 1.883; shipments, 418; waher,
thotice heavy, 44.162.15; hight shipping and mine
marking, 85.5624.05. CINCINNATI. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—Hogs—Quiet at Simole, eccipta, 3,200; shipments, 1,000. BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
LIVERPOOL. Feb. 6-11:20 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 201

LIVERPOOL Feb. 6-II:30 a. m.—FLOUR-No. 1, b. No. 2, 9s 6d.
GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 1spring, No. 1, 10s 7d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 10s 1d, No. 2, 10s; do 7d. Corn-New, No. 1, 10s 1d; do 7d. Corn-New, No. 2, 10s; do 7d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Peb. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat more active and at an advance of fully 162% per bu; winter in favor, especially the grades of No. 2 red and No. 1 white, and were purchased chiefly in the specialized line; spring Michigan livelier. Prices about 2s as better, leaving off very firmly; options quoted ay about 2s a bu, without transactions; Western advices were of higher markets Chibs favorable; 66.00 bu No. 1 white, for early deliver, as \$1.456.144. closing afford at \$1.456.145. (1.00 in a. February options, at \$1.454.145. (1.00 in a. February options, NEW YORK.

porced but for important lines. Barley unchanged well and western ungraded, 80.00 but at eachly mines to sale \$6.00 but at \$6.00 but at

BALTIMORE. Pic.
COFFEE—Dull: atto cargoes, 15/2319/c.
SUGAN—Quiet: A soft, 9/c.
WHISKY—Dull at \$1.10/c.l.l.
FREIGHTS—TO Liverpool per steamer quiet; colons
1-3-164; flour, 1s 64; grain, 46:46/c.
RECKNITYS—Flour, 4.03 bris wheat, 6.10 bu; orta
10.500 bu; cast, 2.500 bu; rge, 500 bu.
BHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4.000 bu; corn, 8.100 bu.
BALES—Wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 20,100 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

CINCINN

DETRO

PEORIA. III., Feb. 8.—GRAIN INVESTIGATION OF THE PEORIA III., Feb. 8.—GRAIN INVESTIGATION OF THE PEORIA STREET, WHIRKY—Nominal at \$1.00 for the people of th INDIANAP

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 5. Co. dilnz, 124c; low do, 125c; nes sross, 459; axports, coastwise, 1579; weekly net receipts, 42, ports-to Great Britain, 16,78c; kinent, 1,85c; coastwise, 3,112; asil-ityzaproti, Feb 6. Corrows, 1,600 bales; American, 54,600; which the exporters 100x 5,000; aide direct to grammers, 55,000; aide direct to grammers, 55,000; aide direct to grammers, 55,000; alloui receipts, 100,000; American, 30,000; American, 30,000; American, 30,000; amounten, 25,000; amou COTTO:

DRY GOO

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Busines
commission-houses, and large
and woolen goods, prints; gingle
tre being made by earents on a
circ. Cotton goods very firm,
inprese advanced. Prints in fail
totive, and dress goods and woo PETROLEU
CLEVELAND, O. Peb 4andard white, 110 best, 940.
PETROLEU
AND THE PETROLEU
AND TH

two car-loads of Ohio hop

receipts, 500; shipments, 3,500; is, exceepts, 500; shipments, 3,500 light shipping, \$4,20,44,30; mixed pack-utchers' to select, \$4,30,440; receipts, \$200. KANSAS CITY. KANKAS CITT.

ispatch to The Obicago Tribuna.

T. Mo., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—The Price
is Receipts, 17s; shipments, 28s; lewer;
b. 55,556.40; native stockers and feednative cows. \$1,156.50; Colorados.
\$5,259.27;

te. 1,985; shipments, 418; weaker;
4.1094.15; light shipping and mixed

TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN. patch to The Chicago Tribune. Winter, No. 1, 10s 104; No. 2, 10s 24; ; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 10s 94; 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 7d. Corn—New, No.

o. 1, 187d.
1, 5a7d.
Port, 60a. Lard, 20a.
Pob. 6—Evening.—Corron—Hardening
5,000 bales; speculation and export. ceady; club wheat, California, in -American, class. Lard, American, St. Bacon-L et do, 57s 3d.

cb. 6—11:30 a. m.—Flour, is come.

10: 20:000 lbd; spring. 10:20:00 fd;
colub. 10: 80:01is ldd. Old corn, is fd;
dis. Lard, iss 6d.
dis. 6—1.30 p. m.—Weather dull. Hreaddis. 6—1.30 p. m.—Weather dull. Hreaddis. 6—1.30 p. m.—Weather dull. Hreaddis. Georgia of wheat last three days,
dub being American.
db. 6—Wheat—Not much doing; red
db. 6—Not much doing; red
db.

NEW YORK.

is ilico list full do at 20es in 2 2000 in lambs at 216213c; 50 baies and 7,200 the sand 2,200 t

ged at 75c. cly unchanged.
Quiet but firm.
It stendy; Western, 10818e,
It stendy; Western, 10818e,
It stendy; Western, 10818e,
It stendy; Ut meas quotad at firmer;
Ies, \$7.0867.10; short do, \$7.0867.30,
In ally unchanged, 108146.
In all \$1.1161.12.

prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$17,00

which Mess pork \$15.00 Balk mests 8.4%; clear rib sides, 7c; do packed, shoulders, 5%; clear rib sides, Sc. Lard, 8%; y; prime to choice Western, 206366;

Ric cargos, 13% 15%c.
A soft, 19%c.
at 81.10% 01.11.
Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton,
grain, 46% det.
at 4.5% bris; wheat, 6,100 bu; corn,
600 bu; rre, 550 bu.
heat, 6.200 bu; corn, 88,100 bu.
573,000 bu; corn, 201,500 bu.

EW ORLEANS.

1. La., Feb. S.—FLOUR—Quiet and
415/65/00; XX,85/96/35; XXX,85/3

1. \$6 0006.75.

Leacy, with a fair demand, at 50/96/66

Marrier quoted at 82.56-3.5.

Mull; ordinary, \$21.00(201.00); prime,

1. \$2

COTTON.

New Orthann, Feb 6.—Cotton—Strong; midding, 195(c) low-do, 195(c) net receipts, 2,911 bales; gress, 462) exports, coastwise, 165; sales, 2,000; stock, 4,579; weekly net receipts, 6,565; gross, 4,771; exports—to dreat Britain, 16,765; France, 3,490; the Continent, 155; coastwise, 3,112; sales, 43,700.

Livenpool, Feb, 6.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 1,000 bales; American, 2,000; actual export, 4,000; total receipts, 18,000; American, 2,000; and 10 mid States ports during the week, 1,000; bales; astycar, 17,200; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 3,51,000; host seer, 3,600; 1,000; exports from all United States ports to date, 2,500; bat year, 2,600; stock at all thereof towns, 2,600; last year, 2,600; stock at all thereof towns, 2,600; last year, 2,600; stock at all thereof towns, 2,600; last year, 19,600.

St. LOUIS Feb, 6.—Cotton—Steady and unchanged; slidding, 135(c); sales 100 bales. Receips, 1,400; ship—sain, 1,200; stock, 2,410. DRY GOODS.

REW YORK, Feb. 6. Business fairly active with commission-houses, and large deliveries of cotton and woolen goods, prints, ginghams, dress goods, etc., are being made by agents on account of former orders. Cotton goods very firm, and Utica wide sheetings are advanced. Prints in fair demand. Ginghams solive, and dress goods and woolens in good request. BALTIMORE. řeb. 8.—Flous—Quiet and steady: 15035:25; do extra, \$5.5086.00; do fam-

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, 110 test, 94c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, 110 test, 94c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 110 test, 94c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 110 test, 94c.

Petroleum, 110 test, 94c.

Petroleum

TURPENTINE.

A Burglar Story.

In Boston, early Saturday morning, Mr. Nicheias Halberg, of the carriage firm of Johnson & Halberg, was wakened by hearing somebody in his bedroom. He saw three men and jumped for them. Two grappled with him, and they three rolled down stairs out into the street, Mr. Halberg carrying on the fight in his night-shirt. While they fought out on the sidewalk, Mrs. Halberg carrying on the fight in his night-shirt. While they fought out on the sidewalk, Mrs. Halberg ran out of the room and locked the door, thus shutting in the third burglar, who was under the bed. She called for her husband, who was fighting with the original two and with a third man who had joined them. Mr. Halberg to away and joined her, and got a histohet, with which he returned to settle with his three foes and the fourth who had jumped out of the window to the street. Mrs. Halberg also participated, and the fourth who had jumped out of the window to the street. Mrs. Halberg also participated, and the fourth who had jumped out of the window to the street. Mrs. Halberg also participated, and the fourth who had jumped out of the window to the street. Mrs. Halberg also participated, and the fourth who had jumped out of the window to the street. Mrs. Halberg also participated, and the fourth arreed to give up to Mr. Halberg the sold watch and rings he had taken if the fight with end. This was agreed to, and the fellows left. Mr. and Mrs. Halberg went home, the light sort of grit about it. It might be shad that, during the whole performance, no collection appeared.

IRREGULAR M. D.S.

and fair and market firm at 1256.
Sight exchange on New York, \$1.00 per
, sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 48. The State Board of Health Investi gating the Specialists. inglify, troop to a construction of the constr

PHILADELPHIA. ADELPHIA, Feb. 6-FLODE-Market dull; no except for small lots. Rye flour steady at

sted: March. Style Dut.

1. 55% sked.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged.

BUTTEN—Firm; creamery extrs. 302340; New York
sate and Bradford County. Pa., 25625; Western re
pred extrs. 236250; do good to choice, 176250.

Ends—Strm; creamery, 16,681646; do good, 13560.

ernoleth-Firm; redued, We.

Hissy-Good demand at the.

SCHITS-Fiour, L.00 bris; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn,

Ube; oats, 8,000 bu; ye, 800 bu.

HIPHINTS-Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 91,000 bu.

Gouble extra and above, 60056c; extra, 550

and um, Negue; corse, 60056c; extra, 550

and um, Negue; corse, 60056c; extra, 550

and um, Negue; corse, 60056c; he
missa, indiana, and Western fine, 60056c; me
missa, 1005c; corse, 60050c; wheel combing and

missa, 6000c; corse, 60050c; tubwashed, 57

Peb. 6.—FLOUR—Steady and fairly act-is asked, \$6.66 bid cash; choice, \$5.87% March; \$6.00 April; family, \$6.75 cash;

ST. LOUIS.

re: fanor, Ello asred, Solo abril casi; coloce, 25.7% ashi; E.555 March; 55.00 April; family, 56.75 cash; CLI, 5.70 asked, 55.00 bid.
GRAIN-Wheat-Higher and yery slow; No. 3 red., 15 cash; Elloy March; Elsoy March; Tree May., 25 cash; 150 feet March; Tree May., 25 cash; 150 feet March; Tree May., 25 cash; 250 feet March; Tree May., 25 cash; 250 feet March; Tree May., 25 cash; 250 feet March; Tree May., 250 feet May., 250 f

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKER, Feb. 6.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged,
BAIN—Wheat firm; opened and declined Me and
sed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, \$1.29\(\text{i}\); No. 2
washee, \$1.19\(\text{i}\); Pobruary, \$1.19\(\text{i}\); March, \$1.29\(\text{i}\);
\$1.29\(\text{i}\); R.18\(\text{i}\); No. 3 do. \$1.09\(\text{i}\); No. 4, \$9\(\text{i}\); rejected,
Corn steady; No. 2, \$9\(\text{i}\)6. Outs quiet; No. 2, \$3\(\text{i}\)6.

etm: No. 1, 75c. Bariey almost neglected; No. 2

ISIONS-Firm. Mess pork quiet at \$1.90

-Flour, 28,000 bris; wheat, 450 bu; barley.

arch. Hogs—Easier at \$4.564.40. Dressed hogs jut and unchanged at \$4.75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; bar-

MEDO, O., Feb. & GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 1 is Michigan, \$1.25; amber Michigan, \$1.25%; No. 2 February, \$1.27; March, \$1.315(; April, \$1.335(; May, 4 Corn stendy; high-mixed, 40c; No. 2, spot, February, 334c; May, 40c; No. 2 white, 40%c; re-ad, 335; damaged, 35%c. Oats stendy; No. 2, 38c. Over Seed.

Wheat Struer; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.29.6 LHM; May \$1.35%. Corn steady; No. 2, spot rch, 184c; May, 61.55. The Wheat 1,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oata

LLE, Feb. 6.—Corron—In good demand a

PHENTS-Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; cats

LOUISVILLE.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O. Feb. 4.—COTTON—Firm at 1954e.
FLOUR—Dall and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower at \$1.26. Corn dull and lower at \$1.26. Corn dull and lower at \$1.26. Corn dull and lower at \$1.26. Expensed at \$6. By in good demand at \$6. Barley dull at \$6.
PROVISIONS—FOR—Damand light, but holders firm at \$17.0. Lard unsettled; \$7.20 bid, \$7.35 asked. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, \$6.25; clear ribs, \$6.35; clear ribs, \$7.35. Genon sindy; shoulders, \$5.25; clear ribs, \$7.35. Genon sindy; shoulders, \$5.25; clear ribs, \$7.35; clear ribs, \$7.35

3; which wheats, 0.100.50; Minnesott GO, 20.00 5; whiter wheats, 0.100 and Michigan, 0.2567.00; mols and Indians, 2.7567.50; St Louis, 27.0067.75; seconds and Minnesota patent-process spring sats, 27.002.00; whiter wheats, 27.0028.00. RAIN-Corn quiet but steady; mixed and yellow, 650 Osta-Nominally unchanged. Rye do. RECEIVED Flour, 2.30 bris; corn. 44.00 bu; wheat

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Obicogo Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Feb. & GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat-Receipts, 15,070 bu; shipmens, 5,165 bu; No.2, cash, 114: February, 51,164; No.1, cash, 15,070 bu; weak; No. 2, cash, 15,070 february, 71.00

DETROIT. DETROIT.

PETROIT. Feb. 6.—FLOUR.—Dull.

BAIN.—Wheat firmer; extra hominal; No. 1 white,

E. February, H. 354; March, H. 384; April, S. 31; May,

Bartin, Milling, No. 4 nominal. Receipts, 4,000 bu;

pments, 400 bu.

PEORIA.

PEO

INDIANAPOLIS.

OSWEGO. N. T., Feb. 6-GRAIN-Wheat steady. Jorn steady: Western mixed, 57c.

COTTON.

BUFFALO.

Certificates in Three Cases Peremptorily Revoked.

The State Board of Health reassembled at the Grand Pacific resterday morning. Presi-dent Chambers managing the proceedings, and an additional member—Clark—being.

The case of Dr. G. N. Henderson, alias Dr. The case of Dr. G. N. Henderson, alias Dr. Stone, was taken up. He had procured a certificate in his right name, but practiced under that of Dr. Stone, and issued circulars declaring that he was the only specialist in the city who was a regular graduate. He had been before the Board previously, and had promised to reform and advertise his specialty by means of a business eard. This he had done for a few days, but then returned to the old method.

Dr. Henderson stated under oath that he didn't think he had done any wrong. His bread and butter was of more importance

bread and butter was of more importance than his honor; that is, he had deviated from the code of ethics in order to get something to eat. He had used his own name lately. He denied that he had ever produced an abortion or offered to.

Dr. Rauch introduced some correspondence

which showed that he was willing to help a woman out of trouble for \$5.

Henderson had nothing to say, but, in reply to Dr. Bateman, denied under oath that he had written the postal produced. It was signed "John Smith," though a reply to a letter addressed to Dr. G. N. Henderson at his office. his office.

Mr. C. A. Gregory, his attorney, promised for him that he would not advertise in an of-

his office.

Mr. C. A. Gregory, his attorney, promised for him that he would not advertise in an offensive way any more.

The case was taken under advisement.
Charges of unprofessional conduct against Dr. C. H. Peters, of Sandwich, who holds a certificate, were then investigated. He, too, is an advertiser, and according to his circulars can cure everything, including consumption. From his frequent change of residence it would seem that he was an itinerant.

His case was also laid over.

Dr. Hauch then called attention to another set of men,—specialists who have no certificates. The first one taken up was Dr. Forgay, alias John Dalton, who treats chronic diseases, and will also produce abortions. In a letter read, he said the practice was illegal, but money was a "powerful lever," and if \$100 was forwarded the party would receive "a package," by express.

Dr. Bateman didn't see what the Board could do in such a case. He supposed it was the business of the practitioners in the city

TO LOOK AFTER FORGAY.

Dr. Rauch said the Board could prosecute him, and it was their duty to do so. He was violating the law, having no authority to practice medicine.

Another case was that of Dr. John Kean, who has neither a diploma nor a certificate.—a "no-cure-no-pay" fellow. Another, that of Samuel Davieson, who issues books, runs a museum, and treats private diseases.

At the afternoon session Dr. Rauch called attention to Er. Nathan J. Aiken, who advertised as a specialist. He, however, had left the State, and was now in Grand Rapids. His certificate was revoked.

Dr. Charles Bigelow was next hauled over the coals. He had written a letter offering to bring about an abortion for \$2. His case was laid over.

Then came "Dr. James," whose real name is Smith Whittier. Dr. Rauch claimed that he was a fraud and a liar, and produced documents which seemed to indicate that he was not above producing pre-nata; murder.

Dr. Rauch said if this man was practicing medicine legitimately he didn't know what was legitimate.

A strong case was Aprices: 1940.

Figure-Dull and unchanged.

Figure-Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat-Market dull and easier at \$1.26.

GRAIN-Wheat-Market dull and easier at \$1.26.

GRAIN-Wheat-Market dull and easier at \$1.26.

June Market easier; white, 65/er; mixed, 62e. Oats

all; white, 62e; mixed, 52e. Rys lower at 84e.

HAY-Quiet at \$16.00317.00.

Phovisions—Pork quiet at \$13.00. Lard quiet;

choice leaf, tierce, \$1.25; do kez, \$5.75. Bulk means

quiet; shoulders, \$1.50; clear rib, \$7.5047.50. Hams—

burn-cared, \$1.5047.50.

Weinary-Market dull at \$1.08.

to cure cancer.

to cure cancer.

There are now only two itinerants in the State, so far as known,—G. C. Dunn and Mrs. Keck, the latter of Bloomington and Peoria. Dr. Rauch said action should be taken against them.

With reference to specialists and cancer doctors generally, Dr. Rauch said no time should be lost to get rid of these "blots" and "stains"; they were foul and DAMNABLE IN EVERY WAY.

Dr. Bateman offered the following, which

DAMNABLE IN EVERY WAY.

Dr. Bsteman offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Secretary be, and he is hereby, directed to ask the official opinion of the Attorney-General whether the law furnishes any definition of the term "practice of medicine" or "practicing medicine" within the meaning of the Medical Practice act, and what the same is; and whether this Board is not authorized by the said act to determine the meaning of said term for the regulation of physicians or the prosecution for offenses under said act.

Mr. McAffee, agent of the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice, presented a letter with reference to the issuance of "Marriage Guides," etc., saying that in prosecuting offenders before a jury they pleaded that they

riage Guides," etc., saying that in prosecuting offenders before a jury they pleaded that they were professional works, and, therefore, that they ought not to be dealt with by the Courts. There had been no authoritative denial of the claim, and Mr. McAffee wished to have one, if the Board could make it.

Dr. budlam submitted the following, which was adopted:

In response to the following written inquiries made to the Board by R. W. McAffee, General Agent of the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice, viz., "Is it professional for a physician to advertise or promiscuously to distribute or circulate 'Marriage Guides.' 'Secret Monitors,' pamphlets, or circulars describing or illustrating by means of pictures venereal diseases; or to advertise directly or indirectly, or even impliedly, nostrums or medicines for preventing conception or for procuring abortion?' the Board decides that each and all of the above-described acts are grossly unprofessional.

Dr. Rauch referred to one Dr. Hayes, of the "Peabody Institute" of Boston, who held a gold medal from the "National Medical Association of Philadelphia," and said that there were two doctors in this city who had the medals. The institutions were frauds.

The Secretary was instructed to look after other specialists, and also after midwives who have not complied with the law.

At the evening session the Board, on motion of Dr. Chambers, revoked the certificates of Dr. Lucus ". Dr. B. L. Henderson, all "Dr. Stone"; and Dr. C. H. Peters.

Dr. Bateman said that that disposed of all the cases of persons holding certificates, but there were parties assuming to practice medicine in this city and elsewhere who had no certificates. He referred to those who had been investigated, and thought it was proper that the Board should take some action. He therefore moved that the Secretary be authorized and instructed to see that the law was enforced as to them.

The motion was agreed to, and the Board adjourned sine die.

KANKAKEE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 6.—Articles of incorporation of the Kankakee River Improvement Company have been filed in the office of the Recorder of Will County. The incorporators are Erastus P. Carpenter, of Foxboro, Mass.; Joel A. Hills, of Newton, Mass.; and E. S. Waters, of Wilmington, Ill. The object of the corporation is to improve the navigation and develop the water-power of the Kankakee and Iroquois Rivers, as successors, by purchase, of the corporate franchise of the Kankakee Company, a corporation heretofore created for the same general purpose. The duration of the new corporation is nine-ty-nine years, its principal office is in Wilmington, and its capital stock is \$350,000, divided into shares of \$100. This stock has all been taken, and the subscribers have elected Directors as follows: E. P. Carpenter, of Foxboro, Mass.; William Claffin, of Newton, Mass.; S. E. Trott, of Wilmington, Ill.; George E. Towne, of Boston, Mass.; Joel A. Hills, of Newton, Mass.

The Armed Forces of Europe.

In Germany, Austria, France, Russia, and Italy every male adult capable of bearing arms is liable to military service. In Germany the liability extends over twenty-five years, from 17 to 42, and includes three years' active service in the standing army, four years in the first reserve, five years in the second reserve, and thirteen years in the third reserve. In France and Russia the lia-

bility extends over twenty years, in Italy over nineteen years, and in Austria over twelve years. Russia exacts six years active service from her recruits, Italy eight years, and Austria three. The following is a statement of the standing armies of the several countries at the close of 1870, exclusive of the last classes of reserve:

Germany—Peace footing, 480,000 men; war footing, 1,500,000 men.

France—Peace footing, 502,000 men; war footing, 1,840,000 men.

Russia—Peace footing, 502,000 men; war footing, 2,190,000 men.

Italy—Peace footing, 189,000 men; war footing, 2,190,000 men.

Austria—Peace footing, 267,000 men; war footing, 771,000 men.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Peter A. Gill filed a bill for divorce yesterday from his wife Christina on the ground of cruelty.

Maria Kennedy also filed a similar bill, charging her husband, Thomas Kennedy, with drunkenness and cruelty. Margaret Burke asked for a divorce from

Margaret Burke asked for a divorce from Jeremiah Burke on account of his desertion. Sarah C. Coffey complains that her husband, Cornelius J. Coffey, has been guilty of such crueity that she is released from all vows of obedience to him.

Edward Cole, in August last, married a Delia Bresnaham and lived with her just three months, when she bore a child of which he is not the father. He then left her, and now asks for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

adultery.
Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce
to Peter Thompson from Katie, alias Jennie,
Thompson, on the ground of adultery, and
to Franklin D. Ross from Emma Ross for the same cause,
Judge Tuley granted a like decree to Agnes
McDougall from Duncan McDougall,

ITEMS. W. Scott Agney, the lawyer convicted in the United States District Court of charging illegal fees for obtaining a pension, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Blodgett to pay a fine of \$500 and costs.

Judges Gary and Moran will hear motions to-day, Judges Smith and Rogers motions for new trials, and Judges Barnum and Tuley divorce cases.

livorce cases.

Judge Blodgett's call to-day embraces Nos. 1088, 940, 941, 944, 953, 954, 955, 956, 960, 961, 964, 969, 975, 976, 981, 982, 988, 989, 960, 992.

UNITED STATES COURTS. Horace Wilkins began a suit yesterday for \$2,500 against John W. and J. F. Rumsey. Ferdinand Schumacher filed a bill against Ferdinand Schumacher filed a bill against A. M. Johnston and George H. Cormack to restrain them from using his patent for an improvement in out-meal machines, issued Nov. 30, 1875, to A. J. Ehrichson.

A criminal information was filed by the United States District Attorney against Michael H. Jouris for falling to cancel stamps on liquor barrels; and another against William Jakobs for manufacturing cigars without a license.

STATE COURTS. The City of Chicago yesterday filed a peti-tion to ascertain the damages for opening and widening Thirty-seventh street from the west line of Lot 8 in Brown's Subdivision of west line of Lot 8 in Brown's Subdivision of the N. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14 to the Grand boulevard.

Eleoreum Barnett, a member of the Barth Hamedresh Hagodoul Ubenay Yankouve, a Jewish charitable society, filed a petition against the officers, claiming he had been illegally expelled for some unknown cause, and asking to be restored.

Henry Bennett, arrested on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon on the barkeeper of the Liberty concert saloon, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming that he is innocent of the charge.

F. W. Colzhausen commenced a suit for \$10,000 against Benjamin F. Gnyton.

PROBATE COURT. The last will and testament of the late Joseph De Haven, who died in Switzerland some time ago, was proven and admitted to probate yesterday afternoon. The bulk of his estate, which is valued at \$150,000, is di-vided among his wife and sons. Several small bequests are made to friends and rela-tives. The document was signed on Sept. 28, 1877, and is witnessed by James Smith, 1877, and is witnessed by James Smith, Charles Webb, and George A. Cobb. Augusta W. De Haven, wife of the deceased, is appointed executrix, and her bond for \$300,000 was duly approved.

Suit was begun by the estate of Solomon Senn, the former claiming damages for the killing of Engleman by Senn. The case was on trial during the day before a jury. The defense set up the plea of insanity, but the Court ruled that it would not hold, as, if he was insane, his heirs should have taken care of him.

was insane, his heirs should have taken care of him.

In the estate of Samuel Ray, the will was proven, letters testamentary were issued to Esther Ray, and her individual bond for \$20,000 was approved.

In the estate of Charles Thomas Conner et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Thomas Conner, and his bond for \$20,000 was approved.

\$3,000 was approved.
In the estate of Johan Dockter et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Barbara Dockter, and her bond for \$400 was approved.

In the estate of John B. Dockter, minor, letters of guardianship were issued to Maria Dockter, and her bond for \$400 was approved. proved.

In the estate of Bryan Finerty letters of administration were issued to Kate Finerty, and her bond for \$1,000 was approved.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMNON—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General call of his calen-

JUDGE BLODGETT—General call of his calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—154, 155, 159, 169, 168. No case on bearing

JUDGE GARY—State street condemnation case, and calendar Nos. 282, 283, 284, 299, and 318. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Peremptory call, 227, 452, 465, 463, 491, 501, 508, 509, 514, 518, 519, 582. No. 451, Gardner vs. Maroney, on trial.

JUDGE BORNESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE BORNESON—Set case 1,869, Hewitt vs. Hasselmann, 1,773, Klein vs. Morris, and calendar Nos 41, 53, to 64, inclusive. No. 59, Stephens vs. Hoffman, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—1 to 29, inclusive, on new calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Condemnation cases Nos. 2,256, 2,281, 2,299, 2,284, 2,394, 2,258, 2,344, 2,358, 2,344, 2,258, 2,344, 2,358, 2,344,

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Benman Friend vs. Henry L. Degener, Charles Degener, and Mette Degener, \$1,062.25.

JUDGE GARY—Edward Davis vs. Lucy Rapp, \$600.28.—J. M. Patty vs. H. H. Conover and D. A. Hail, \$30.—B. F. Conway vs. F. A. McCormick, \$665.51.—J. B. Rittynger vs. Alfred and William Strickland, \$1,220.34.

JUDGE SMITH—J. Z. Alstrup vs. Vincers Daulron, \$191.51.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Ellen M. Bygne vs. Rebecca Hatton, \$105.62.—Anthony Klupp vs. Albert Ladweg, \$72.45.

JUDGE ROGERS—Franklin E. Shandrew vs. Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company; verdict, \$500, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Charles McCourt vs. Joseph P. Werner and Mary A. Werner, \$25.

-ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 6.—An opinion in the case of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company vs. Maronda, appeal from Lee County, has just been filed in the Supreme Court. Reversed and remanded.

CROSBY'S DISREPUTABLE SCHEME.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime met last evening. The proceedings are not known. It is understood a statement is prepared which will severely condemn the practice of shadowing visitors to disreputable places.

practice of shadowing visitors to disreputable places.

A Compliment to the Weather Bureau. The German Government recently paid the highest compliment to the United States by addressing through the German Minister at Washington a letter requesting to be exactly informed as to the processes by which the Signal Service Bureau so promptly collects at the War Department the meteorological reports from all partment of the United States,—an extent of territory greater than Europe,—and so rapidly drafts and publishes them upon the printed duly weather map. These maps are issued three hours after the records are read at the distant stations.

When it is remainbered that the request come

from a Government noted for its skilled chars tographers, and standing first in Europe, the value of the compliment will be appreciated. It is understood that the German Government pro-poses an advance in meteorological work. The information sought has been minutely prepared by the Chief Signal Officer, Gen. Myer, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

LEMARS AND OKOLONA.

Lemars.

Lemars (Ia.) Sentinel (Staluart).

WHAT IS STALWARTISM? An innocent youth in the unsophisticated Province of Ohio writes to us inquiring: What is Stalwartism, anyhow?"
Well, dear boy, the very essence of Stalwartism is this:

Do as we please; and You 'uns Do as we tell you.

The Stalwarts are the brains, and The Republican party
Is the bone and muscle of Stalwartism. The Stalwarts have a sublime, unconquer able faith in America, and

In themselves.

They believe that the mighty stretch of territory encompassed by oceans, ocean-lakes, and gulfs,

Drained by the greatest river in the world, Flanked with rock-rooted, sky-cleaving

nountain-chains.

Was expressly laid out by a select corps of selectial engineers in the year One.

Furnished with the choicest upholstery in the way of luxurious beds of metal and coal, rich tapestries of grass, vegetables, and

coal, rich tapestries of grass, vegetables, and timber,
To be a Nation,—
One Nation,—
A Nation with a big N.
This, dear youth, is the underlying, essential idea of Stalwartism.
The Stalwarts believe the country has outgrown its juvenile rig of State lines,
State Constitutions, and
All the infantile trumpery of a
Baby Republic;
That it has grown to man's estate, and is now ready to put on the garments of
National Manhood.
The Stalwarts hold, further, that the so-called States should hold the same relation to the Nation that the counties do to the States;
That a strong Central Government is the States;
That a strong Central Government is the only possible security against
Sectionalism and

Treason, And the sole guarantee for Peace, Prosperity, Liberty, and

Liberty, and
Progress;
That Ulysses S. Grant is the only living
man under whom it is possible to realize the
National Aspiration
At the present time, as he is the
Only living man who, by the common consent of America and the world,
Embodies the National Idea.
Finally, dear lad, Stalwartism believes that
this Nation is destined to be
The greatest,
Most powerful,
Freest,
Most progressive.

Most powerful,
Freest,
Most progressive,
Wealthlest,
Most learned,
Happiest, and
Noblest Nation that ever graced God's

ootstool. Stand, dear boy, now and forever, by the Nation with a big N.

Okolona.
Oholona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.).
LEMARS—J. O. BUCHANAN, COME TO COURT. A strong, A strong,
Brave,
Honest,
Patriot is needed in the Executive Chair,—
One who can and dare put the bit
In the mouths of the unbridled hellions who
leny that this is a Nation with a big N, and

aim That States, as such, Have sovereign rights unassa ation.—Lemars (Ia.) Sentinel.

Take that seat, sir! We propose to talk to you for ten minutes like a Dutch uncle, and we don't want to hear a word out of your head until we are

Without further preface or postponement, it would be well for you to remember that you are living in a

And not a Monarchy; In the United States, " And not in

Turkey;
That, so long as the present State and Federal Constitutions are in force, the people have the Right—
With an altitudinous R—
To affirm or deny any doctrine whatso-You cackle for a President who will put a gag in our mouths for giving utterance to our opinions!

Just trot him out, will you?

But warn him to say his paters and aves before he begins biz,

And, then, may God have mercy on his soul.

soul,

For the glorious freemen of America will tear his unlucky entrails into fiddie-strings before he can bat his eyes.

P'r'aps you think that Grant will prove the kind of a President that you are gibbering or; But you are almightly mistaken in your

But you are almightily mistaken in your man.

GRANT IS A COWARD,
And old Mississip can bring him to taw whenever she feels like it.
Have you clean done forgot the Frolic that we had down this way
In 1875,
When we showed your fellows to the door, and planted a kick where it would do the most good, as we bade 'em'
"Go"?
Have you?
Where was your Grant then?
Why didn't he declare martial law in our proud, progressive, and puissant Commonwealth,
And restore your rascally party to power?
You know very well why he didn't.
You know that he DIDN'T DARE.
The South Was solid,—
He knew that,—
And we had tens and hundreds of thousands of sympathizers right in the heart of your own Espublican country.
He knew that,
And he

He Knew Laus,
And he
FLUNKED—
Yes, Baddy Buchanan, he FLUNKED!
Well, the South is still solid, bless her old

Well, the South is still solid, bless her old soul!
Our tens and hundreds of thousands of Democratic friends and brothers up your war are still doing business at the old stand; And, if Grant should go to cutting up any high didoes, Or putting on any of the fanciful scallops of King-hood, There would be a Puff!
Flash!!
Baug!!!
And his carcass would be carted off to the bone-yard.
This Union is a league, Buddy Buchanan.—

This Union is a league, Buddy Buchanan,—
And this league is spelled with the most
miserable little runt of an 1 that you can find
in your nonparell case.
The States are sovereign, Buddy;
They can secede,
Nullify,
And kick up merry old thunder whenever
they feel in a sportive frame of mind.
The President,
The Congressmen,
The Senators, and
The Judges of the Supreme Court,
Up at Washington,
Are merely the servants of the sovereign
States, States, And must fetch and carry in obedience to

our orders,
Or walk the plank.
Those are the immortal facts,
And your utterances to the contrary would And your utterances to the contrary would be HIGH TREASON If crystallized into overt acts. Bear these grand, foreverlasting truths in mind, Buddy, for this is a great hemp-growing country, you know.

Our ten minutes are up, and you may sass back as long as you like; but we have had our say, and you can't Climb over, Crawl under, or Butt your way through Our grim, lucific logic.

An accident of su extraordinary nature has occurred at the Haite Theatre, Aston, near Birmingham. The stage is lighted by two electric lights, and when the candles are not burning two brass connections, used for

over the ovenestra. After the performance of the pantomine, Mr. Bruno, the cuphonium player, was leaving with the other members of the braid, when, presumably out of curiosity, he caught hold of the two brass connections referred to. The man in charge called out to him with the object of warning him of the danger he was incurring. The warning, however, came too late, Mr. Bruno received the full shock of the electric current generated by the powerful battery which supplies the whole of the lamps in the building and grounds. It is said that the candles not being then burning Mr. Bruno was unable to disengage himself, and pulled the wire down. The shock rendered him insensible. Medical men were soon in attendance and restoratives applied, but Mr. Bruno died in forty minutes afterward.

ST. LOUIS STEEL WORKS.

The Vulcan Company's Furnaces to Be Lighted at an Early Day—Extensive Preparations for Work on a Large Scale,

Lighted at an Early Day-Extensive Preparations for Work on a Large Seale,

Secial Dipatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.—For some time back the extensive Vulcan Steel-Works of this city have been idle. The proprietors, however, have not been out the interest on their investment, a syndicate of Eastern manufacturers having paid them a certain annual sum on condition of their shutting up their works, and thus not adding anything to the annual production of steel rails, for the purpose of keeping up the prices of that indispensable article. These works are now, however, being repaired, and it is believed that within five or six weeks they will, unless some hitelf occurs, be in full operation. At present nearly 400 men are engaged about the place and work is going forward rapidly. It is understood that the arrangement by which the works were to receive a subsidy from a pool of steel-rail men at the East, and were, as a consideration, to remain idle, has been discontinued, and that the new organization of the Company is spending large sums in getting ready for business. During the long period of the suspension the woodwork and the costly machinery of the establishment have gotten somewhat out of order, and experienced men from the East have been brought here for the purpose of ascertaining and making the necessary repairs. When this work first began intimations were thrown out generally that it would be a great deal better for the Company, in a financial point of view, to stay idle and take the subsidy from the syndicate of Eastern ironmongers. But it was also intimated that there was a little difficulty in agreeing upon the exact figure to be paid this year. When the preparations for the reopening began it wis thought that these preparations for starting were a mere preteinse in order to bring the syndicate to terms. But as time wore on, and things about the work began to assume something like ship-shape, the views of these parties were slightly modified. Old workmen, who had previously been employed t

MONTANA.

Opposition of the Helena Roard of Trade to Withdrawing the Public Lands of Montana Territory from Pre-HELENA, Mon., Feb. 6.-The following

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 6.—The following is the unanimous action of the Helena Board of Trade last night:

WHEREAS, We learn that it is proposed to introduce a bill in the present Congress of the United States for the purpose of withdrawing from preëmption and homestead entry the public lands lying west of the 100th meridian, basing its action upon the erroneous report of a Committee which presumes all lands west of that meridian to be unfit for cultivation, even with irrigation, and which ought to be leased for a royally for grazing and stock-growing; therefore,

fore, Resolved, That the premises taken are untrue to far as Montana is concerned; that this Territory lies almost wholly west of the said meridian, and contains 15,000,000 of acres of the modulative farm lands in America. ridian, and contains 15,000,000 of acres of the most productive farm lands in America.

Resolved, That a change of the present salutary Public Land law, which protects and invites the bona fide settler, for one that would put the Territory into the hands of the non-resident speculators, would shut off that immigration which, under the present auspices, will very soon endow our Territory as one of the great States of the Union, which would furnish the proof of the boasted capacity of our agricultural land for the support and maintenance of 20,000,000 people.

Resolved, That in behalf of the people of this Territory, this Board protests against the passage of any such law as has been suggested in the interest of rings, jobs, and land-grabbers, and which would be detrimental to the farmers who are here, and the thousands who are looking to the virgin soil of Montana for their future homes; that in making this protest we are satisfied that we are expressing the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of Montana.

IRON-ORE FREIGHTS.

IRON-ORE FREIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis, Feb. 6.—Capt. David MILWAUREE, Wis, Feb. 6.—Capt. David Vance has returned from a trip to Lower-Lake cities, and reports a decided boom in iron-ore freights. Early in the winter season charters were made at \$1.75 per gross ton from Escanaba; later at \$1.80 and \$1.85 per ton. Now \$3 per ton is freely offered, with a number of charters at that figure, and the demand for vessels continues unabated. with a number of charters at that figure, and the demand for vessels continues unabated. Never before in the history of lake navigation has there been such a pressure to make contracts for carrying iron ore. The demand will only be limited by the capacity of the mines to supply and the facilities for shipment. The lowest estimate of the amount of ore that will be forwarded during the season of 1880 is 1,800,000 tons. Capt. Vance thinks not less than 2,250,000 tons will be required, but doubts whether that amount can be forwarded, even if furnished from the mines, because of the limited capacity of the ore docks at Marquette and Escanaba. Take this boom in ore, in connection with the immense stocks of grain awaiting shipment from Chicago and Milwaukee, and it will readily be seen that the vessel prospects for 1880 are unusually promising. Freights must rule high throughout the entire season, and, unless expenses are increased proportionately, the owners of tonnage will reap as rich a return as in the years of 1872 and 1873.

A WORTHY MEMORIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New YORK, Feb. 6.—A general committee has been named, numbering 180 of the most influential citizens of this city and the State

influential citizens of this city and the State of New York, and an executive committee appointed, to push the project suggested some time since by ex-Gov. Seymour of erecting a suitable monument to mark the spot on Wall street now occupied by the United States Sub-Treasury building, where George Washington first took the oath of office as President of the United States in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and inaugurated the Government of the United States under the Federal Constitution. The plan is to erect on the eastern and western buttresses of the Sub-Treasury building two colossal bronze groups, offer presenting George Washington and Robert R. Livingston, and the other Alexander Hamilton and De Witt Clinton. The cost of the work is to be about \$50,000.

AFTER AN OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—The defeat of Howard N. Kutchin for the Collectorship of Internal Revenue of the Third District has caused quite a scramble for the office. Maj. Nathan Cole, of Sheboygan, a Deputy Collector, is in the field, with a strong backing from Manitowoe, Dodge, and Washington Counties. R. D. Smart, another Deputy, is marshaling his forces for a vigorous campaign, and ex-Sheriff Edward Coleman, of Fond du Lac, is also in the field. The contest among these aspirants will be very animated.

Hanging of Afghanas.

London Truth.

Reuter's relegram, evidently an officially inspired message, which stated that the number of executions which have taken piace in Cabul only numbered fifteen, was grosaly misleading. Immediately after the action of Charasiah, a military commission, under the Presidency of Brig. Gen. Dunham Massey, was nominated to tryings, and complete the action of Charasiah, a military commission, under the Presidency of Brig. Gen. Dunham Massey, was nominated to tryings of our camp. The Commission sentenced to death eighty-one men, all conversed in opposing our advance; third, all bearing arms in the vicinity of our camp. The Commission sentenced to death eighty-one men, all of whom were hanged. This I have on the strength of a letter written AFTER AN OFFICE.

BALSAM Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitia, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy, DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, oven though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

The Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.

genry's Carbolic Sales cures the worst sores. Senry's Carbolic Sales allays the pain of burns. Econy's Carbolic Sales cures all ersp-tions. Tenry's Carbolic Sales heals pimples and biotches. Tenry's Carbolic Sales will cure cuts and brutes.

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other. JOHN P. MENRY, CURRAN & CO., Sole Proprietors, New York.

CATARRH CER

Wei De Meyer's

tarrh, Snuffes, Colds in the Hend, Influenza, and Bronchitis. A Constitutional remedy and absolute cure. Sold by all Druggists, or defivered by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 65 Dey-et., N. Y., at \$1.50 a

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



Has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine of Paria, and stood the test of over half a century as a specific for Nervous and Physical Debility from indiscretion or excess loss of manly vigor, etc. There is a well-known principle in animal physiology, that no vital action can take place except through the already of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened then that organ is weak. Dr. Ricord's Vital Restorative is purely a vegetable pill. Can be had of Levasor, 10 his rue Richelieu, Parla, France, or of Dr. S. B. Sigesmond, sole agent for the United States, Singer Building, St. houis, Mo. Three dollars per box of 100 pills, and four times the quantity for Ei0. Sent by mail input receipt of price. Sold by wholesale and retail druggits.

FOR SALE. Northwestern Grand Trunk Ry. OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

This Company offers for sale FIVE THOUSAND TONS of Old Iron Rails, to be delivered in about equal Monthly quantities between May, and October. Delivery will be made at any point between Chicago and Port Huron.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Tonders will be received by the undersigned, up to Mish February, at the Company's Office, Montreal.

JOSEPH HICKSON,

The Company's Office,
Montreal, January 50th, 1880.

PINANCIAL

MUSGRAVE & CO., BANKERS, No. 29 Pine-st., New York.

DEFOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily bisances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON London Joint Stock Bank, London.

Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms. JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,
12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Stocks bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange, on 3 to 5 per cent margin. Stock Privileges secured on responsible parties at favorable rates.
Full information on all matters relating to Stock Speculation furnished on application. Welkly Report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-earo and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 s. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other lotel cars west of Chiesgo.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kingle-sta.

Depot corner of Canal and Kingle-sta. Chicago, Barilington & Quincy Ratics or Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleepis accommodations, apply at any of the full ticket offices of the Company; 20 Cinx-et, Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on nor corner Randolph and State-stat, foot of in av., Grand Central Depot, corner Sixteent Canal-sta, Paling House, and corner Canal Madison-sta (on West Side).

Chicago, Rock Tsiand & Pacific Ratirond. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-eta. Ticket Offices, & Clark-et., Sherman House, Primur House Grand Pacific Motel, and 70 Cana, corner Madison. Leave. | Arrive Davenport Express. 7:30 am 166 pm
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Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office. In Randoph-st., near Clark, Grand
Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

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michigan Central Stallrand. epot, foor & Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second Ticket Office, if Clark-st, southeast, corner of H dolph, Grand Pacine Hotel, and at Palmer House Mail (vis Main and Air Line) ... 7:00 am * 0:00 pm
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VIET OR "RESET BEA

NO PATE DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
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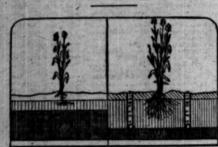
Effect Produced on the Soil and

on the Crops.

A Suggestion to Young Men-A Substitute for the Race-Track.

Drainage of Wet Lands-A Collection of Statistics.

pinions of Correspondents-Experiences at the East and the West.



FARM-DRAINAGE.

An address by J. J. W. Billingsley, delivered fore the annual Convention of the Delegate d State Board of the Indiana Agricultural Soty, held at Indianapolis, Jan. 6, 1880.] In the past five years very much has been id and written upon the subject of farmainage; in fact, much has been done, and a interest is not abated, but has continued interest as held in the attention, and

ess of manufacturing drain tile in is \$1,365,000; laborers employed, number of tile manufactured in 0,000. As surprising as this state-appear at first, yet 70,000,000 tile trains two acres of land in every square It follows, then, that, notwithstanding has been done, the work has only been enced. While it is true that our State lead in this branch of agricultural ent, yet the States of Illinois, Ohlo,

what we need most now get fully before the farmers of this a full statement of the benefits to rived from the thorough drainage ir lands. We take occasion here to end our honorable State Board of Agrie for the interest they have taken in oject of farm-drainage. We no doubt rgely our present advancement to this tant improvement of our lands to the at they have brought to the front Dr. and others to speak and write of the s to be derived from drainage, also by hing in their annual reports such facts ald tend to an increased interest upon beject. True, much of this work was ance of the time, yet the thoughts exd found a kindly soil here and there ing up into life and fruitage. We are d to have the privilege of commending gricultural Board for their good works s particular.

THE SOIL THE SOIL

the home of the roots of crops. To the farmer
flords the only medium through which he
yinfluence the growth and products of his
ats; air, light, and heat are beyond his
trol, but even these he may make subve his interests to a limited extent through
agency of the soil.
he roots of plants penetrate the soil in
ry direction, sidewise and downward, if
conditions are such as to admit the exding growth of the rootlets in search of
nt food.

while it is true that 95 to 99 per cent of the weight of plants is derived from the atmosphere, it is equally true that the soil is the medium through which the greater portion of the fertilizing elements must pass essential to plant growth, and in which they are converted into plant food to be assimilated by the growing crops. It follows, then, that that condition of the soil most favorable to the taking up and preparation of the necessary supplies of plant food from the atmosphere and soil is of paramount importance in agriculture.

By Nature the soils of our State are usual-yrich in mineral plant food, potash, soda, ime, phosphoric acid, magnesia, sulphuric cid, and iron.

That our soils need improving so that the conditions shall be most favorable to plant trowth, except a few favored spots, all will gree; and to-day there is no question of ag-feultural improvement of more importance o the farmer than the

MITHOVEMENT OF THE SOIL,
which must be effected by increasing the
depth, by changing the texture, by supplying, where there is a deficiency, the necessary substances, by the use of manures and
fertilizers, by removing the excess or supplying the deficiency of necessary moisture, the
excess of which in the soil is as injurious to
plant growth as the necessary supply is
beneficial.

FECTS OF DRAINAGE UPON THE SOIL.

With the foregoing statements we are prepared to consider the

EFFECTS OF DRAINAGE UPON THE SOIL.

Drainage deepens the soil by removing the surplus water from the spaces between the particles of soil to the depth of the drains, admitting the air, the oxygen of which prepares the mineral parts of the soil by rust and otherwise for the uses of vegetation. The drained soil at once becomes the thearter of chemical changes of the utmost importance to plant life, the elements of the atmosphere combining with those of the soil, rendering soluble substances otherwise insoluble. The water, in its precolations through the soil, clears the passage ways through which it passes, so that the future rainfalls find a more ready descent to the drain. The most retentive clay, after two or three years of drainage, will pass water to the depth of the drain if it be four or five feet, as readily as light loam soil.

Elements of nutrition are found in the most impervious clays as deep as we dig our wells. Clay which we call hard-pan, when thrown upon the surface and exposed to the action of the atmosphere and freezing, in a year or two becomes productive.

THE SUPERIORITY OF A DEEP SOIL

Over a shallow soil is apparent. A soil should be as deep as the roots of the growing crops descend. In drained soils the roots of corn, wheat, and other crops have been found at the depth of five and six feet, and even greater depths. The advantages of a deep soil is that it furnishes a more extensive feeding ground for the roots of growing crops, that it broadens and deepens the theatre of chemical changes, largely increasing the supply of fertilizing substances absorbed from the atmosphere, in proportion to the increased surfaces in the soil, which are exposed to chemical action. The roots from the depth indicated, in dry weather bring up moisture from below, and with the moisture comes streaming along from the lowest point reached by the roots of plants are situated in a stream of their appropriate food. If a heavy rainfall occurs, the capillar

ling into the surface streams, is included. The open, porous, soil, made so by underdraining, will pass this liquid down into the soil, the fertilizing substances being taken up and held as plant-food, the water dowing out clear from the drain, thus drainage lends a helping hand in the application of manures. Drainage also supplies moisture in time of droughts, the depth to which the roots descend enables them to bring up moisture from below, the porous soil has increased capacity to hold moisture by attraction. This truth is well attested by the practical experience of every farmer by pushing aside with the foot the top of well-pulverized soil in time of a drought and very little below the surface moisture is seen to exist by the color.

Besides, moisture is supplied to porous soil by the atmosphere. There is at all times more or less watery vapor in the air which is condensed into the form of dew after sunset, and in the night time by the cooler earth made so by the radiation of heat and evaporation. We might refer to the statements of Joseph Harris, John Johnson, and others, attesting the truth by practical experience, if necessary, that drained soils are far less affected by drought than undrained; so marked is the difference that fences have become the boundary lines to crops suffering and not suffering from the effects of drought, the one being undrained and the other drained. Then we have in the improvement of the soil, in the points before named as necessary, to-wit; the deepening of the soil, the change of texture, in the application of manures, the removal of surplus water, the supply of moisture provided for largely in its drainage.

n its drainage. THE INCREASED WARMTH resulting from sufficient drainage is an important point gained in the improvement of the soil. The removal of the waterline down to the depth of three or four feet is a pretty sure protection against the chilling effects of evaporation, giving to the soil an increase of temperature averaging about 10 degrees, which added heat often proves to be everything to the germination of the seed and healthy growth of the plants, while ten degrees below would prove disastrous to germination, or if the warmth is barely sufficient to admit of the germination, the cold surface soil so checks and dwarfs the growth of the plant that it is yellow and unthrifty, falling to come to a satisfactory maturity.

This increased warmth of soil being not only necessary to the germination and growth the full maturity as well. It is

This increased warmth of soil being not only necessary to the germination and growth of crops, but a full maturity as well, it is not unfrequent that the early frost of the fall season damages greatly the corn crop, which was the case the past fall. It is the testimony of all with whom we have conversed, who have observed carefully the effect of the frost, that corn on the drained lands or along the line of drains, has been fully protected against damage in this respect. A gentleman who resides in Hamilton County, in this State, makes the statement that he could trace the line of his drains by the corn not being affected by the frost, while upon his undrained land the crop was badly damaged. He further stated that he had lost enough in this way on his undrained land in three or four years to thoroughly drain his farm. The truth of the latter statement has been experienced by very many farmers in this State. A light frost nips the beans in the cold soil of neighbor A's garden, while in B's warm, well-drained soil they escape injury altogether.

gether.

The same is true of orchards. Fruit trees planted over or near drains which are deep are the best growers and bearers, other things being equal. It is very common to see orchards located upon alevel, close, retentive clay undrained, with yellow leaves, dying branches, and imperfect fruitage, all because they stand with their feet in the waters of

is the question which is asked, mentally, if he is the question which is asked, mentally, if he is the question which is asked, mentally, if he is the question which is asked, mentally, if he is the question which is asked, mentally, if he is the question which is asked, mentally, if he is the question which is a discovered to the coughly drain? The report from over a thousand circulars, mailed and the profit may be very fitly illustrated as follows:

The common farmer will not average a yield of more than thirteen bushels of wheat and intry be very fitly illustrated as follows:

The common farmer will not average a yield of more than thirteen bushels of wheat and sixty of corn. The seed and cost of production being the same, we have a and thoroughly drained will average of the cost of production being the same, we have a man sixty of corn. The seed and cost of production being the same, we have a man sixty of corn. The seed and cost of production being the same, we have a man in two years. Then we have a permanent in all early every the cost of draining the land in two years. Then we have a permanent in all early every the profit of \$100 to the acre more than if the land fine-not been drained. This gain per acre from 100 acres in cultivation in ten years when years than at the end of two, with the assurance that intelligent culture will give in ten years would work a magic change in the finances of the average farmer.

Passing by other benefits to be derived from drainage worthy of mention, but which would add too much to the length of this paper, we group those aiready presented, as a result of the crowning benefit is the certainty of remunerative crops. We hear and read a great deal about favorable and unfavorable seasons, good and badluck. A farmer says the wheat-crop would have been good, it promised well in early winter, but froze out in spring, too much water, or it was too dry the farst of the season and the fall of the drain for better outlet from the soil should have been good, it promised well in ear

Jerseys, and other breeds of cattle, blooded horses, of sheep and swine, and high-bred poultry.

You will pardon me, gentlemen, in this seeming digression from my subject, in directing attention to the labor and money expended upon the time tracks of our State and County Fairs to develop the speed of horses. We know there is a power behind the throne that has worked mightly in this direction, but it is the effect produced which we desire more particularly to direct attention, which will but pave the way for a suggestion to follow, more in the line of our subject.

We are not fully advised as to the result of the improvement of the breeds of fastgoing horses, but so far as it relates to fastgoing young men who have turned aside from the farm to the around livery-stables and horse-stalls to talk horse,—young men who are ready to bet their money on the going qualities of their favorits, young men that own and drive the "coming" horse, trained, it may be, upon a track layed out upon the farm, young men who are being fast educated for gamblers,—it is certainly all that could be desired in this direction. Yea, more: There are not a fewlyoung men who look forward to a time when they will sell a "world-beater" to a Bonner or a Vanderbilt for a fabulous sum, and in this way become suddenly rich.

The fash-going young man and the fast

who look forward to a time when they will sell a "world-beater" to a Bonner or a Vanderbilt for a fabulous sum, and in this way become suddenly rich.

The fash-going young man and the fast horse are the attraction now of the neighborhood, village or town.

The influence of all this is demoralizing our young men. They lose their desire for legitimate pursuits, for the intelligent, sturdy, steady-going, brown-faced, home-spun industry of farm life. The effect is appalling from one end of the land to the other. The complaint comes up from every quarter. Our young men are turning aside from the farm, are restless, uneasy; some are already engaged in questionable callings. To bring this about large sums of money have been expended, much valuable time and attractive premiums have been offered. Fairs have been made to pay handsomely, fast horses have been developed, but at what a cost.

It occurred to me in preparing this address on drainage as a means of improving the soft that it might not be untimely to direct attention to the practicability of offering premiums to give encouragement to the improvement of the soil, and the minds of our young men under the age (at the beginning) of 25 years who will drain thoroughly and cultivate for five years, using manures and fertilizers as desired, five acres of land. The awards to be made annually for the best results, all things considered, those competing for the premiums being required to exhibit annually at the State Fair a sample of their products for the year, together with a detailed statement as to the cost and manner of draining the first year, and each year the quantity of manures and fertilizers used, the mode of cultivation, and cost of production. The award of the last year to embrace the best results for the five years. The premiums need not be large, but graded so as to give encouragement for many to compete for

clay undrained, with yellow leaves, dying branches, and imperfect fruitage, all because they stand with their feet in the waters of death. The orchard planted in soil drained to the depth of four or five feet is the exception. The writer has been credibly informed that a pear orchard pear Springfeld, Ill., thoroughly underdrained to the depth of four feet, has made a fine, healthy growth, yielding an abundance of fruit for the past twelve years, with but two exceptions, and even in these years there was some fruit, the orchard being wholly free from blight.

Further, drainage lengthens the season for the growth and maturity of the crops. Drained soils are ready for the plow in the spring sooner by several days, and the additional warmth hastens the germination and growth of the crop, and then the protection afforded in the fall gives an added length to the season for growth and maturity of at least one month.

BUT WILL IT PAY?

is the question which is asked, mentally, if not audibly. Will it pay to expend labor and money to the extent of \$20 per acre to thoroughly drain? The report from over a thousand circulars mailed in the past six months, among other things inquiring as to the rate of increase of crops from drainage, we have it estimated from 25 to 100 per cent. Many of our most progressive men in thorough drainage have repeatedly asserted that the increase of products will pay the expense in two years, and occasionally in one. The profit may be very dity illustrated as follows: The common farmer will not average a yield of more than thirteen bushels of wheat and thirty-five of corn per acre from land that meeds drainage; the cost of production, inter-

LAND DRAINAGE.

AND OBSTRUCTIONS TO WATER-COURSES.

Extract from an issuay by J. T. Reeve, M. D., Appleton, Wis.

"But the drainage of lands for agricultural purposes has attracted popular attention, and has been systematically conducted in this country only within a very few years. The United States have yet much to learn upon this subject from other countries. France, Belgium, Germany, and England have all encouraged it by direct Governmental aid, the latter country appropriating a fund equal to \$20,000,000 to be loaned to farmers to be expended in drainage, subject to repayment in small annual installments. The stimulus of substantial aid has likewise been extended to this practice in the Dominion of canada, where "certain main drains of great extent and capacity are opened by the Gov-ernment and paid for by general assessment, into which owners of real estate may empty the private drains constructed at their own

the private drains constructed at their own expense."

The Legislatures of several States of our own Union have also passed drainage acts, by the aid of which large bodies of marsh lands have been reclaimed. From all of these experiments, as well as from those made by private individuals in numerous places, such results have been obtained as have abundantly established the fact that wherever the value of land is sufficient to warrant the expense of draining swampy or otherwise wet land, such operation becomes a source of very large pecuniary profit; nor does the experience differ in case of land where there is a superabundance of moisture beneath the surface, even though the surface itself may be dry. There is much land where the surface ordinarily shows no really wet spots, but where a subsoil exists that is nearly or entirely impervious.

THE FAMILIAR ILLUSTRATION of a flower-pot with the bottom hole closed,

fited by subsoil drainage, is unquestionably very much greater than would be suspected by those who have not given special attention to the subject, or who have been accustomed to think of drainage only as chiefly applicable to land which is either actually swamps, or obviously wet upon the surface. Judge French says: "An American, traveling in England, in the growing season, will always be struck by the perfect evenness of the fields of grain upon the well-drained soil. Journeying through a considerable portion of England and Wales with intelligent English farmers, we were struck with their nice perception on this point; the slightest variation in the color of the wheat in the same or different fields attracted their instant attention. 'That field is not well drained,—the corn is too light-colored'; 'There is cold water at the bottom there,—the corn cannot grow,' were the constant criticisms as we passed across the country. The qualities that in our more careless cultivation we should pass by without observation, were at once explained by reference to the condition of the land as to the water." the condition of the land as to the water."

OPINIONS EXPRESSED.

It may be interesting to note briefly the opiaion of a few men who have closely investigated this subject of drainage. Mr. Johnson, a venerable Scotch farmer in Western New York, who was almost the pioneer of tile drainage in this country, and whose eminent success in this kind of work has caused him to be justly regarded as one of the best living authorities on the subject, says that he "never saw 100 acres in any farm but that a portion of it would pay for drainage." A committee appointed several years since by the State Agricultural Society of New York to investigate the subject of drainage, after careful study, declared its belief that there was not, on the average, "one farm in seventy-five in that whole State but that needed drainage to bring it into high cultivation."

And H. W. S. Cleveland, in a carefully se-

And H. W. S. Cleveland, in a carefully selected essay, read before the Agricultural Society of the State of Illinois, says: "From data received from a great many sources I feel no hesitation in declaring my belief that the crops of Illinois might be doubled by a judicious and thorough system of underdraining"; while Gen. Viele says that "drainage for agricultural purposes is the most remunerative of all labor." SUCH TESTIMONY

most remunerative of all labor."

SUCH TESTIMONY

might be multiplied to an indefinit extent,—
indeed, the opinion of all careful observers
seems to be unanimous that judicious drainage of the soil greatly increases the quantity
and likewise improves the quality of the
crops grown upon it. This fact, however,
seems to be appreciated but to a very limited
extent by the farmers of Wisconsin. In a
brief article from Mr. Stilson, in which he
recognizes the fact that a large portion of the
land of the State rests upon a close or clay
subsoil which requires draining to make its
cultivation profitable, the subject has been
only referred to in Wisconsin. It appears to
the writer to be eminently worthy the closer
attention of landowners; many of the farmers of Wisconsin are cultivating a soil, the
richness of which enables it in favorable seasons to yield fair and possibly abundant
crops, but which has a subsoil so retentive
and impervious that results depend wholly
on the happening that the season may be
neither too wet nor too dry. The yield of
such land is always an uncertain one, and its
owners may toil early and late and yet remain
in poverty; not because they have not
labored abundantly, but because they contend against the adverse forces of Nature.
Judicious drainage in all such cases would
remove the chief element of uncertainty.
Judge French says: "We hear no man say
that he lacks skill to cultivate his crop; but,
if we listen to the answers of farmers when
asked as to the

SUCCESS OR FAILURE of their crops, we shall be surprised, perhaps, to observe how much of their lack of success is attributed to accidents, and how uniformly these accidents result from causes that thorough drainage would remove. The wheat crop of one would have been abundant had it not been frozen out in the fall, while another has lost nearly the whole of his by a season too wet for his land. A farmer in the West has planted his corn early, and late rains have rotted the seed in the ground, while one in the East has been compelled by rains to wait so long before planting that the season has been too short. Another has worked his clayey farm so wet (because he had not time for it to dry) that it could not be properly tilled. So their crops have wholly or partially failed, and all because of too much cold water in the soil."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ross, Ind., Feb. 4.-My experience with tiles is not large, but I made two mistakes. First, I dug the bottom of the ditch too wide. I would get a narrow-blade draining to l just wide enough for the tile. Second, do just wide enough for the tile. Second, do not, after leveling off the bottom of the ditch, get into it to lay the tile. If so, your boots adhere to the wet ground at the bottom and work it up into mortar, and, on walking, it will make holes, and depressions from a level are fatal to a good flow, as they will fill with silt or dirt. Get a stiff plece of wire and bend it, and with this place your tile, yourself standing on the top of the ground.

A CONNECTION FARMER.

A CONNECTICUT FARMER. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Mr. CARMEL, Conn., Jan. 27.—I noticed your paper of the 21st requested information about how to help the muddy roads. I have had some experience with all kinds of roads, and have listened to the stories about tile. I have used them in the field, in some places to advantage. Where the land is clay, I was complied to take them out and use small stone-tile. In roads of tight, sticky sub-soil, they willi do no good. Some dry rolling prairies in case of springs at the foot of some hill can be drained with tile, but small stone is better. We can draw water in clay soil, while tile will in twenty-four hours send the water to the surface, unless there is stone brush, rails, or slabs to keep the clay from the joints. Any soil that is too sticky for a good road will tread so close that it will not penetrate to the tile, but will stand in puddles directly over the tile. If it is below frost, stone drains fitteen inches deep, well laid, will do some good, but stone on the prairies are scarce.

The worst place to build is on a level prairie. If I was in the prairie country I would do what experience has taught me in swamps that were level. Build them with deep gutters, twenty-eight or thirty feet for common roads, shaped just like a very flat roof, one and a half inch slope to the foot or more, straight from outside gutters to ridge. In September I would with a grader sharpen the ridge. I would try one other plan in order to destroy the level, as I know it works well in every case tried on level swamps. Once in about sixteen rods,—eight ascending, eight rods descending,—lengthwise of the road, same form as the cross-section, but less fall to the foot, say one and a half inches to the rod, or more the better. When you get to the lowest point where the water will drain from ruts cut, away on the sides, and make the road narrow and sharp in some places of considerable travel. Those cross gutters ought to have two plank fastened by spikes to some small sleepers. Place the plank one and three-fourth inches apart. Clear the dirt below the ends. Be sure that the outside gutter is considerably lower than the plank. I think the worst form of road is just what most people make. Still, some have adopted the shape here described, rounding sides, flat centre. Sharp centre, flat sides, places to advantage. Where the land is clay, I was complled to take them out and use

ENGLISH EXPERIENCE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune,
4536 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. dry. There is much land where the surface ordinarily shows no really wet spots, but where a subsoil exists that is nearly or entirely impervious.

THE FAMILIAR ILLUSTRATION of a flower-pot with the bottom hole closed, aptly describes such land; the impervious strata below hinder the drainage of the soil, as it does the closed bottom of the flower-pot hinder its drainage, until, for a variable hight above these strata, the ground is so water-soaked and soggy as to be utterly unfit either for the maintenance of veretable life or for the occupancy of human belngs. Deep subsoil drainage will usually accomplish for such land what opening the hole in the bottom of the flower-pot accomplishes for it, that is, it will render it light, warm, porous, fertile, and healthy.

Such canals may occasionally exist where the surface is very uneven, perhaps even hilly,—the water in such cases soaking through the surface soil until it reaches an impervious stratum, along which it travels until forced to the surface, perhaps as a spring on the hillisde; or, failing sooner to reach the surface, it may spread over the low lands at its foot, converting it into swamps or marshes. Of all such land, Mr. Waring says that drainage is the key to all improvement.

The proportion of land to which this description applies, and which would be benean be obtained eet. In clay la

One important feature in draining is the depth the pipes ought to be laid. If the fall can be obtained it should be from four to six feet. In clay lands the veins run downwards from the surface from four to six feet, and then we have a horizontal vein. The deeper this horizontal vein is found, the cheaper is the cost of draining per acre. But in any case the pipes must be laid down to this vein. Pipes laid six feet will effectually drain when thirty to forty yards apart, but when laid four feet deep they must be about ten yards apart. On sandy land you can drain any depth, but the deeper the better.

In cutting four feet deep, the top of the drain ought to be cut twelve to fourteen inches wide, graduated to the width of the pipe at the bottom, so as not to have a lot of loose soll at the bottom about the tile. The pipe should fit tight. Any loose earth round the pipe forms a puddle, which prevents free drainage. The pipes should be laid with a hook from the top, so as to avoid tramping on them in fixing. A good man ought to be able to lay 400 pipes per hour in clayey land when the drains are cut properly. Special tools are required for draining. The top one is a sixteen to eighteen inch grafting tool. The bottoming tool is about twenty-two linches long. Two clansas are required. The four-foot drain should be cut out in three grafts. After the second graft is taken out the first clansa is used. This is about six inches wide, fiat-bottomed, a sort of swan-neck, with a handle about six feet six linches long. This clears the drain ready for the bottom graft. After the last graft is taken and the drain is the full depth required, another clansa is used, this one being round-bottomed, about the same size as the tile to be used. This makes the bottom of the drain absolutely level just the size required, and when properly used enables the pipes to be laid from the surface, regularly and easily. The above description refers to two inch to four inch pipe. Anything over that size must be laid by hand. The drain-pipe shoul

COUNTRY-ROADS-THE-DRAINAGE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.
WERGELANDS, NEAR QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 3.

About a year ago I wrote a series of letters about country roads which were published in the State Journal, Springfield, Ill. In in the State Journal, Springfield, Ill. In No. 3 of these letters I said:

Tile drains for roads are attracting much attention in some parts of the State, and, in the absence of gravel, and especially in spouty places, they will help, but cannot be as good as gravel. Tile-drains to improve country roads are a good thing, but we must be careful that the smooth-tongued salesmen of tile does not sell too much of a good thing, and promise impossible results from its use in improving country roads.

possible results from its use it as a processible results from its use it as a procession as present advised, is that for all that part of the State where the soil and surroundings are like Springfield and vicinity, a roadbed not over thirty feet wide, thoroughly tile-drained, and one track of say eight feet wide of gravel will be necessary.

say eight feet wide of gravel will be necessary.

In No. 5 of this same series of letters, in discussing this same subject, I said:

But first let me state what I think will be its great, and, I may say, in my judgment, is the only drawback which I fear will be fatal to its general use on the level roads in Middle and Central Illinois. The continual use of a road during and after rains cuts "ruts" and makes foot-holes and mud and chuck holes that hold water. That tile-drained roads will dry up much quicker than Springfield mud there is no doubt.

doubt. Your correspondent "M," Milan, Rock Island County, says: "I am afraid it will be a very long time till we have good prairie roads; the material to make them is very scarce and far between." With the Mississippi on the west and Rock River through the east side of his county, I, Yankee-like, "guess" there is enough creek gravel and broken rock in Rock Island County to make 500 miles of good country road, and not over

are large quantities of bank gravel. Like other things in nature, material for making good country roads is not to be found everywhere.

There is an abundance in localities where within a hundred feet are impassable mudholes. I will venture to "guess" that there are fifty such places in Rock Island and many other counties in this State. If Carter's law had not been killed by the "townmeeting demagogs," we would have soon known the location and extent of all the material nature had provided this State for making country roads. This same condition of things exists in nearly every State of the Union, and is a disgrace to the age.

It has long been held by political economists that, from the attention given to roads in any country, one may form a tolerably correct estimate of the comparative degree of civilization and enterprise of its inhabitants. Taking the condition of roads in Illinois and the Southwest, and applying that test, are we not worse heathen than Pagan Rome, where is the Appian Way, the best and grandest highway ever constructed?

Our railway system, grand and extensive as it is, is and will be incomplete until good country roads are made to every railroad station.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN TILE-DRAINING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 5.—It is surprising that the farmers of the West have been so slow to learn the value of tile-draining. The open ditch is always an eyesore and a nulsance ditch is always an eyesore and a nuisance as well where it is not a necessity, which I am satisfied is not the case, except to a very limited extent. Nothing in the way of ex-penditures on my farms has paid me so well. as tile-draining. It has made my poorest land the best, giving me, in wet seasons, large crops where nothing would have grown but weeds or coarse grass, and even in the dry-est seasons it has made the same land more productive; for nothing so ill-prepares the ground to stand the oft-recurring drought of the late summer and early autumn months as water overlying it for many successive days in springtime. I have not only learned the great value of the tile-drain in my long experience, but also some very valuable lessons in regard to the size of the tile to be used and

great value of the tile-drain in my long experience, but also some very valuable lessons in regard to the size of the tile to be used and the mode of constructing the drain.

There is great waste of money and impairment of utility in using tile too large; there is also diminished efficiency in using them too small. The tile should be of such size or sizes as will be filled with water from one end to the other in a wet time, and they should be of such capacity as will rapidly drain the land after the rainfall ceases. In making a drain, unless very short, tile of different sizes should be used,—the smallest at the upper end of course. About fifteen years ago'I made a drain a hundred rods lang through a very wet slough. The ground was made wet, not by springs, but as is usually the case on our prairies, by the undarground descent of water from the higher land on each side and beyond. In making this drain I used two and three inch tile, tinking they would answer the purpose, and they did to a large extent. They more than doubled the value of several acres of ground, besides largely benefiting several other acres adjoining.

But the fault I find with them is that they do not act vith sufficient rapidity, especially in the seasons of planting and cultivating. We sametimes are obliged to wait a day or two, or even three, when we might be on the ground with the plow or planter, and these waking days may tell sadly on the outcome of the harvest. In a wet time the tile drains land at the lower end first, and at the upper end last, where the grade is light, as it usually is on our flat prairies. It operates in this way it the tile are all of one size and there is water enough to fill them, as there should be in a wet time. Now what we want is a drain tast will act simultaneously along its entire length, and this we can have. My mistake was in using two sizes of tille, when I should have used three. Beginning at the upper end I snould have been inch tile. Constructed in that way the action of the drain would have been romp

At the outset I was satisfied that tile-draining would pay, and that it would cost much more than now; and every year of added experience has only served to deepen my conviction of its commercial and sanitary importance. Nowhere will tile-draining pay so well as here in the West, and I am glad to see that the farmers are beginning to realize this. There has been a great change in public sentiment on this point in the last two years. You are doing well to agitate this matter in your columns. All are interested in the results of this department of farmwork; even the highway traveler has an interest, for drained farms make drier and better roads.

THE IRISH CASE.

A Tissue of Misrepresentations Briefly
Answered.

The Presbyterian Banner, published at
Pittsburg, having recently copied and indorsed the statements of the New York
Herald deprecating the agitation of the land
question in Ireland, the Rev. John Rutherford, of Lanoconing, Md., who is represented by the Banner as an able and accomplished Presbyterian clergyman, publishes
in the Banner the following forcible criticism of the Tory opposition to land reform
in Ireland. He thus writes:

As I do not wish to see your valuable
journal made the vehicle of gross misrepre-

journal made the vehicle of gross misrepresentation concerning the agitation in Ireland and which has been partially transferred t this country, permit me a word for the guid-ance of your readers. The article you quote from the New York *Herald* is simply a tissue of misrepresentation. Take the following

pecimens:
1. "That the Irishman is as free from po 1. "That the Irishman is as free from political and religious disabilities in Dublin, Galway, or Belfast as he is in New York, Boston, or San Francisco." Now what are the facts? At present the press in Ireland is as effectually gagged as it was in France during the reign of the Bourbons. The existing Press law invests the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, after a first and second warning for anything to which he may object, with the power to seize and destroy the entire plant of the paper, and to summarily suppress it, leaving the hapless proprietor to seek his remedy wherever he can find it. In certain parts of the country he may also arrest and imprison, without even the semblance of trial, any one whom he pleases, and detain him in custody during his pleasure. Again he may quarter any number of police upon any district and force the helpless people of it to maintain them until he may please to remove them. Is this the liberty of the citizen in New York, Boston, or San Francisco?

2. "That in the North of Ireland is gen-

please to remove them. Is this the liberty of the citizen in New York, Boston, or San Francisco?

2. "That in the North of Ireland is general prosperity." In your editorial of Nov. 19, you simply state the fact when you say:

"Pauperism is greatly increasing, especially in Ulster (the North), which has hitherto been remarkably free from those not able to support themselves." Your statement is fact; the statement of the Herald's correspondent fabrication. I have the proof under my hand.

3. "That the superabundant rainfall in the South and West of Ireland is the prolific cause of the misery in that part of the Island." But in such a small island the rain clouds do not single out south and west for the outpouring of their vengeance. The inhabitants know of no such partiality on the part of "Him who sendeth rain upon the just and upon the unjust."

4. "That the island is too small for its population"; hence the misery. In 1846 it contained 9,000,000; now it contains only 5,000,000 inhabitants. But, though depleted of 4,000,000 of people, the patient shows no sign of convalescence.

The only remedy suggested by the Herald's correspondent is emigration. Now had he meant the emigration of the landlords of Ireland, he might have been credited with a statesmanlike conception. To empty it of its entire population might profit the country to which they might come, but certainly not the country they abandoned.

A word of explanation as to the real cause of the suffering and sighing of that unfortunate land. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth and some of her immediate successors nearly the entire island through real or imaginary rebellion was confiscated to the Crown. The English Government, instead of allowing occupants of the soil thereafter to hold what each one was cultivating, in fee, parceled out the forfeited estates chiefly to Englishmen under the feudal idea that the people could not take care of themselves without landlords to supervise, guide, and protect them. These and loves the sufferior and protect them. These

out the forfeited estates chiefy to Englishmen under the feudal idea that the people could not take care of themselves without landlords to supervise, guide, and protect them. These landlords, however, instead of residing in the country and aiding, as was intended in locating them their estates, in the development of its resources, have generally squandered whatever they could extract out of thepeople in the shape of rents in England or upon the Continent of Europe. Meantime the tenant farmers have built their houses, fenced, drained, and fertilized their farms, constructed the finest macadamized roads, and built the most solid stone bridges; all at their own expense. The law, however, affords them no protection for this investment of their capital which is ordinarily fully equal to the amount the landlord has invested in the fee simple of the soil. Thus landlord and tenant stand in the position of joint partners in a firm; the landlord owning the raw material of the original soil, and the tenant all the superadded value.

The landlord has all allong been raising the rent as the tenant has invested his money. But now the tenant calls a halt, and demands a law which will oblige the landlord cither to accept as rent the annual value of his own share in the farm without trenching at his pleasure, as he can do at present, upon the tenant's share in it, or that the partnership shall be dissolved, the landlord compensated, and started to push his fortune elsewhere. Hence the present agitation. The Government, nearly all of the landlord class, stands at the back of the landlord with an army of police and soldiers, enabling him either to evict the tenant and plunder him wholesale, or to raise the rent upon him so as to sweep away the entire value of his invested capital. Such being the naked facts of the case, is it any wonder a people so plundered, oppressed, and impoverished would writhe in fury against their plunderers and oppressors? But it may be asked what business have they seed, and impoverished would writhe in

WHAT BETTER EVIDENCE

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all dernangements of the Internal Viscors,
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all dernangements of the Internal Viscors,
Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles,
and Internal Viscors,
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Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles,
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